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## Tower Views

by Clearway

### Hands Across the Water
### China's Eyes Turn North
### Britain Battens Its Hatches

¶ **Deutschland**—A little smoky, a lot relieved, and tremendously grateful, the 981 persons who are aboard the Hamburg-American liner, Deutschland, figuratively (if not actually) watch the wake of the 21,000-ton ship as it bee-lines toward New York, mindful that back there somewhere about 200 miles southeast of Cape Race, Newfoundland, is an area in the ocean that might have marked another of the sea's high adventures, except for the efficiency of Captain Steincke and a well trained crew. But another feature of the incident is the immediate response to the message asking aid. Instantly a half dozen prows pointed toward the burning vessel—a Coast Guarder, an oil tanker, a United States Line vessel, a salvage tug, etc. Men of many nations, ranks, races, made up their crews. Full speed ahead they strained forward to lend helping hands. Fortunately their aid was not needed; the fire was smothered. But their unquestioning response to a call for help is significant. • Men bent on saving men do not quibble over questions of race.

¶ **Territory**—The Czech-Hungarian dispute over the ceding of minorities areas goes on apace, with the return to Hungary of Prague's answer to latest proposals from Budapest. Diplomatic quarters hear the whisper that Prague's reply refuses Hungarian demands, but leaves the way open for further negotiations. The chief bone of contention is thought to be control of certain key cities. • The determining factor may be the amount of support Prague receives from Berlin and Warsaw.

¶ **Orient**—An almond-eyed girl, a child of four, stands on the Hankow Bund watching an advancing wave—a wave of khaki uniforms sweeping up from the river, where a recently arrived armed motorboat brings the first Japanese advance unit to reach Hankow's international area. But a moment since, the last of the Chinese soldiers and stragglers have disappeared down a side street. The Nipponese occupation has begun. Over the city a pall of smoke hangs—testimonial to China's "scorched earth" policy. But a sense of suspended activity prevails despite the licking flames, the stark faces, the advancing troops. Hankow's fall marks the attainment of Japan's main objective, marks the crushing of the nucleus of Chinese resistance. With virtually all China's seaports, industrial centers, large cities, now in the hands of the Nipponese, that portion of the Orient represented by China must now re-orient itself, and in this re-orientation it may follow the direction of the gaze of that four-year old girl. • She smiles at the troops, then looks off toward the north—toward Russia and the hiding places of Chinese guerilla bands.

¶ **Hatches**—In an atmosphere of applause, following the appointment of the Duke of Kent as Governor General of Australia, Prime Minister Chamberlain summons the Cabinet to a heavy session. The appointment of King George's youngest brother to the Australian post is interpreted in England as a part of a well-knit pattern of imperial unification. Following the recent European storm and the pacifying intention of Mr. Chamberlain to reach amicable understandings with the world powers, the next indicated step for Britain's well-being is a battening down of hatches in preparation for and defense against the next shift in the sea of power politics. So the Cabinet turns to an array of tasks: Dominion ties, Anglo-Italian relations, German colonial demands, the Arab-Jewish controversy, British trade relations in the Far East. • Britain's far-flung flag floats over far-flung problems, but its far-famed ability to "see it through" encourages expectancy of success.

¶ **Opposition**—David Lloyd George (whose voice continues to echo, though in a different tone, in the Treaty of Versailles) makes his first speech since the Munich understanding and scores the Prime Minister for his policy of realism. The Munich agreement, he warns, is likely to end for England in "a war without friends." Said the former Premier: "In such a peace [as Munich's] we shall have forfeited honor, we shall have lost the respect of the world, and what is still worse, we shall have lost our own self-respect. And in the end there will be no peace." • Mr. Lloyd George has some support for his point of view; but recent canvasses have shown that a majority of British opinion holds to the view that there is strength in keeping the peace at hand by pacifying the fears afar off.

¶ **Salaam**—Today we doff our fedora to the collie dog, Jiggs, recently awarded an engraved bronze medal by the Yakima, Wash., Kiwanis. Jiggs defended his master from the attacks of an angry bear despite a considerable mauling, enabling the unarmed man to escape. • Happy the dog—or man—whose courage matches his love.

# Coalition Wins in Chile; Elects Aguirre President

### Popular Front defeats Ross of Conservatives group—Winner called politically 'moderate.'

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 26 (AP)—Pedro Aguirre Cerda, millionaire farmer and candidate of a coalition of Radicals, Socialists, and Communists, won Chile's Presidential election, the Government conceded early this morning.

Señor Aguirre beat the Government candidate, Finance Minister Gustavo Ross, a Conservative. The six-year term of Arturo Alessandri, Liberal, elected by a Rightist coalition, expires in December. The Interior Ministry said the election was without serious disorder.

The vote announced by the Interior Ministry was 212,000 for Señor Aguirre and 199,000 for Señor Ross.

The President-elect in an after-midnight radio address said he would work "to give the Chilean masses bread, home, culture, and liberty," and that "I intend to proceed discreetly and to select collaborators desirous of giving the country happiness. We hate nobody and our great desire is to attain the Republic's happiness."

Chile's election of a Leftist President is tempered by two factors making the change less radical than might appear at first glance. President-elect Aguirre is himself a moderate, and President Alessandri's Government, while tending toward the Right in its latter years, championed and enacted social legislation.

An effective Popular Front coalition is new to Chilean politics. Its advent to power gives Radicals, Socialists, and Communists, the last-named a small minority, opportunity to apply measures not yet specified. In his campaign, Señor Aguirre stressed education, while his Rightist opponent, Señor Ross, stressed housing! Such is the confusion of terms. The Radicals, who command most of the Popular Front votes, are moderates in terms understandable in the United States.

The comparative orderliness of the election—with no more fighting or charges of fraud than often occur around voting places in the United States—is in contrast to the violence that blazed in 1932. Then, on June 5, Carlos Davila led a revolt that resulted in proclamation of the "First Socialist Republic of Chile."

In the reaction, President Alessandri rode back into office as strikes spread against the Socialist regime. He has held Chile steadily on a moderate Socialist course that tended to veer Right. A Leftist outbreak when he opened Congress last May indicated that forces were seething beneath the surface. The Government held a firm rein.

The Nacista, or Nazi, revolt of Sept. 5 weakened an inchoate medley of extremist parties, and threw the election into a comparatively traditional campaign between the Government candidate and the Opposition. The Opposition won, indicating at least that the Alessandri Government leaves office practicing its oft-repeated slogan of allegiance to democratic procedure.

By a Staff Artist

**Pedro Aguirre Cerda**
President-elect of Chile

# Visit by British Royalty Hinted In Press Talk at White House

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—President Roosevelt let the royal cat out of the back door—figuratively speaking—yesterday when he told his press conference audience that he had discussed the subject of a visit to the United States of King George and Queen Elizabeth of England with Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador.

Of course Mr. Roosevelt might merely have said to Sir Ronald something to this effect:

"What is there to all this talk about the King and Queen coming over here?"

To which Sir Ronald might have answered:

"I wish I knew."

But the chances are that there was more substance to the conversation than that or Mr. Roosevelt would not have given such prominence to the rumors as he inevitably did. It is impossible for the President to admit he discussed the subject with the British Ambassador without thereby advancing the prospect of the royal visit to a fairly definitive status.

In fact the sum total of what was said at the White House press conference yesterday can be construed in diplomatic language as notice to Britain that their Sovereigns will be persona grata if they decide they would like to take a little side trip into the United States when visiting Canada. In fact, Mr. Roosevelt carried the matter so far that it would be a bit difficult now for them not to come.

# U.S. and Britain Agree on Points In Trade Pact

### While formal acceptance of concessions has not reached Washington, a full accord is forecast.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—The Anglo-American reciprocal trade agreement is virtually ready for the final formality of signatures, it is learned here today.

Britain's reply to American requests for concessions on four key articles was received over the week end. Some minor readjustments may be necessary. But all major questions have been resolved to the relative satisfaction of both sides.

Formal announcement may be deferred for as much as two or three weeks. The mere physical task of preparing the voluminous details for publication will take many days. In some Administration quarters it is being urged that the announcement be deferred until after election day. However, it is probable that it will be concluded and made public as soon as it can be prepared for publication.

Prospects for the agreement—vital keystone in the Hull trade agreement program—emerged brightly from uncertainty caused by American requests for concessions which lay before the Cabinet in London last week. London dispatches represented the American requests as a sort of "take it or leave it" ultimatum which was causing considerable doubt in the minds of high Government officials in London whether the agreement was worth the price of these final concessions to the United States.

**Quick Change in Attitude**

Whether there was ever the possibility reported in London that the British Cabinet would let the whole agreement go despite the long months of negotiation is unknown here. Perhaps it did come within an ace of being scrapped. But if that was the situation last week, it is now out of all danger. Formal acceptance of the final British proposals has not yet been cabled. But it is considered as good as done. In fact, in informed quarters the general feeling is that the Anglo-American trade agreement is now all finished except for the shouting.

The key commodities involved in the final exchanges were ham, lard, lumber, and tobacco. The United States had asked for substantial concessions in return for concessions previously made to English trade. The extent of the requests appears to have put something of a strain on British enthusiasm for the agreement. But they have made proposals on these items which are believed in informed quarters to be acceptable here.

**Canadian Pact Next**

Announcement of the agreement with Great Britain will be followed immediately by announcement of a new and more extensive trade agreement with Canada which has been worked out simultaneously with the English agreement. The English agreement will be the most exhaustive and extensive document of this character ever concluded be-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

## Britain's Link to a Dominion

© Marcus Adams

**The Duke and Duchess of Kent**

The Duke has been selected by his brother, King George VI of England, as Governor General of Australia.

# Duke of Kent Named by King To High Post in Australia

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Oct. 26—The appointment of the Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George V, and brother of the present King, to the Australian Governor-Generalship, taken in conjunction with the King and Queen's projected visit to Canada, emphasizes the determination pervading the British Government here to maintain the essential unity of the British Empire.

This is the more so because under the arrangement introduced by the Statute of Westminster, passed by the British Parliament in 1931, the Royal Family has become the sole remaining official link uniting Britain with its coequals in the Commonwealth of Nations, Australia, Canada, the Union of South Africa, New Zealand, and Eire.

Dominion Governors-General are now responsible solely to the King, being his personal representatives and having nothing whatever to do with the Government in Whitehall, which is represented in the Dominions by a High Commissioner. The Duke's appointment therefore has been made by the King in his personal capacity, acting upon the advice of the Canberra Government.

It is considered appropriate not only on account of the personal popularity of the Duke and Duchess, but also because as actual members of the Royal Family they stand in an especially close relationship to the throne.

The Duke's appointment follows information received by the King from Lord Gowrie, present Governor-General, that he desired to relinquish his appointment. Lord Gowrie has been Governor-General since 1935.

The naming of a member of the Royal Family to such a post is unusual, but not unprecedented. Among the members of the Royal Family who have been Governors-General of the Dominions, are the Duke of Connaught, who served in Canada from 1911 to 1916, the late Prince Arthur of Connaught who officiated in South Africa from 1920 to 1924, and the Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mary who served in South Africa from 1924 to 1931.

# Japan to Show Model Gardens At Two Expositions in U. S.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO—Obliged to cancel both the Olympic Games and the International Exposition, which was supposed to be held in Tokyo in 1940, Japan is concentrating its attention on making a showing at the New York and San Francisco expositions next year. Japan is noted for its gardening, and an important feature of the Japanese pavilions at both expositions will be the adjoining gardens.

Because of trade union opposition to the employment of Japanese labor Japanese workmen will not be sent to New York. The main Japanese effort will be devoted to preparations for the San Francisco exposition, where the Japanese building will assume the form of a samurai mansion. In New York the building will be modeled after a typical Japanese shrine.

Arrangements for the gardens which are to be set up in connection with the buildings are in the hands of Nagao Sakurai, a gardening expert who was formerly in the employ of the Imperial Household Ministry. Mr. Sakurai has just sailed for America. He will soon be followed by a group of three gardeners and 39 Japanese gardeners, in their typical working costumes, the close-fitting white jackets known as "happi" coats.

Before leaving Japan Mr. Sakurai collected the specimens of rocks which play an important part in the Japanese garden, and of the plants and shrubs which will be brought over from Japan to America. Some 200 rocks, varying from huge boulders weighing as much as five tons, to small stones which can be carried easily by a single person, have been assembled and will make a sizable addition to the ballast of the ship which carries them across the Pacific.

**Beauty From the Ground Up: Magazine Section.**

# This Changing World

## Amends to the Automobile—Signals Indicate Better Days Ahead for a Great Industry—Money and Confidence as Buying Agents

*By H. B. Elliston*

It is time, I think, that I made my apologies to the automobile industry. Last spring, when the economic system was in a tailspin, I speculated on the industry that would again provide the starter for revival, assuming, as I did, that the depression would be short-lived. The automobile industry, it seemed to me, couldn't again be relied upon to do the trick.

And yet here is the industry once more doing it! The facts are more eloquent than the pre-show hopefulness. Output for October is put at 220,000 cars and trucks, or about two and a half times the September figure. Alfred P. Sloan, the picture of gloom six months ago, is now buoyant. Edsel Ford looks to a 50 per cent pickup in 1939, a rosy view which is supported up to 35 per cent by less interested but equally informed persons.

My failure to see such an improvement in the offing was an "expert" failure. Not that I know much about the automobile industry. But I had talked with a number of specialists, either economists or business men, close to the industry. In particular, I had had the benefit of a symposium on the subject.

This is how the discussion went: In 1933 the unused mileage of the cars in operation was very low. That is, they were relatively old cars. For this reason the demand for new cars rose phoenix-like out of the ashes of depression at the first favoring wind of recovery. The automobile then carried on its hood the 1933-37 recovery in the private as distinct from the government sector. Figures show that in 1937 domestic sales were 4,333,000 units, as compared with 4,624,897 units in 1929. The year closed with the country in a tailspin. It closed with the unused mileage of the cars on the roads much higher than at the end of the long depression ending in 1933. Ergo, consumers were bound to postpone replacements. We would have to look elsewhere for the starter, say, to the building industry, which lagged through the 1933-37 recovery.

Well, that shows how wrong it is to rely upon purely deductive economists! Modern economics is really a branch of psychology. And automobile buying, while having a great deal to do with the state of one's pocket, has also a lot to do with the state of one's mentality. It is difficult to make such an idea stick. Those who put the mental state uppermost in general forget to apply the mental state in particular. The automobile industry, with its shows, its publicity, its advertisements, its general fanfare, doesn't.

The automobile belongs to the category of postponable expenditures. There are a lot of such expenditures in our standard of living, and they accentuate the ups and downs of the business cycle.

That is another way of saying that the depth as well as the height of economic conditions is due to our vastly improved standard of living! We are poor at times because we are so rich! A contradiction in terms, you might say. But the seeming contradiction becomes quite reconcilable when you examine it. An automobile is not an absolute necessity; a new automobile is not a necessity at all. In hard times, therefore, the consumer is apt to make his old car serve him another year. Things don't look very promising, so he will wait another year before turning in his old car. Multiply this "cautionist" many, many times, and you have the statistical fact that for the first nine months of this year, there were 58 per cent fewer cars sold than in the corresponding period of last year. Was this due to lack of money? To a certain extent; but it was due far more to lack of consumer confidence.

This 58 per cent drop in automobile buying meant a pretty big hole in the economic system. The automobile industry has become the country's pivotal industry. Automobiles take one-fourth of the steel, half of the iron, three-quarters of the plate glass, one-fifth of the aluminum and copper, one-third of the lead, and four-fifths of the rubber and oil consumed in the country. One in seven who are gainfully employed in America owes his living to the motor car. Now it is apparent what Mr. Consumer's decision to postpone the buying of a new car meant to America.

It follows that a number of the million men who have been re-employed since June owe their jobs to this fall's changing automobile habits of Mr. Consumer. His changed mentality has been helped by the automobile industry. I know it is heresy these days to praise big business. But I will risk it. While a lot of people were cerebrating violently on the "villains" of what Mr. Fleming calls the quickie depression, the automobile industry rolled up its sleeves, and tried to remove the real obstacles.

One concrete obstacle was the great number of unsold used cars. They were clogging the bottleneck of the automobile industry. Now, as a result of an expertly conducted sales campaign, they are down to half the number at the beginning of the year. The job of the automobile men is now to sell the new models. And, judging from the figures, they are justified in expecting that their efforts will bear much more fruit this year.

It almost seems as if the automobile has displaced the home as the norm of American living. At least it stands in relation to the American economic system where the building industry stands in relation to the British economic system.

# *Solution for Silt at Dams Shown in Small Test Tank*

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 26 (AP)—Using a small glass tank, Hugh S. Bell has explained the phenomenon of muddy rivers flowing through huge clear reservoirs like those behind Boulder and Elephant Butte Dams, and flowing out—still muddy.

This strange evidence of water flowing through water has presented itself several times at both dams, when floods made the Colorado River and the Rio Grande heavy with silt.

"The silt, making the river water more dense than that in the reservoirs, explains it," Mr. Bell, member of the Federal Soil Conservation Cooperative Research Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, said today.

He performed seeming magic with his slightly tilted glass tank. Partly filling it with clear water, Mr. Bell forced in a small stream of muddy water at one end. The silt-laden stream flowed along the bottom of his artificial lake like a dust storm sweeping across a prairie.

It crashed against the "dam" at the end like a huge breaker striking a breakwater, and turned back on itself.

Using dyes and photographic "hypo," Mr. Bell made solutions of slightly different densities and sent them flowing into the tank, one on top of the other. Then the third solution, of medium density, flowed in between the other layers, separating them.

Taking clear water four degrees cooler than that in the tank, he poured green dye into it, so it could be followed, and it flowed along the bottom of the tank, as the silt-laden stream had done.

"Here in Pasadena, where part of the city water is supplied from Morris Reservoir, fed by the San Gabriel River, engineers observed that about two days after a flood the water at the top near the dam would be muddy," said Mr. Bell. "Now that we have the explanation, it would be possible to open gates after a flood and let the muddy stream flow on through."

# Deutschland Fire Put Out by Crew

HAMBURG, Germany (AP)—The Hamburg-American Line announced Oct. 26 that the captain of its liner Deutschland had reported a fire aboard had been extinguished and that the ship was proceeding at normal speed toward New York.

Capt. Karl Steincke, the Company said, also reported that none of the 981 persons aboard was injured and that the liner would arrive at New York Friday on schedule.

Captain Steincke's report was made in a radiophone message received at 10:40 a. m. (4:40 a. m., E. S. T.). Late Oct. 25 Captain Steincke had summoned aid for his 21,000-ton ship, owing to an outbreak of fire about 200 miles southeast of Cape Race, Newfoundland, the Deutschland being on its way from Hamburg to New York.

The Deutschland's skipper radioed that his crew responded in a model manner when the fire alarm was raised and was able to subdue the blaze with firefighting apparatus aboard.

Three rescue ships in the vicinity, the Europe, the American Traveler, and the U. S. S. Collamer, steamed toward the liner until advised that the fire was under control.

# Bond Issue Sought By Hurley to Meet Storm Repair Cost

### Governor, in personal appearance before special session, estimates damage to State property at $16,549,847 — Five recommendations of emergency relief committee also submitted.

A $16,549,847 bond issue to pay the cost of repairing damage to State-owned buildings, roads and bridges caused by the Sept. 21 hurricane and flood was recommended to a special session of the Massachusetts Legislature today by Gov. Charles F. Hurley in a personally-delivered message.

The Governor's personal appearance was noticeably in contrast to his failure to deliver in person the usual closing message to the Legislature when it prorogued last August.

To the General Court, which he summoned into special session, Governor Hurley said:

"I personally visited the affected areas and was appalled at the devastation wrought by this catastrophe. One hundred and eighty-seven of our citizens lost their lives. Four hundred and sixty-two suffered serious injuries. Three thousand homes were demolished and more than 21,000 damaged.

**Heavy Loss Recounted**

"Miles of highways were rendered impassable. Courses of rivers were diverted. Immeasurable damage was caused to crops and to private and to public property. Millions of trees in our timber lands were ruined. Debris was piled high."

To provide for rehabilitation, the Governor asked the Legislature "to lend every possible assistance to our suffering citizens without undue delay."

The members of the House and Senate were gathered in joint convention in the House of Representatives. Today's special session, expected to last about 10 days to two weeks, is the first in Massachusetts since Gov. Joseph B. Ely called the Legislature back to pass a State liquor control act in 1933 after repeal of prohibition.

**Present Relief Program**

The Governor also placed before the Legislature the recommendations of his Emergency Relief Commission, of which Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, is Chairman.

These recommendations were:

1. Legislation authorizing the State Department of Public Works to clear debris from all rivers and streams in Massachusetts and to exercise control over the building of all private bridges and dams hereafter.

2. Direct and indirect public fund assistance to privately-owned industrial organizations which suffered repeated losses from three floods in the past 10 years.

3. Centralization of all existing radio communication systems in Massachusetts and development of a State Radio Communications Department under control of a Director.

4. Legislation authorizing State Departments and other public agencies legally to enter private property without consent of the owner to eliminate fire hazards where public necessity makes such action necessary.

5. Legislation making mandatory the placing of all power lines in future construction underground. This recommendation was the only one failing to receive approval of the Executive Council.

**Five-Year Bond Issue**

The proposed bond issue would run for a term of five years. The Governor, explaining the need for the bond issue, pointed out that the Governor and Executive Council had authorized the State Departments to incur liabilities in excess of their regular appropriations to the sum of $16,549,847.

Rather than place this on the regular 1938 budget, which reached the record height of $8,000,000, the Governor decided the better course was to spread the cost of relief work over the next five years.

Governor Hurley pointed out that the money will be used for the repair of damaged roads and bridges and for the restoration of various State institution buildings, including prisons and hospitals, in order that the lives of inmates may not be imperiled. A major portion of the money will be expended by the State Department of Public Works.

It is expected that the Legislature will refer the Governor's bond issue proposal to the Joint Ways and Means Committee and that the Committee will begin hearings on the matter tomorrow morning.

# British Stress Support of U. S. On Jewish Home

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Oct. 26—Interest has been aroused here over dispatches from America stating that President Roosevelt had indicated in a recent interview with Senator Wagner of New York that the United States Government would "do everything in its power to maintain Palestine as a national home for Jewish people," and that the President was prepared to take steps to discourage any modification of the British mandate.

Official comment upon these reports so far as yet available, tends rather to emphasize the desire felt here for Anglo-American co-operation on this difficult question than to suggest anything positive in this direction.

Lord Hailey, British representative upon the League of Nations Mandate Commission, in challenging at Geneva on Oct. 24 this Commission's view that temporary limitation of Jewish immigration infringes the terms of the mandate, is taken as representing the official attitude here. But no definite pronouncement is expected until full consideration has been given to the report of a fact-finding commission under Sir John Woodhead which has been investigating the entire problem.

**Approved by the League**

At a big demonstration arranged by the Zionist Federation at the Friends House here last night Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson and Mr. Richard D. Denman were the only speakers who represented Government supporters in the House of Commons, and what they said was chiefly concerned with emphasizing the need for acting fully up to the implications of the Balfour declaration.

Mr. Denman also pointed out that the Palestine mandate had been given with the approval of the League of Nations and the United States and that to reverse the Balfour policy would damage Anglo-American relations.

Lord Rothschild, speaking as the nephew of the man to whom the Balfour Declaration was handed 20 years ago advised Jews to support the actions decided upon by Britain, "even though this may necessitate considerable sacrifices and may imply deviations in interpretations of previous findings, declarations, or decisions."

**American Help Appreciated**

The National Home, Lord Rothschild also said, is only part of the solution that would be necessary for all refugees, and that "as British subjects and as Jews it is our duty to assist the British Government in nearly our last remaining hope in solving this problem."

Lord Rothschild added that Palestine was too small to accommodate more than a small portion of the homeless Jews. He referred gratefully to America's generous help, describing the United States as being one of the two "most powerful and most just countries in the world."

Meanwhile a good many unauthoritative speculations have found publication here as to what the British Government's ultimate policy is likely to be. The most general supposition is that the plan to partition Palestine between Jews and Arabs with a small mandate area for Britain evolved by the Peel commission in 1937, will be rejected as impracticable and something of the nature of a semi-autonomous state under British protection will be set up in its place, with separate local self-governments for the areas which are predominantly either Jewish or Arab.

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# U. S. Company to Buy Mexico Oil Surplus

*By the Associated Press*

Detroit, Oct. 26

Roy Fisher, President of the Argo Oil Corp., announced today that his firm, a Michigan Company, had entered into an agreement with Mexico for purchase of all surplus Mexican oil.

Approximately 200,000,000 gallons of oil annually will be brought to the United States, processed in refineries here and distributed, Fisher said, with the Argo firm acting as agent.

Money paid to the Mexican Oil Commission will be spent in the United States for machinery to be used in expansion of Mexican refineries, he said. Heretofore, he added, most of the Mexican oil has been sold to German interests, with the funds being spent for goods manufactured in Germany.

**Mining: Mexico's Big Problem: Page 3.**

# Hankow Occupation Orderly, Reports to Shanghai Indicate

SHANGHAI, Oct. 26 (AP)—Japanese and foreign dispatches today reported that the Japanese Army and Navy had completed occupation of Hankow and its sister Wuhan cities, Wuchang and Hanyang.

Twenty-six Japanese warships steamed up the broad Yangtze river to a position off Hankow's Japanese concession, the dispatches said, and army units totalling several thousand men marched into the former Provisional Capital from the northeast.

Shortly thereafter a Japanese infantry force of about 2,000 moved into the international area along the Yangtze waterfront and took over control from the foreign authorities who had organized an emergency regime following the Chinese abandonment of the city.

Details of the occupation of Wuchang, separated from Hankow by the mile-wide Yangtze, were not immediately available. Earlier reports said Japanese infantry columns driving in along the south bank of the Yangtze had met stiff Chinese resistance and were engaged in mopping up operations.

**Orderly Occupation**

Orderly occupation of Hankow was foreshadowed today in the arrival of the first Japanese advance unit to reach the international area.

First Japanese troops to arrive were part of an overland column which entered the northern outskirts. Other Japanese forces approaching the city were the Yangtze river gunboat contingent and the flanking columns on either side of the river.

Several hundred Chinese Army stragglers who refused to surrender their arms to Italian guards still were wandering through the streets of the Japanese concession.

American, British, and Italian sailors were on duty in the former foreign concessions which were made into a safety zone, and French marines guarded the French Concession.

Foreign commanders said there was no legal basis on which to deny any Japanese request to take over the safety area, except in the French Concession, which is under French rule.

**Former Concessions Calm**

Despite the Chinese military collapse and the Japanese occupation, calm prevailed in the special administrative districts—former foreign concessions—guarded by foreign troops.

Thousands of refugees crowded into these areas last night. The districts were so packed that it was impossible to walk on the sidewalks.

As the Japanese forces reached the environs of Hankow late yesterday fuses of explosives planted in military and public utility buildings and in communication centers were touched off.

Explosions rocked the city and many windows in foreign areas were smashed by the force of the blasts.

In the foreign administrative zones, British Naval detachments doing police work in co-operation with American bluejackets removed explosives from most buildings where they had been placed, including the Japanese Yokohama Specie Bank.

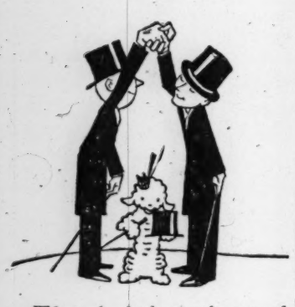
**Flee City by Air**

The last China National Aviation Corporation plane, carrying company employees, hopped off a few minutes before Japanese troops occupied the airfield.

Four Douglas airliners operated by the Company had ferried refugees from the bomb-pitted airfield to Chungking, 785 miles up the Yangtze River until Japanese occupation of the airport made flights impossible.

A spokesman said the Chinese command was unwilling to risk its main forces "to be annihilated." This, he said, was in keeping with the fundamental Chinese policy of prolonged warfare which does not attach importance to holding particular positions or cities.


**Rogers Peet**



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## Child Trade Sought By Confectioners

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MANCHESTER, England—Education authorities in England are being requested by confectionery interests to abolish tuckshops in schools. The movement springs from the efforts of seven shopkeepers here to stop the sale of sweets and chocolates during the dinner-hour and break, at a nearby Municipal High School for boys.

The tuckshops are defended on the ground that they obviate the necessity of pupils running across busy streets in order to purchase sweets. In some towns there has already been some abolishing of them. Elsewhere private traders have a fight ahead in their endeavor to turn the coppers of schoolchildren into regular trading channels.

## *Basques Bask in the Peaceful Sunshine of Britain*

Edith Tudor Hart

**Refugees From the Spanish War Learn New Ways During Their Exile**

**Upper left: Basque child.**
**Lower left: A group of refugees perform their national dances in national costumes against the background of the Lake District.**
**Upper right: Basque children do their lessons like other children.**
**Lower right: Study of English is on the curriculum in the Basque children's camp.**

## Trade Balanced In Germany's Pact With Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Oct. 26 (AP)—A permanent Yugoslav-German Trade Commission announced yesterday an additional agreement to the 1934 Trade Pact, effective Nov. 1.

Under it, a clearing system between Germany and Yugoslavia will be maintained, with a change providing that figures of mutual exports and imports must correspond, and that Yugoslavia may deduct five per cent for installment payments on Germany's old debts.

The rate of the German mark also was fixed at a point somewhat higher than before.

## Shaw's Clothes? 'Most Appalling'

KILLARNEY, Ireland, Oct. 26 (AP)—George Bernard Shaw's kind words for his tailor did not convince the Bench at a hearing yesterday. A master tailor of Kenmare, near Killarney, introduced two letters from the Irish playwright, as testimony to his skill, in an action for damages against a farmer. One letter read:

"The clothes have arrived safely and look very smart. The coat fits perfectly. Many thanks."

The judge leaned down from the bench and interposed: "I've noticed that Mr. Shaw wears the most appalling clothes." He continued:

"We have been told that the plaintiff made a suit of clothes for the eminent writer, Mr. George Bernard Shaw, for which Mr. Shaw has expressed gratitude. But Mr. Shaw is a master of fiction."

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## *Typist Adopts Five Children But 600 Foster Uncles Help*

LONDON—A typist in Whitehall has adopted five refugee Basque children from among the 1,600 who must remain in Britain until the end of the Spanish war.

Five lively youngsters might seem a bit of a handful for a stenographer, but this foster parent has 600 foster uncles to help her keep her charges in comfort. And that is a lot of uncles in anybody's language.

What is more the typist does not have to house the children. They still stay at their center, along with the other Basque children. But she is able to take her small charges out, adventure bound, at week ends, and write them letters and send them candy.

It is all very simple, and very agreeable. Particularly for the children, who do not know when they will get back to their own homes.

**Penny a Week**

It is also very agreeable for the typist, and the 600 "uncles." They feel they are doing something, even if it is only in a small way, for the non-combatants of Spain. One penny a week represents the fixed financial liability of their action.

This form of adoption has been started by the Basque Children's Committee as a way out of a difficult problem. When 4,000 children came to England in May, 1937, to seek temporary shelter from civil war it was expected that they would be able to return to their homes in Spain within a year. It has been possible to send some 2,000 home, but 1,600 have to remain as guests of the people of Britain until the Spanish problem has been finally settled. These 1,600 are an irreducible minimum, and represent a large and unexpected financial liability for the National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief. The children were allowed in the country only after an undertaking had been given to the Government that they would not become a charge on the public.

It costs 10 shillings a week to keep each of these children, and it is in terms of this weekly budget that the Children's Committee of the N. J. C. has appealed to the public. "Why not," they say, "adopt a child, paying for its keep, either on your own or with a group of your friends?"

Already 500 have been "adopted" in this way. During the winter the committee hopes to find 500 more foster parents.

**Guests of Miners**

During August, 53 children from one of the homes spent a week's holiday in the Welsh hills. They went as the guests of miners and their families in a district supposed to be the most "depressed" in Britain. Last summer, for the first time, those miners who were on employment received a week's holiday with pay. Now this pay was not quite enough to enable them to take their own families away, so they did the next best thing, they asked other people's families to visit them. Their action did not merely mean fun for the children, it meant a saving for the committee of £30, in a particularly "slack" month.

But the children from Spain do not depend entirely upon the kindness of their hosts. Groups of youngsters, many of them talented musicians and dancers, have been touring England giving performances of national songs and dances. Five children who toured Norfolk in this way made a profit of £250 in two weeks. Ten other children made £360 on a three weeks' tour of East Coast holiday resorts. A Northern Ireland tour and a South Coast tour also had good results.

Meanwhile the greater number of the children are learning their lessons, playing their games, in peaceful country surroundings. They are also learning something about democracy, for many of the homes are largely self-ruled, and the children wash the dishes, cook the food, tend the gardens. They have overcome their first timidity—when they wept at the sight of an airplane—and the sudden reaction of superconfidence—when they threw stones at windows and were just a little too playful. They are now just ordinary active, talented youngsters, waiting to go home.

## Russian Ambassador Asks to Be Relieved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Soviet Embassy said Oct. 26 Ambassador Alexander Troyanovsky has asked to be relieved of his post here for family reasons.

The Ambassador, the Embassy said, desires to remain near his son, Oleg, who has entered the Moscow University. The young man studied for a year at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., speaks excellent English and is specializing in art and literature.

At the Embassy, it was said no decision had yet been reached at Moscow on the Ambassador's request. Mr. Troyanovsky is now in Moscow.

## Raw Material Made From Street Refuse

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

VIENNA—In a publication issued in connection with the recent international Congress on Street-Cleaning Methods, Director Dalhoff, of Breslau, pointed out that as much as 120,000 tons of material had been saved from refuse bins for use in industrial and allied processes.

In towns of 5,000 inhabitants and upward some 14,000,000 cubic meters of refuse had to be disposed of every year. It would take a train of 400,000 trucks and of an entire length of 3,000 kilometers (about 2,000 miles) to move this amount of waste matter; in other words it would reach as far as from Hamburg to Constantinople.

## Reich Marched 360,000 Troops To Sudetenland

BERLIN, Oct. 26 (AP)—Germany used about 360,000 troops in occupying Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland, it was disclosed today by the Army high command.

The figure was kept so secret during the occupation Oct. 1-10 that best estimates were less than half the actual number.

There were 10 Army corps with 30 divisions. A German division has 12000 men.

Furthermore this Army was backed by a force of similar strength, standing ready to plunge into Sudetenland should the peaceful invasion take another turn.

Maj. Hasso von Wedel, the high command press officer, said 500 airplanes were sent to Sudetenland, but "these were but a small fraction of the number prepared, which in case of warlike developments could have been sent immediately into action."

Antiaircraft defenses, Maj. von Wedel said, were so thickly placed around Czechoslovakia's borders that "it can be stated without exaggeration that Czechoslovak or Russian bombers coming from Czechoslovakia could hardly have succeeded in flying over German soil."

## Number of Autos Increases in Berlin

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN—The growing popularity of the automobile in Germany is seen in the fact that out of the more than 4,000,000 inhabitants of Berlin one in every 20 possesses a car. The removal of the tax on new cars by the National Socialist Government has considerably contributed to this popularity.

Remarkable progress has been made during the past 10 years. In 1928 there were 76,409 cars in Berlin which meant that in every 50 inhabitants one owned a car. A census of automobiles taken at Berlin in July, 1938, revealed 214,579 cars, which shows that the number of cars in the German capital has nearly trebled during the past decade.

## Presbyterians Report Gains Among Chinese

CHICAGO (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Leber of New York, representative of the Foreign Missions Board of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A., told the Council of Church Leaders Oct. 25 the Chinese were turning to the Christian Missions in increasing numbers.

Last year in observation of its centennial, the Presbyterian Board raised $500,000 through special campaigns and was enabled to double its usual 24 missionaries in the foreign field.

## Australia Follows Britain In Accumulating War Stores

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PARAMATTA, New South Wales—Australia has begun to follow in the path of Britain in accumulating war stores.

Defense Minister Thorby has begun overtures to the oil corporations for purchase of reserves covering gasoline, fuel, and lubricating oils.

This move followed investigations by Sir David Rivett, head of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, into the possibilities of establishing coal-oil plants which would supply Australian wartime requirements. Sir David found that after expenditure of $60,000,000 the resulting plant would supply only one-sixth of the normal need of 300,000,000 gallons, which is expected to be vastly increased in time of war.

The Government then decided on the war-reserve policy as the simplest way out of the difficulty. But to meet the situation a special technique has to be employed. Gasoline begins to deteriorate, experts told the Government, if stored for longer than two years. So the Federal Government plans to draw its ordinary supplies of gasoline from the reserve, once this is established, replacing the gas used at a fixed rate.

In this manner the full reserve of gasoline will always be available.

There are other materials which Australia is storing in reserve. They include metal sheets, bars and tubes of various nonferrous metals, aluminum and materials which are useful in airplane building. Principal chemicals which are lacking here will be put into store, so will low-grade cotton which is used for explosives, and a special department will cover production of flares and possibly gases.

There is no need, in this agricultural country, to think about food storage. Australia ships abroad its vase surplus of wheat, meat, and butter each year. It has surplus supplies of sugar, eggs, and fruit. And in some metals it has good supplies. The great Broken Hill plants are a source of industrial strength and add considerably to the world's store of iron and steel, while there are appreciable supplies of lead and zinc, and some copper and tin, cadmium and platinum.

Mr. Thorby said he is spending an additional $1,250,000 on equipping new naval radio stations. Twenty-five naval stations have already been built at a cost of better than $2,000,000.

## Lloyd George Characterizes Munich Peace as 'No Peace'

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—David Lloyd George broke his silence on the peace of Munich today in a speech in which he said that the peace "was a bad peace, and a bad peace is no peace at all."

"We shall have forfeited honor," he said. "We shall have lost the respect of the world, and what is still worse, we shall have lost our own self-respect. And in the end there will be no peace. There will be war, and war without friends."

Mr. Lloyd George declared that in making the Munich accord "we handed over a little democratic state in Central Europe, wrapped in the Union Jack and the Tricolor, to a dictator who will deny freedom to both Czechs and Germans alike."

He said he believed that "the totalitarian nations would have been crushed like an eggshell" had there been war, despite Britain's defense weaknesses.

"The French Army," he said, "is today the best army in Europe, and the Russian army is the greatest army in the world so far as numbers are concerned and so far as its air force is concerned."

Mr. Lloyd George said the weaker nations of Europe were going to Reichsführer Hitler instead of to Britain and France and "pleading for mercy."

"We have had a transient peace which disregards conscience, and we have turned a deaf ear to the cry of the oppressed," he said.

## Libya Decreed Part of Italy By Fascist Grand Council

ROME, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Fascist Grand Council acted today to draw what Italians call their "fourth shore" closer by decreeing that the African Colony of Libya should be made an integral part of Italy.

A new Libyan Constitution was ordered drawn for approval later. The first of 20,000 new Italian settlers will sail from Genoa on Friday.

In a motion, the Council referred to the constantly increasing Italian population there and said that Libya under the governorship of Gen. Italo Balbo "has totally transformed its spiritual, political and economic conditions."

General Balbo's position may be ended by the new status, but a communiqué failed to mention anything about the future of the man who led a cruise of 25 Italian seaplanes to Chicago in July, 1933.

The new governmental setup and the citizenship status of tribesmen remain to be worked out.

It was considered possible that Balbo might remain in Libya, since the military command over the vast desert, sparsely peopled by nomads for the most part, presumably would be continued.

Premier Benito Mussolini is making an effort to colonize the four Provinces—Tripoli, Misurata, Bengasi and Derna—which his Cabinet organized only 18 months ago.

The Government plans to establish 80,000 Italian peasants in Libya's coastal Provinces by 1941, in the hope that irrigation will help make the land flourish anew, as it did when the North African coast was a granary of ancient Rome.

The program calls for the expenditure of the equivalent of $100,000,000 over a four-year period.

The four Libyan Provinces have about 840,000 inhabitants in an area of 216,988 square miles. The military command over the rest of the colony covers 467,953 square miles with only 49,794 inhabitants.

## Australian Favors Brain Trust Plan To Stabilize Trade

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Establishment of a national economic council, or "brain trust," to study social and economic conditions in Australia was advocated here recently by Sir Herbert Gepp, former Economic Adviser to the Commonwealth Government and now director of the North Australia Aerial Geophysical and Geographical Survey.

The purpose of such a council would be to formulate ways and means to stabilize business and economic conditions. The council would discover and apply laws governing business and social life and serve in an advisory capacity to the Government.

Sir Herbert returning recently from a visit to the United States declared in a recent address here, that "we can learn from the United States that if democratic governments are to fit themselves to deal efficiently with the complexities of modern life, they must make their machinery of administration as efficient as it is conceivable to make it."


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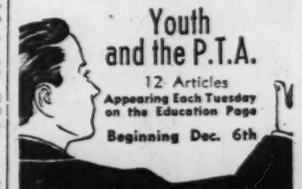

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# Links in Christianity's Chain

## End of the Roman Empire: Christian Churches Kept Place Despite the Succession of Invasions by Goths, Franks, Vandals, and Other Tribes

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Twenty-first of 56 Articles

So great was the influence of the State over the Church, that secular and Christian history were for a time inextricably interwoven. As it has already been stated, early in the fifth century invaders from the North and East, barbarians they were called, fell upon Rome and reduced it to a position of vassalage. The Western Empire began slowly to break up. In successive streams came Goths and Franks, Huns and Vandals, each striking a weakening blow upon the tottering Empire. Alaric I and his Goths came in 410, sacked and ravaged the city, but left the Christian churches intact. These invaders were Christians of a kind, who had adopted the Arian view regarding the status of Jesus, and, rough and barbaric though they were, they spared the Christian churches.

The Huns and Vandals who followed were less merciful, and the culture and much of the progress made by Christianity at great sacrifice was for a time substantially retarded. Attila and his horde of Huns, however, were so deeply impressed by the saintly mien and noble countenance of Leo I, the Pope who went out from the city to meet the invaders, that upon receiving a huge ransom they retired beyond the Danube, leaving the city quite unmolested. The Church, it seemed, was the one institution that stood firmly in face of all the disasters that befell the Eternal City. Its strength still lay in the unbroken faith which inspired and sustained the great leaders of those early centuries.

But the invaders gained much ground throughout the Empire. In Southern Gaul, the Visigoths made Toulouse their capital. In the north of Italy and along the Danube, another northern tribe, the Ostrogoths, set up their empire. In Northern Gaul and along the Rhine, the Franks settled. The Huns, nomads by nature, found no permanent resting place but wandered in and out of the Roman territory. Not all the invaders, however, were as considerate of the Western Church as were the early comers.

**Rome Captured in 455**

The Visigoths, strong in the Arian faith, persecuted the Catholic Christians and finally, in 455, captured Rome. Up to this time the Roman Emperor had remained as titular head of the Empire, and the rulers of the various groups of invaders recognized his authority. But gradually this was changed. Little by little the power of the Sovereign was diminished, until finally, in 476, the last Roman Emperor abdicated and sent his standard to Constantinople in token of his surrender.

From that time Rome as a world power ceased to be. Yet its influence was not destroyed, but rather was it to be manifested through the Church, which had come to be generally recognized throughout Christendom as the center of Christian authority and worship. Historians have generally regarded the fateful year 476 as the beginning of the Dark Ages.

It should not be overlooked that the fall of the Roman State resulted no less from internal conditions than from outside attacks. In fact, had not the fiber of the Empire been softened and weakened by dissipation, dishonesty, cruelty, avarice, and greed on the part of its leaders and rulers, its power might have been sustained through many more centuries in spite of its numerous enemies. But it was inevitable that the seed of corruption should bring forth fruit after its own kind. As Christianity was more widespread it gained in authority, although undoubtedly, as we have already seen, its spirituality somewhat waned with the influx of converts under the tolerant rule of Constantine.

**Higher Respect for Law**

Rome had played its part as a world power. It had carried forward the banner of civilization through the development of a higher sense of and respect for law and order throughout a large portion of the earth. Much of its culture remains to this day to bless and brighten the pathway of humanity in its upward course, a course which began in the dawn of history and will only reach its fulfillment when Christ's kingdom actually comes on earth as it is in heaven.

The glory that was Greece, no less than the grandeur that was Rome developed and perpetuated under the aegis of Christianity, remains to this day a priceless contribution to that civilization which has kept aglow the altar fires, lighted by a little band of devoted disciples, led and inspired by him whom Christendom has come to acknowledge as Saviour and Master.

Although the period following the fall of Rome has commonly been termed the Dark Ages, yet the light of Jesus' teaching was never completely extinguished, and in the midst of the gloom shed its beneficent rays over a host of earnest disciples, who strove to their utmost to maintain in their primal purity and power the ideals of Christianity.

With the surrender of Western political sovereignty to the East, much disorder arose in the Western countries. Lawlessness increased and the Church in some measure suffered from the condition. The spirit of early Christianity in large measure gave way to the letter. Admission to the Church called for little spiritual preparation and the rite of baptism was freely given. Both Goths and Vandals had accepted the letter of the Arian doctrine under the tutelage of a bishop, Ulfilas by name, who had accomplished the stupendous task of translating the Scriptures into Gothic, a language without a literature. This finds a parallel in the work of Parson Eliot, who translated the Scriptures into Abenaki for the salvation of American Indians.

**Barbarian Nations Won Over**

The ignorance of the rulers, bishops, and presbyters alike was manifest in the appointment of unworthy men to high positions in the Church. Even some of the Popes were not of sound character. As a result corruption entered the Church, and indulgences were sold and favors were parceled out for political reasons. Yet on the whole Christianity progressed. The missionary work was carried on and the barbarian nations were brought under the banner if not the spirit of the Cross. Much of the present territory of Germany was won to Christianity and the ministers of the Word found their way to lands beyond the Continent. Many holy men and women retained their vision and strove earnestly to share with waiting humanity the glory of that salvation which they had found so beneficent.

While it seems that the light of Christianity at times burned low, it flickered but never went out. Divine Principle never ceased to have its expression; never ceased to find its way through some mentality sufficiently cleansed of its material beliefs to become a transparency for Truth. And this light, shedding its rays upon humanity, drew toward its divine Source those ready to be blessed by its beneficence.

Rome served its purpose as a great power and civilization progressed through its enterprise and authority. It fell when its idealism was lost and materialism threw its blighting shadow over the Roman Empire, at one time proudly termed the Mistress of the World. This title, however, had no spiritual significance. It was gained through the power of its legions rather than through any understanding of the divine Ruler. Hence its downfall.

## Bubbles in a Big Way

© International

**The Doll Can Spout Like a Geyser**

The toy doll, when pressed, emits a stream of tiny "balloons" from her pipe. The youthful spectator at the Toy Association Fair is deeply interested.

# Toy Fair in New York Shows Modern World in Miniature

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Toyland, with its many gifts for both city children and farm children, more nearly reflects the living conditions surrounding grown-ups than ever before, according to the Toy Association. In a world of miniature, there are household inventions, agricultural machinery, industrial appliances, and transportation units which keep pace with the latest activities of mother and father, it was shown here in a preview of the Toy Fair staged by the Association Monday.

Electric trains can be uncoupled automatically, and by pressing the same button, coal cars are unloaded; the sounds that come over the radio to give realism to the galloping of hoofs or swishing of rain over the air waves can be produced by the child with a new kit of radio sound effects; carpets in doll houses from now on can be made super-clean with the tiny vacuum cleaner which has joined the wide selection of housekeeping toys, and an interesting procession of baby corn planters, mowers, fertilizer spreaders, and threshers await the inspection of the farm child.

Bubble blowing reaches a new mark with the rapid fire blower which sends forth a continuous stream of rainbow-hued bubbles from one single dip. For the journalist of pre-employment age, there is a newspaper type rotary printing press with rubber type and another flat bed model with regulation metal type, both of which are in new low-price ranges. Nursery rhymes are pictured by "television" when the knob of a radio-like device is turned.

The doll department has many new types. These include the "teen-age" dolls, dressed like young ladies in modish frocks that seem to have emerged from the colored pages of a fashion magazine for misses; a first showing of dolls of flexible rubber which can be made to sit or stand in various attitudes, the size being appropriate for a doll house; a doll which plays a lullaby while it rocks, and another that sips from a spoon.

Moreover, there are famous stage, screen and radio character dolls, headed by W. C. Fields, of comedy fame.

In the field of natural science, one of the new items is polarized light by which the young chemist can ascertain whether the family tablecloth is of linen or cotton.

Games are more abundant than ever, with modernized checkers, anagrams, dominoes and even tiddlywinks to enjoy.

Altogether, more than 10,000 playthings which have been tested by children for fun, age suitability, educational value, and safety are ready for the holiday trade, according to the Association.

The fair opened formally for visitors today.

# Mining: Mexico's Major Problem

"Mexico for the Mexicans"
Sixth of a Series on President Cardenas and the Current Crisis in His Reform Administration.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F.—Dreams of the wealth buried in Mexico's mines have driven the men of three races to vast enterprises, during the four centuries which have elapsed since the Conquest. These men were Spanish, English and American who have established the nation's greatest industry and have been rewarded with incalculable fortunes for their work.

Today a new race is dreaming of Mexico's mines and their riches. This race is the Mexicans themselves who, awakening to a late consciousness of the potentialites of their own subsoil, and driven by that restless energy characterizing Mexico today, are concentrating their thoughts and their future plans upon a native development of their own metals.

The battle for oil in Mexico has been highly dramatized within the past two years so that the public consciousness associates Mexico primarily with oil. But in comparison with mining, oil is a distinctly new industry and one which is not nearly so closely allied with the life of the nation. This is revealed by two sets of figures giving their relative importance.

Until the expropriation of the oil industry, petroleum products provided 20 per cent of the total exports of the nation. Mining provides 40 per cent of the total exports. The oil industry provided employment for only 16,000 men, some of whom were temporary employees. These were concentrated mainly in the States of Vera Cruz and Tamaulipas. The mining industry hires 60,000 men who are scattered from the Rio Grande to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Mexico is the greatest producer of silver in the world and in July produced one half of all of the world's silver. The production of silver comprises 39.35 per cent of the nation's metallic production. Gold comes next with 27.30 per cent and other metals as follows: lead, 16.78 per cent; copper 6.92 per cent and zinc 9.65 per cent. In addition there is sufficient coal to smelt and refine the metals within the country. There are also reports of large iron deposits here and antimony is produced on a small scale.

These metals are sent out to feed the factories of many nations, with the United States the chief consumer and distributor of them. The United States Government is almost the exclusive buyer of Mexican silver. Copper is handled by United States firms and sold where American copper is. Gold is handled here and in the United States. Lead goes to several European countries but principally to Czechoslovakia. Zinc goes to Germany and other European countries. The approximate gross value of Mexican metals produced in 1936 was 96,700,000.

From these figures the importance of the industry to the nation is apparent. It produces at least twice as much in taxes as the oil industry did, as well as giving employment to four times as many people. Since the crisis arising from the oil expropriation, mining has been not only the chief but almost the sole source of revenue to a Government in desperate need of money. Accordingly, any action affecting Mexico mining industry will have an immediate effect upon the Government and the nation and, since United States interests are so heavily involved—they control 70 per cent of the industry and the United States is the chief consumer—upon American investors.

Given the foregoing facts, deepest concern is felt for the future of the mining industry which is at present beset with two major problems. The first of these is in labor relations and the second in the increase of Government-sponsored workers' co-operatives.

Labor agitation within the industry was rife a year ago, as the Syndicate of Mining and Metallurgical Workers announced it would launch a drive for a collective contract for the industry. Following the oil expropriation, the labor troubles subsided, apparently upon orders from the Government to avoid further difficulties until the oil problem was settled. Mining labor remained quiescent until a month ago, when it broke out afresh with demands which, company officials say, are in excess of anything previously presented.

Labor contracts have expired, or will expire throughout the industry, in October, and it is on the basis of the new contracts that labor is presenting its demands. One mining official has characterized these demands as "four times the aggregate demands of the past three years." Their fulfillment would mean an annual increase at one mine alone of 30,000,000 pesos, the peso now having an exchange value of 20¼ cents, and at another smaller mine of 20,000,000 pesos.

Two strikes have already been called at present writing, one at the American Smelting and Refining Company's plant at Neuva Rosita, Coahila, and the other at the Cananea Copper Company's plant at Cananea, Sonora. Strikes are threatened at other mines and a general strike is a probability.

Since Mexico is in its gravest financial crisis for any time when there was not actual revolution, this advance by labor upon the Government's most important source of income is hard to explain. One explanation offered is that labor is being backed by the Government, as it has been previously, with the objective of creating a conflict similar to that in the oil industry, and expropriating the mines. The second is that labor is acting in defiance of the Government in an attempt to assert its power and force further concessions of a political nature.

Support is given to the latter of these analyses by the Government's attempts, through the Federal Labor Department, to settle the conflicts before the strikes were called. In both instances Señor Antonio Vallalobos, head of the Labor Department, intervened, and in the Cananea Copper Company's strike Gov. Roman Yocupicio also attempted to effect an agreement, but in both instances the State and Federal men failed. Labor refused to accept their recommendations and tied up the work at the mines, throwing 5,500 men out of work and seriously embarrassing the Government's Petroleum Department for lack of fuel, produced by the Nueva Rosita mine.

Betty Kirk

## Oil Firms Lose Again in Mexico

*By the Associated Press*

Mexico, D. F., Oct. 26

British and American oil companies whose property was expropriated by the Mexican Government last March had received another legal setback today.

They were notified by the Ministry of National Economy that it had denied their petition for administrative revocation of the expropriation decree, issued March 18.

The companies now will proceed with a new attack upon the legality of th expropriation. On Oct. 8 the Mexican Supreme Court dismissed an appeal by the companies for an injunc- the legality of the expropriation. on the grounds the Ministry of National Economy had not yet acted on the petition before it.

# Business Sets Modern Pace In Colonial Williamsburg

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. (AP)—What if someone invested $20,000,000 in your home town?

That's about what John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has spent in the past 10 years on restoring this historic community—population, 2,500 to 3,000.

Mr. Rockefeller's plan, now almost completed, was to make Williamsburg look as it did 200 years ago when it was the bustling capital of Virginia—and Virginia extended to what is now Wisconsin.

Public buildings, streets, stores, houses and gardens—all restored or reconstructed after painstaking research here and abroad—provide an Eighteenth Century atmosphere where it is easy to visualize men and events important in the making of America.

**200,000 Visitors**

The 200,000 tourists who visited Williamsburg last year can bear witness to the changes—especially if they stayed in a restored hotel and slept under the canopy of an old four poster bed.

But the by-product of the restoration, Williamsburg people said, has been a transformation in their daily lives.

The tempo is faster. The depression slipped by almost unnoticed. Business is better and the standard of living higher than before. Few people are on relief.

Women who never had worked are employed—and it's hard to get up a bridge game. Even the gardeners and cooks talk glibly of early American history.

But some residents said the golden avalanche has not been all benefits. Women who work or rent rooms to tourists, they remarked, are not as free to work in church organizations.

Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., bought and tore down the business buildings on the main thoroughfare and substituted two entire blocks of neat colonial shops which harmonize with the restored or reconstructed homes, taverns and greens along Duke of Gloucester Street.

**Rents Are Higher**

The town's leading businessmen rent their quarters, either at a flat rate or at a minimum plus a percentage of receipts.

"Rents are plenty high," one merchant confided. "But I guess they're in line. We get more cash customers with the tourists pouring through and our old customers are better able to pay their bills."

A restaurant owner said he charged higher prices now and did a greater volume of business, but he added that his overhead had gone up along with his sales.

"These new brick buildings are better than the old ones," he said, "but the fixtures have to be in keeping, the atmosphere more metropolitan—it would look funny not to have waitresses in trick uniforms in a store like this."

Although officials estimated that the population is about the same, the postmaster said postal receipts had increased from some $20,000 to more than $41,000. The assessed valuation of real property has almost doubled, according to the City Treasurer.

The restoration was not given sole credit for the increased prosperity, although it is employing 650 persons, spending large sums, and attracting tourists in droves.

**College Also Helps**

The rebirth of William and Mary College, second oldest in the United States, started in 1918, nearly ten years before the restoration began. The two developments have grown together, affecting each other and the town.

College authorities praise the restoration, not only for the school buildings restored, but for the atmosphere of Eighteenth Century culture and customs created. Students, they said, unconsciously absorb a high regard for American tradition.

William and Mary students learn that they don't need an expensive car or steam yacht to be happy, said John Stewart Bryan, President of the college. "They're happy here, where there are no night clubs, no gambling places, no burlesque shows and no open bars. The most expensive thing they can do is go to the inn and eat a $2 dinner."

The $2 dinners and $1 lunches in Williamsburg, residents said, are in line with high prices paid for foodstuffs in bulk by housewives. Rents too, they said, are much higher than they used to be.

## Judge Is Accused In Fee Complaint

CHICAGO (AP)—A complaint charging Cook County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki with illegally directing payment of more than $6,000,000 in inheritance tax fees to appraisers who did no appraising was filed Oct. 24 with the Chicago Bar Association by Mrs. Harriet M. Robertson, President of the Women's Civic Council. She said it followed a seven months' investigation of administration of inheritance tax cases.

It alleged that in violation of the statutes Judge Jarecki "has wantonly and corruptly certified to and directed the payment of amounts in excess of $6,000,000 of public funds to his relatives, personal friends and political henchmen by labeling them 'appraisers, experts, etc.'"

Judge Jarecki promptly declared "the present charges coming as they do within two weeks of an election for State and county officers bear all the earmarks of a campaign canard and eleventh-hour roorback. I do not intend to dignify by discussion or reply the ridiculous statements set forth in this document."

Judge Jarecki for years has been one of the leaders of the Illinois and Cook County Democratic Party, and in April was renominated for the judgeship with the support of Gov. Henry Horner and State Attorney Thomas J. Courtney over the opposition of the faction, headed by Mayor Edward J. Kelly and Patrick A. Nash.


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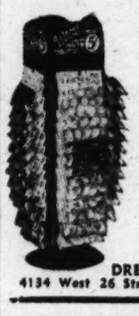

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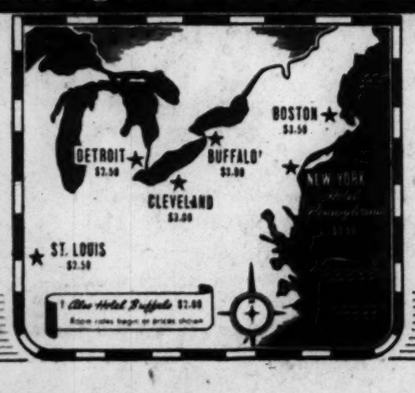


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# Bulkley Turns on Opponent; Twits Taft on Own Expenses

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, who included Ohio in a transcontinental survey at first hand of the Nation's local and Federal political problems.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—The fourth in the series of Bulkley-Taft debates was held in Youngstown, Ohio, last night, and served to emphasize once more the significance of the election in that state. Political experts in Washington are watching the ebb and flow of the Ohio campaign with the greatest interest, and not the least telling feature is these joint debates.

The Associated Press gives the following account of last night's argument:

In the foreground were the counter charges over the candidates' management of their campaigns. Mr. Taft renewed his charge that Senator Bulkley violated the Corrupt Practices Act by acceptance of contributions from federal employees. Senator Bulkley demanded that Mr. Taft disclose his campaign expenditures which, the Senator declared, were shown in a sworn statement to have exceeded $100,000.

Mr. Taft said his expenses were high because "I had no free help of federal employees." The Senator said the Republican nominee's father had accepted freely the aid of federal employees in his campaigns.

**Says Court Problem Solved**

In assailing the New Deal's "increasing demand for power," Mr. Taft cited the Supreme Court bill and said the "time has come for Senator Bulkley to tell the people whether he will vote for another Supreme Court bill."

Two resignations from the Court "have changed conditions," the Senator replied, and "there is no longer a need for the proposed change."

New Deal power, Mr. Taft said, lay in "a policy of spending government money for relief and public works without any regard whatever to the necessity of keeping within the Government's income," direct use of relief, large expenditures of public funds for farm control, and the Presidents' personal power.

"My opponent has not said where he would begin to cut expenditures. Does it mean, Mr. Taft," Senator Bulkley asked, "that you're going to cut off relief expenditures until the budget is balanced? If that's what you mean, I agree with Harry Hopkins (WPA Administrator) that 90 per cent of the people are going to vote the Democratic Ticket."

**Swing Away From President**

The actual substance of the Bulkley-Taft debates has received very little national publicity. People know that the debates are going on, but they do not know what was said. In yesterday's Monitor the most recent debate, at Cincinnati, was summarized. We have now been able to procure full stenographic transcripts of the first two debates, at Marietta and Dayton, and will have Youngstowns' as well as the last two, at Toledo and Cleveland, later this week.

The ironical feature of the first two debates was that Senator Bulkley spent a great deal of his time proving that he was not a "rubber stamp" for the President. His efforts in this line apparently led to the first outburst of booing in the debates, at Dayton. The fact that Senator Bulkley is at such pains to declare his independence of the President indicates his judgment that "coat-tail riding" is no longer smart politics in Ohio. It shows a swing away from Mr. Roosevelt.

As a matter of fact, Senator Bulkley was grossly misjudged on this issue not only by Mr. Taft but by numerous widely syndicated national columnists. They all said he had been a slavish follower of the President. In fact, he voted against such key measures as the 1938 farm bill, against the Hatch and the Austin Amendments to keep politics out of WPA, against the $4,000,000,000 relief bill of 1935, against the relief bill of 1936, against the wages and hours bill, against the soil conservation bill, against the Thomas Inflation Amendment.

On the other hand, Senator Bulkley supported TVA and NIRA, the Supreme Court bill, the Holding Company Act, the Wagner Labor Relations Act, and certain other such important measures.

But the significant thing was that Senator Bulkley made such an effort to establish his irregularity, forcing Mr. Taft twice to retract charges that he had followed the President on all matters.

**For and Against New Deal**

The subject of the first debate was "the New Deal planned economy is a failure, and offers no solution for the depression or unemployment." Mr. Taft naturally upheld the affirmative, seeking to prove that "the New Deal has steadily developed until today it presents a complete program of planned economy, designed to produce prosperity and welfare, if you please, by complete regulation of all business and all commerce and all agriculture of the United States."

Taking up these subdivisions, he laid great stress on diverse powers now obtained by Government, but concluded that they had led only to a second depression. He urged: "If we want to help the poor man; if we want to put him to work at good wages, we must abandon planned economy, we must eliminate detailed regulation; we must abandon Government pump-priming—let the Government balance its own budget, see that its own affairs are in order; let it put into effect policies reviving American thrift, American enterprise, American initiative, which can be done without any Supreme Court bill, without any reorganization bill. It can be done within the traditional bounds of the American Constitutional System, within the traditional bounds of the American business system of free and open opportunity and competition."

Senator Bulkley, on the other hand, reviewed constructive achievements of the Administration, and defended the Supreme Court plan, social security, reorganization, and other measures he had supported. He did not specifically discuss the "planned economy" issue.

For the second debate, Senator Bulkley chose the subject "the New Deal's recognition of new federal responsibilities for the general welfare."

He said:

"We have recognized the responsibility for employment, for the security of the people's investments, for the security of old age, and security of employment. We have recognized the responsibility for security of establishing minimum standards of wages and hours, of maintaining a proper balance for the farmer. Now which of these will our Republican opponents say they are willing to give up?"

So ran the discussions, ever approaching more urgent issues.


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## *Arctic Circle, Family Style*

An Eskimo Family

From a photograph given to Commander F. A. Zeusler of the Coast Guard.

# Eskimo Courtship Law Altered At Demand of 'Young People'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash.—The young people of the Eskimo North like those in Cleveland, Ohio, or in New Haven, Conn., have ideas. For generations it has been the native law on St. Lawrence Island that a suitor must work four years for a wife. Furthermore his parents, in most cases, arranged the match. The young people have been rebelling against this practice for a number of years and last summer Commander F. A. Zeusler of the Coast Guard ship Northland, was called in to act as arbiter in the matter.

Consultations were held with the adults and with the younger generation and now a man need work only one year for his prospective father-in-law before marriage. The eligible are now privileged to choose their own mates. By this method, they argue, there will be fewer "unmarriages" or divorces. The youngsters even went so far as to ask for some document of marriage and this too was arranged, the schoolteacher acting as granter of such a paper. The rebellion had gone so far that one youth was taken in the statement that no girl was worth more than three months of labor before winning her.

Commander Zeusler to the natives in the Bering Sea ports is not so much a commander as a confidant. All year they save up their problems and their triumphs for his inspection. He, in turn, brings back to the governmental agencies interested in the Eskimo, reports and recommendations which help to improve the condition of these people.

He continues, "It must be borne in mind that the desirable parts of our civilization cannot be thrust upon the native, they must be absorbed by him gradually. The fallacies of his civilization must be eliminated by proper instruction and example, not by the mere statement that they are all wrong and must be, therefore, discarded immediately."

Confusion arises between the citizenship of the Eskimo and his position as ward of the Government. The elder generation are in favor of continuing as wards of the Government. This is largely, Commander Zeusler explains, that liquor may be kept out.

Confusion also arises for the native when two conflicting religious faiths are presented. One religious faith in a given community is recommended, as otherwise the conflicting teaching tends to make the natives lose faith in all religion. It is not difficult, it is explained, to teach the familiar precepts and stories of the Bible as they are not unlike the faith of most native religions.

Education, it is said, should be simple lessons in sanitation and personal cleanliness. The native should be taught care of his equipment, his boats and his sleds. A higher education is called a mistake, except in the case of the unusual child. Otherwise it is held to unfit the native youth to work his way up and out of the faults of his own civilization.

Of the schoolteachers in the Far North Commander Zeusler says, "I have found most of them well bred and high class. Their sobriety and morality are above reproach." He recommends that teachers be chosen not for their number of degrees but for their ability to work among the natives. A preliminary course is advised for teachers in which they should be instructed in their duties, their methods of living, and types of clothing to be worn.

## Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

tween the two Governments. It covers not only the United Kingdom, but also the entire British Colonial Empire. Every crown colony is involved. A separate set of schedules has been prepared for American trade with each colony.

In other words the volume of trade potentially affected by the agreements to be announced with Britain and Canada will be roughly as important to the United States as the trade with all 16 countries with which trade agreements have already been concluded. It is not a question of adding another single country to the trade agreement list. It is rather joining the most important single economic unit in the world—the British Colonial Empire—with the United States in a trade agreement.

# Relief Budget In Oregon Calls For $25,824,500

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SALEM, Ore.—The indicator on Oregon's relief barometer has soared to a new height for the 1939-40 biennium, according to the "new minimum budget" approved by the State Relief Committee. The coming two-year period calls for an expenditure of $25,824,500, which tops that of the 1937-38 era by $8,000,000.

According to E. R. Goudy, State Relief Administrator, the new budget is "an absolute minimum, based on the growing relief problem." The budget, however, is based on present State and Federal laws; and is subject to change, should either the State Legislature or the next Congress pass new legislation covering relief administration. The Legislature meets in January, and it is expected that some legislation will be presented to care for certain phases of relief work brought up through unemployment. Should the legislation pass, it will in all probability increase the requirements above the minimum set by the Committee.

The largest slice of the relief monies will go to old-age assistance, that division being allotted $14,000,000 of the total, which is nearly $4,500,000 in excess of last year's amount. During the past two years only persons 70 years of age or over were entitled to pensions, while the next two-year budget will care for all dependents over 65.

Oregon, at present, has more than 82,000 persons over the pension age limit, more than three fourths of whom are dependent on their own resources or on the aid of relatives. To this group will go the bulk of the $14,000,000. During the past year, the old-age group has been cared for at the rate of about 500 per month. The new budget is being arranged to care for approximately 22,500, each of whom will receive an average grant of $25 a month.

The remainder of the budget is divided into seven sections. Assistance to the blind will constitute $443,100, and is planned to care for 586 persons at $30 per month. The case load in this instance rose from 433 last year. This program will care for 60 per cent of the blind persons in the State.

Aid to dependent children has more than doubled over previous budget estimates. The new "estimate" delegates $3,200,000 for this work. It will care for 6,275 children, under the age of 16, at an average rate of $17 per month. The case load in this division averaged 3,251 formerly.

The remaining five divisions and their allotments were: care of the poor, $6,651,400; child welfare, $100,000; crippled children, $280,000; projects, $350,000; non-resident care, $800,000. The Committee, according to Mr. Goudy, assumed that the Federal Government planned to continue the National Youth Administration, Works Progress Administration, and Civilian Conservation Corps.

# Civic Improvements Costing Millions Launched in Tampa

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TAMPA, Fla.—Four major public improvements, in addition to the new Bayshore Boulevard, have been either approved or completed in Tampa within the past few weeks. They are: Approval in a special election of a PWA project for extension and improvement of the City's sewerage system; approval of a $750,000 storm-sewer project; start of new service by Eastern Air Lines between Tampa and the cities of the north and east; completion of a hospital for Negroes.

The sewerage project calls for expenditure of about $4,500,000. It will include sections outside the City limits not served by a sewerage system and will give those within the City better protection.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation recently announced approval of a program of storm-sewer extension which will be capable of handling drainage for all areas.

Tampa's place on the air map was established by the start of Eastern Air Lines service from Peter O. Knight Airport on Davis Islands. The first plane out of Tampa carried a capacity passenger list and a full quota of mail. The service connects Tampa with Atlanta, Ga., where planes are met for other cities.

## *South to Display Art at N. Y. Fair*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts has received national recognition as the center of reviving Southern art with a request from the governing committee of the New York World's Fair to conduct a preview exhibition of the South's art for the fair.

Artists from Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky would be eligible for the show of paintings, sculpture and graphic arts.

The World's Fair exhibition of art will be housed in a building covering 40,000 square feet, divided into 23 large galleries.

The governing committee's choice of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts to "perform this work of selection from the entire South must be considered another tribute to the supremacy of the institution in its field," commented Thomas Colt, Director of the Museum.

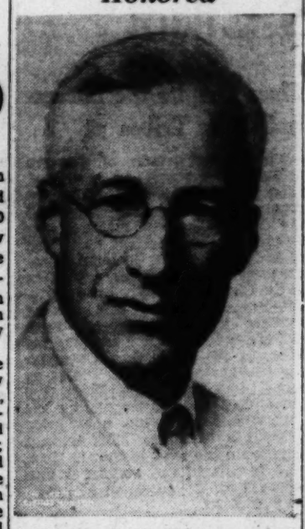
Such a show, Mr. Colt added, will be "the first comprehensive show ever held of the art of the South."

## Scenic Highway Opened

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—The new scenic highway between Grafton and Morgantown, W. Va., on U. S. Route 110, was formally opened recently at exercises conducted at the Taylor-Monongalia Counties line. The new road provides a 22-mile sky-line route between Grafton and Morgantown.

## *Honored*



Dr. Joel H. Hildebrand

Chemistry professor, who has been awarded the William H. Nichols Medal.

# Chemistry Medal For 1939 Awarded To Dr. Hildebrand

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The 1939 William H. Nichols Medal of the American Chemical Society has been awarded to Dr. Joel H. Hildebrand, Professor of Chemistry in the University of California, internationally known for his studies of liquid and solid solutions.

Having pursued investigations in practically every field of general, physical, and analytical chemistry, the citation is specific in making the award for "his study of the fundamental thermodynamic and kinetic properties of liquid and solid solutions, a field in which he is pre-eminent." The medal is one of the highest honors bestowed in the United States upon natural scientists.

**Forces Studied**

If researchers knew the exact nature of the electrical, gravitational, and chemical forces exerted by each tiny particle in a solution, they would be in a position to declare positively how any pure liquid or mixture would behave. The point is, however, no one knows for certain how molecules act under varying conditions and in different solvents, and to this question Mr. Hildebrand has devoted much attention in recent years.

If molecules were small, hard balls with only gravitational forces at work, their distribution in a solution would be as simple as that of a mixture of black and white marbles shaken together and poured into a vessel. But they are composed of positively-charged atom particles and negative electrons with much empty space penetrated only by electric forces which account for a large part of their volume.

**Mixtures Classified**

Dr. Hildebrand's work has been to classify mixtures of such common solvents as water, alcohol, carbon tetrachloride, and the petroleum solvents with iodine, sulphur, naphthalene, anthracene, and a hundred other solids; mixtures of the solid metals with the one common liquid metal, mercury; and mixtures of solid and molten salts like ordinary table salt, silver chloride, etc., with each other. He has succeeded in correlating the behavior of such solutions, finding their peculiarities, and deriving theoretical and mathematical relations concerning them so their properties are known.

He is a native of Camden, N. J., educated at the University of Pennsylvania and the University of California. He has been full Professor at California since 1918, and from 1923 to 1926 was Dean of Men. Awarded the Distinguished Service Medal during the World War, he rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and directed the Chemical Warfare Service Laboratory near Paris, later assuming command of Hanlon Field, near Chaumont. In addition to memberships in many professional societies, he was manager of the United States Olympic Ski Team in 1936 and is President of the Sierra Club.

# TVA Challenges Legality of Suit

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority challenged in the Supreme Court Oct. 26 the legal right of 15 privately-owned utilities to attack the constitutionality of its power program and Tennessee River development.

In a brief defending the TVA's flood-control, navigation, power, and national-defense program, the Authority contended the companies were without standing before the Court.

Thus, it was argued, they were "estopped" in their appeal from a decision of a three-judge Federal Court at Chattanooga, Tenn., which upheld the constitutionality of TVA.

The TVA brief contended, among other things, that the companies lacked the necessary franchises that would confer immunity from competition and that nine of the companies "are not shown to be threatened with damage by any concrete act" of the TVA.

## *Heir Charges Politics In Ouster From WPA Job*

PITTSBURGH (AP)—J. E. Kesner, county WPA chief, said Oct. 25 he had dismissed Frank R. Fleming, a $150-a-month WPA foreman, who inherited $70,383 last year.

Mr. Kesner charged Mr. Fleming, a foreman for three years, employed a maid, operated two cars and owned three houses. Mr. Fleming asserted he was not employed under a relief classification and blamed his discharge on "politics." Mr. Kesner said the WPA jobs were intended for persons without money.

# Dewey Assails Albany Bosses; Lehman Pins Utilities to GOP

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—The governorship fight is easily holding center stage of the 1938 Empire State campaign today, as Thomas E. Dewey, whose prosecution of Manhattan's $100,000,000 rackets has made him a national figure and Republican nominee for Governor, continues to assail the fortress of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's six-year record in this office with a barrage against the alliance of politics with the underworld.

Whatever effect the Dewey tactics may have on the outcome, they have stirred the dignified and conscientious Governor to a vigor he has never before shown as a campaigner. Today he is not the calm detached executive resting on the merit of an administration that has brought the State through a stressful period with conspicuous success, but a man launched on a strenuous offensive.

Having roundly charged his young opponent with vilification, disrespect and false influendo and for promises of unbossed, progressive performance in a field to which he has had no previous introduction, the Governor now is striking out in turn at the record written by the leadership behind the Dewey Ticket. This, over a 20-year period of Republican legislatures in New York has become identified, he charges, as a permanent opposition to the program of modern social and economic change for which the Democratic governors of the State have put their shoulders to the wheel.

**Says Utilities Dominate GOP**

Of such was his emphasis at Utica last night, when he attacked the Republican Party's record in handling the State's resources with particular reference to its "grudging acceptance" of progressive regulatory legislation in the public utility field, as "the spearhead for private utility raids upon the State's property."

"The large public utility interests have long intrenched themselves in the Republican Party," he declared. "They are stronger within that Party than any candidate for Governor—Mr. Dewey or anyone else.

"Let us strip from the Republican Party the mask which it has assumed for this campaign. Make no mistake about it, the Republican Party of today is the same Republican Party that for years has sided with the utility interests against the people."

The Governor's Utica appearance brought special gratification to Democratic leaders in dispelling an intra-party worry over the possible defection of M. William Bray, Lieutenant-Governor throughout Governor Lehman's three terms, but displaced at the Governor's own insistence on this year's ticket by Charles Poletti. Mr. Bray has a strong Roman Catholic following which had launched a campaign against Mr. Poletti as a "radical" who very likely was a Communist, until both the Governor and Mr. Poletti joined in spiking the rumor.

Utica is Mr. Bray's home city, and arrival of the Governor's caravan there found him assuming all platform responsibilities with an unequivocal statement of support of Governor Lehman.

**Dewey Scores in Albany**

Meanwhile Mr. Dewey was scoring an impressive triumph in Albany, the State's Capital, with a continued attack on the O'Connell Brothers' Democratic machine in their own stronghold. At the same time the prosecutor made much of the admission by Postmaster General James A. Farley, who is personally managing York, that Daniel O'Connell, de the Democratic campaign in New scribed by Mr. Dewey as "a sporting man, twice convicted, and the actual boss of Albany," was a major voice in the leadership clique which persuaded Governor Lehman to run for a fourth term this year.

Mr. Farley saw the Dewey attack as an attempt to put all the "purists" in the Republican camp, taking particular exception to Mr. Dewey's statement at the end of his analysis of the O'Connell "political racket" as a "vicious mess of corruption" that exploited a beer monopoly, that "the politician who sat on a bed in a hotel room in Rochester begging the Governor to run again was the twice-convicted Dan O'Connell."

Dan O'Connell didn't sit on any bed in any hotel room in Rochester talking to Governor Lehman, nor any other leader," Mr. Farley said. "Dewey had better get his facts."

"Was Dan in the room?" a reporter asked.

"Yes, he was in the room," the Chairman replied, "but he sat in a chair—a comfortable chair—next to his brother, Ed."

The precise question as to where Dan O'Connell sat was fast becoming one of the best stories of the campaign today, and Republicans were making much of it as a major slip, with Mr. Dewey asserting that "panic" had overtaken his opposition and promising to "continue to demonstrate that it is unreal to believe that corrupt political machines can sponsor good government."

"I shall continue the fight which I have waged for eight years to remove the influence of those machines from the Government of our State," he said.

Carrying his charges of corruption into the heart of his opponent's camp last night, Mr. Dewey delivered an arraignment of the O'Connell machine which charged that its county domination made a practice of lowering the tax assessments for friends of the Administration while raising them for its political foes; had broken down the franchise by fraudulent registration and wholesale vote-buying; had not hesitated to pack grand juries with Democratic organization leaders, particularly during investigations of voting frauds, and pursued a policy of persecution against minor government employees found to be voting Republican.

"I don't know the O'Connells personally," he said, "but I am willing to discuss them fully and frankly. Can the Governor say as much?

"It has never been within my power to do anything to rescue the people of Albany from the corrupt grasp of the O'Connell machine. Can the Governor say as much?

"I have never had a petition from outraged citizens of Albany to enforce the election law in this city against the O'Connell thugs. Can the Governor say as much?

"I have never received votes from the corruption of the ballot by the O'Connell machine in the City of Albany. Can the Governor say as much?

**Points to Excessive Registration**

"I have never used, and I shall never permit the use of, my appointive power to put henchmen of the O'Connells into public office and strengthen their grasp of the City of Albany. Can the Governor say as much?"

The Albany registration figures of 82,000 adult voters this year were used by Mr. Dewey to point up his charge of wholesale vote frauds, since the total exceeds by 3000 the number of voters listed in the city directory.

He was not running away from the office of prosecutor in New York, Mr. Dewey answered his opponent. Repofting that "every one of the 10 public enemies named by the Police Commissioner of New York in 1935 is a fugitive from New York or has been slain by gangster bullets or is serving time in jail."

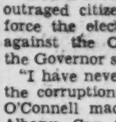
"The fight has been won in New York City," he continued, "but one county office out of 62 in the State can never solve the problem of organized crime.

"Its tentacles of corruption and political connections know no county lines. Only the Governor of the State can use his influence for a clean sweep. He has wide powers.

"I pledge to you that, as Governor of the State of New York, I will use all my energy to end every political monopoly that crushes political minorities and strikes at the very foundation of Democratic Government."

## 'First' Loganberry

The loganberry, regarded as a hybrid of the wild blackberry and red raspberry, first appeared in a private yard in Santa Cruz, Calif.

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# Labor and Capital Urged to Follow British Example

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Company, today recommended to American labor, capital and Government that they follow the examples of Great Britain and Sweden in co-operation for industrial peace.

Mr. Swope, who is Chairman of President Roosevelt's Commission on Foreign Industrial Relations, spoke before the New York Herald Tribune Forum on Current Problems on the topic "Labor, Management and Government."

"In the past few years," he said, "we have had a new conception of the obligation of society to give everyone an opportunity to work and earn a livelihood. To that extent, our early conception of 'rugged individualism' has changed."

He traced the rise of industry and of unionism, with their struggles, in the United States and continued:

"The findings of the Commission appointed by the President to study industrial relations in Great Britain and Sweden show very clearly that these countries have gone through the same struggles through which we have gone and through which we are still going.

"In both Great Britain and Sweden, three important factors, tending toward the betterment of industrial relations, are: first, both workers and employers desire that all agreements be negotiated freely by their representatives and all conclusions be voluntarily arrived at:

"Second, that workers be treated with respect, not regimented, and that grievances be dealt with and disposed of promptly;

"And, third, patience in negotiation, respect of each side for the other, and time for the development of leadership and understanding.

**Understanding Grows**

"There is no question that in these countries labor, management and the Government now understand their common problems better than in the past; each recognizes its responsibility and share of the problem, and all are more considerate of the various aspects of the questions presented.

"The place for government in these matters (labor problems), especially in a democratic society, is to afford an opportunity for conciliation, when disagreements arise, by a trained body of men whose skill and honesty of motives are respected by both sides; also, where no adequate organization either of labor or industry exists, boards should be established, on which both labor and management are represented, to protect the unorganized worker and the industry from unsocial employers.

"So far as possible, compulsion or mandatory laws should be avoided. Government can compel compliance but never co-operation."

**Tugwell and Moley**

Two former members of the New Deal "Brain Trust" met yesterday in discussion of the question, "Shall We Break With Tradition in a Third Term for President?"

They were Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell, Chairman of the New York City Planning Commission, who said a third term was a good idea, and Dr. Raymond Moley, Professor of Law at Columbia University, who said it wasn't.

Dr. Tugwell said he believed the "moral" opposition to a third term "comes almost wholly from those who think government, and especially its executive branch, ought to be kept weak."

Dr. Moley asserted that a "mere disclaimer" of a desire for more power was not sufficient, declaring: "The only disclaimer that deserves credence is renunciation."

Dr. Tugwell asserted that talk of dictatorship was raised only as "a bogey" and added that there was a dominance of a small group of "willful men" in the Senate of which little ever was heard.

Said Dr. Moley: "The two-term custom is no moss-covered fetish. It is still what pedants call 'the sense' of the people. It can defeat those who might challenge it, just as it defeated those who dared to challenge it in the past."

Both speakers insisted that any similarity between what they said and actual persons or events, wholly or in part, was purely a coincidence.

**Speeches Recorded**

Speeches at the forum were automatically recorded by the newly developed radiotype machine of the International Business Machines Corporation as they were broadcast over an NBC network yesterday.

From electrical recordings stenographers typed the addresses on the radiotype which flashed them back to the press room at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria within 10 minutes after their delivery. The machine was used to demonstrate its usefulness to highspeed news transmission of the future.

# *Under These African Seas Lies the Gold of the Grosvenor*

© Jack Arnold

**Its Value Is Placed at £5,000,000**

**The upper picture shows the tunnel to the sunken East Indiaman used in the second salvage operations. Below are coins recovered by Captain Buchan, founder of Port Grosvenor, a port on the Pondoland coast before the founding of Port St. John. The ship sank in 1782.**

# *Third Salvage Plan Drafted To Reach Ship's Gold Hold*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EAST LONDON, South Africa—A new company has been floated to recover the treasure, said to have gone down in the wreck of the East Indiaman, Grosvenor, off the Pondoland coast, on Aug. 4, 1782. This is the third company formed for this purpose during the present century.

The Grosvenor is South Africa's "Wreck Number One," though its fame does not seem to have spread through the world as has the loss of the Birkenhead.

The question of the Grosvenor's treasure does not seem to have become an issue for a long time after the wreck. According to the new company, an attempt to recover the treasure was made in 1842. But the first serious attempt was in 1907; a tunnel was constructed, which it was hoped would lead out directly under the remains of the hull, in the hope that heavy treasure chests would have seeped right down through the sand. A second company, formed in 1924, adopted the same approach, a tunnel.

In each case, after considerable time and money had been expended, the tunnels were abandoned and flooded. The method which the new company proposes is to enclose the little bight, Grosvenor Bay, as it is called, by a sea wall, pump out the water, and then dig down in the sand.

**Union to Share in Find**

The company gives the value of the Grosvenor's hold at £2,000,000 in the money of that day, or £5,000,000 in the present-day currency. The company states that it will be under the necessity of paying the Union Government 15 per cent of all treasure found.

The East India Company, to whom the treasure would primarily have belonged, never seems to have made any attempt to salvage the Grosvenor's cargo, though the Honourable Company did not cease to exist until several years after the first attempt in 1842. Nor have Lloyd's, who usually at that day, as in the case of the Lutine, regularly insured valuable cargo, any lien on the treasure, it seems.

The apparent indifference of Lloyd's and the East India Company may have been due to acceptance of Captain Riou's findings. These findings were, however, disproved by circumstantial evidence. The survivors declared that they had met a white renegade, who gave the name of Trout, at the scene of the wreck, and this individual was found by the 1790 rescue party roughly at the place indicated. Furthermore, the Pondos have kept the tradition in their race.

The Pondos do not have accepted methods of reckoning years. A child is born in the year of the "great war," say. And thus the memory of the Grosvenor would have been perpetuated in this fashion; "in the year when the great sea bird that had feathers and breathed fire, was eaten by the waves." The records of the Pondos indicate this site as being that of the wreck, and small finds so far have reinforced the verbal "inspiration."

The treasure is said to consist of £750,000 in specie; £500,000 in gold ingots; a great quantity of silver bars; £500,000 worth of rubies, emeralds, pearls, and diamonds; also the Golden Peacocks from the famous Throne of Delhi.

**Legends of Albino Descendants**

There has always been a mystery concerning the female survivors of the Grosvenor. Legends of an "Albino" race, concluded to be the offspring of white women and Pondos, were currently and generally accepted; in fact still are.

But reports of a large number of female survivors are said to be inaccurate. Accounts differ, but the maximum seems to have been three married women and three children, and these figures are taken from the ship's passenger list, and do not guarantee that all got ashore; while the eight sailors who lived to reach civilization were under the impression that the rest of the company, children, women, and all, had perished on the way.

In the legend is a residuum of truth. There is a section of the Pondos known as the "Aba-lungu"—the half-white. That these are the descendants of shipwrecked survivors can be accepted, but it is far more likely that they are the descendants of sailors who preferred to take the option, which sems to have been fairly generally offered to castaways, of throwing in their lot with the natives rather than of making an almost impossible "trek" to civilization.

**Two Attempts at Rescue**

In the case of the Grosvenor survivors, two attempts were made to rescue them, both male and female. The wreck took place on Aug. 4, 1782, and at the end of November, more than 100 days later, eight exhausted white sailors staggered into Swellendam with the news.

A relief expedition was promptly organized under the command of Hillegard Muller, but was forced to turn back owing to the threatening attitude of the "Caffres."

In 1790, a second expedition, led by Jan Holtshausen, succeeded in reaching the supposed scene of the wreck, but was unable to find any trace of survivors.

The position of the wreck was not agreed upon at the time. Captain Riou, Royal Naval commander—the "gallant, good Riou" of Campbell's poem—stationed at the Cape in 1790, checked up on the stories of the survivors, and of Holtshausen's expedition, and located the wreck as a good deal nearer to Delagoa Bay than was thought. The present assumed position is approximately half way between East London and Durban.

The company plans to start work in the near future.

# Cuba to Entertain Labor Conference

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Oct. 26—A Pan-American conference on labor problems is to be held in Cuba in November of next year.

Proposals for this regional conference, the second of its kind, were passed today at the London International Labor Office meeting. The most important question to be discussed will be that of immigration.

Announcing United States participation at the Cuba meeting, Canter Goodrich, United States Government delegate, stressed the importance of increasing the work of the International Labor Office in the Americas. "I am confident that the conference in Cuba will mark another important milestone in that work," he said.

Hello Lobo, Brazil's Government delegate, said, "I am confident that it is possible for the countries of the Latin American Continent to operate under the auspices of the ILO."

## Willits Named Director

NEW YORK (AP)—Raymond B. Fosdick, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, announced Oct. 25 the election of Dr. Joseph H. Willits as Director of the Division of the Social Sciences, succeeding Dr. Edmund E. Day, President of Cornell University.

# *Spellman Fund Grants for 1937 Total $858,550*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—A grant of $160,500 to the Public Administration Clearing House tops appropriations made by the Spellman Fund of New York in 1937, it was revealed in a report by the officers of the Fund Oct. 25. Next came a gift of $135,000 to the Council of State Governments, both sums being mainly for the general budgets of the recipients.

Total gifts by the Fund last year amounted to $858,550, and, with the exception of $10,000 which went to the National Urban League, all grants were for activities in the field of public administration. Outstanding among these were a gift of $101,500 to the American Municipal Association; $92,500 to the American Public Welfare Association; $93,050 to the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada; $36,000 to the International City Managers' Association; $15,000 to Ralph G. Rust, Chairman of the Kansas State Planning Board, and $10,000 to the University of Chicago.

The report says that $17,000 was given to the Regional Plan Association for "supervision and technical aid" in connection with planning projects financed with Federal funds in the New York metropolitan area."

The report stresses that the fund has no partisan political objectives, but is concerned solely with the problems involved in the administration of policies already decided upon by its beneficiaries.

# $16,500,000 Loan Aids Pittsburgh Slum Clearance

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH—Rehabilitation of Pittsburgh's worst slum districts is underway here as city officials planned the expenditure of $16,500,000 in loans allocated by the United States Housing Authority and an additional $1,650,000 to be raised locally.

Largest among three projects to be undertaken is the erection of 1,758 low-cost homes in the "hill district" where a large proportion of the city's poor are housed. Slum dwellings on the site are to be demolished, it was announced.

The three public housing colonies are expected to provide new homes for 3,000 families, who will have the advantage of enlarged recreation facilities and adequate schools.

Data collected in connection with the housing program show that between 1930 and 1937 only 3,810 houses were built in Pittsburgh and that 4,421 were razed, leaving a deficit of 611 homes. During the same period, according to statistics of the Federation of Social Agencies, the number of families living here increased by 16,569.

The public housing program is not expected to provide acceptable homes immediately for all who need or want them, but should meet the need partially and stimulate other construction, it is held.

# Canada to Entertain British Press, 1940

LONDON (CP)—The Council of the Empire Press Union Oct. 25 accepted the invitation of J. H. Woods, Chairman of Canadian section, to hold the Sixth Imperial Press Conference in 1940 in Canada. The conference proper will be held at Ottawa, and it is planned delegates will tour the Dominion from coast to coast.

At the Council meeting it was agreed the Canadian section would be asked to arrange the conference for August or September on the grounds this would be more convenient than the early summer.

# Barrooms a Montana Issue

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HELENA, Mont.—Confusion existing among Montana voters as to Referendum Measure No. 40, on the November ballot, has been removed by the explanation of dry leaders that to vote against the proposal means a vote in favor of putting retail barrooms out of business. To vote for the measure means a vote in favor of retaining the saloons.

Referendum Measure No. 40 has nothing to do with the State liquor stores, it is explained. It merely submits to the people the retail liquor law of the 1937 Legislature which set up the barrooms. These barrooms, in turn, buy their liquor from the State stores, which will remain in business in any event.

The arguments for and against the referendum are summed up by G. M. Moss of Whitefish, former State Representative, as follows:

"Supporters of the referendum point out that barrooms pay a license fee which brings considerable revenue to the State and other units and helps reduce other taxes. They contend that barrooms furnish employment to several thousand persons and help to eleminate the bootlegger.

"Opponents of the referendum declare that barrooms increase the ease with which liquor may be obtained and therefore increase the amount used. Present day barrooms, they assert, merely are the old-fashioned saloons, with the addition of women frequenters. State liquor stores, the opponents argue, are ample sources of liquor. Moreover, profit from the State stores is public profit; whereas the profits of private owners of barrooms constitute a constant motive for violating laws against selling to minors and inebriates."

# Ohio State Park Is Dedicated To Honor Educator

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, Oct. 26—When the Edward Orton Memorial State Park is dedicated near Clifton, Ohio, today, the educational world will witness a double tribute—to a teacher and natural scientist, and to a friendship between teacher and student.

When young Hugh Taylor Birch was a student in Antioch College in the 1860's, Dr. Orton was his instructor in the natural sciences, and quickly became his counselor and friend. Now Mr. Birch is presenting to the State of Ohio a tract of approximately 270 acres, including part of the beautiful Clifton Gorge, as a tribute to that friendship.

Dr. Orton entered the Presbyterian ministry—only to be expelled on account of his liberal ideas. He lost his first teaching position in the same way, but soon became established and served as the President of two colleges—Antioch and Ohio State University.

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SECOND FLOOR

## Government Aid Seen Expanding In Next 25 Years

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Governmental intervention in the affairs of business and society as a whole will continue to expand for another quarter of a century at least, in the opinion of William Hodson, Commissioner of Welfare of New York City.

Mr. Hodson, speaking at the Junior League in behalf of the Welfare Council, said that "all that has happened in the last decade has demonstrated the need for positive governmental action in providing assistance and services which would alleviate hunger and give men a greater measure of freedom and security in their work and their family life."

At the same time Mr. Hodson said that the country had come to realize that relief for the unemployed was not a temporary thing, as first supposed, but a permanent responsibility of the Government. The United States should face the fact that never again will it probably be able to supply work for all its able-bodied men, he declared.

In view of this, Mr. Hodson asserted that the hour's "greatest need" was for the closest kind of co-operation between Government and industry, between Government, the employer and the employee."

The Commissioner warned that since relief had grown to such size and importance it was extremely important that administrative personnel be selected through competitive examinations on the merit basis. This would prevent waste, corruption, political manipulation, and the establishment of an overweening bureaucracy, he said. He believes that the problems of the day could no longer be settled by "pat phrases about individual initiative and less governmental interference with business."

## Postal Receipts At Peak in 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley said Oct. 14 that postal receipts in the fiscal year 1938 reached a new high—approximately $728,000,000. The previous biggest year was 1937, when receipts totaled $726,000,000, he said.

Mr. Farley estimated that after altering his accounts, as authorized by law, to receive credit for free services rendered members of Congress, Government agencies, and blind persons, his Department would show a net postal surplus of between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000.

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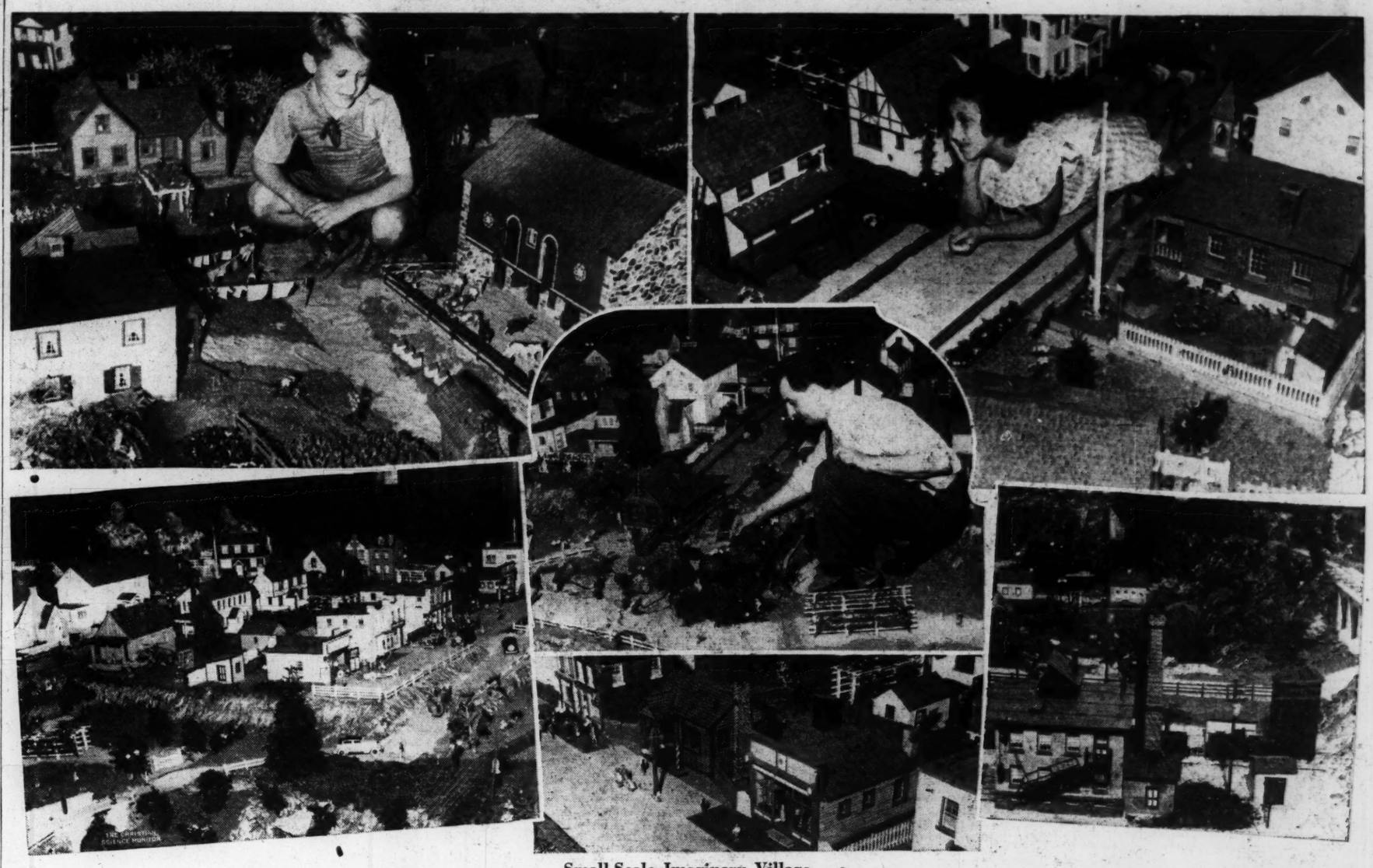
## Like Land to Which Gulliver Traveled



Small-Scale Imaginary Village

Upper left: Farmyard and barn. Upper right: Child observes painting of house; when she turns her head she will see an old type of school building. Center: Laurence T. Rieringer of Reading, Pa., model builder. Lower left: Growing quarter of town. Lower middle: Street downtown; shabby barbershop, tidy store. Lower right: Hosiery mill.

## City Rises in Miniature For Park Visitors to View

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

READING, Pa.—Like Rome, which did not rise in a day, the Gieringer "International Minfature Village," on exhibition here, has been a long time in the building, but unlike Rome, it is the work of a single pair of hands. This peculiar origin of the "village" perhaps would account for much of the public interest which brought 36,000 persons to inspect it on a single holiday in Reading's Carsonia Park.

Laurence T. Gieringer, the builder, has spent 36 years in the construction of his models, which are arranged to make tiny cities and villages, with churches, railroad systems, farms, bridges, waterfalls, lakes, and factories.

The "village" occupies an area 53 feet by 43 feet, weighs 20 tons, and contains 105 structures, some of which Mr. Gieringer built before he was 10 years old. Each model has been cut to scale, and is so well put together that it can bear the weight of a man.

Guided on a walk through the town, a visitor comes first to the railroad station, which is a reproduction of the Reading Railway's building at Hershey, Pa. Next he sees a park, with an American flag floral display, and a soldier's monument.

The village itself has a business street, wherein appear a German brass band, a boy with dog, and a house being painted. Its schoolhouse is an 1836 model, and keeps company with an old stone and brick dwelling copied from one at Lebanon, Pa. A small, peaceful church shows such details as snow catches and spouting. Not far ahead can be viewed a trestle of the Rocky Mountain type, an historic saw mill, and an inn, reproduced from a building Near Hempstead, Long Island.

Farm buildings stand surrounded by corn fields, gardens, and a meadow in which animals are seen. Beyond a fox hunt is in progress. Riders might, if they wished, stop in at the blacksmith shop, or for a drink of water at a pleasant spring.

A hosiery mill has been installed and a Pennsylvania forge, to keep the city occupied. For mechanical details, trains are represented in a plunge through deep cuts and tunnels, or in a rush across bridges.

Counting up his work, Mr. Gieringer enumerates 1,220 figures, 38 wagons and automobiles, 570 trees, 410 lights, and 450 feet of railroad track. He used 38,500 board feet of timber to erect his exhibition.

## Hamilton Forecasts GOP Gain at Polls

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—John Hamilton, Republican National Chairman, speaking Oct. 25 at a state-wide meeting of women Party workers, charged the New Deal's "reckless spending" cost taxpayers one fifth of their annual incomes.

"Reckless expenditure by Government, deficit-financing and high taxation," he declared, "soon means unbalanced family budgets, less good food on your tables and less clothing of good quality for you to wear."

Later he told newsmen the GOP would "pick up around 30 to 40 seats in Congress—maybe 45" in agricultural areas this November. He listed expected Senate gains at "about six" and possible gubernatorial successes in "three or four of the big states and four or five of the smaller."

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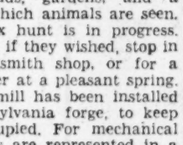

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## Audubon Leader Deplores Longer Waterfowl Season

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—Action of the Federal Government in extending the open season for waterfowl imposes the obligation to reduce or cancel waterfowl shooting at the first sign of less favorable conditions, according to Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, President of the National Association of Audubon Societies. Speaking at the annual dinner which closed the thirty-fourth convention of the societies at the Roosevelt Hotel here last night, Mr. Murphy said he would have preferred no extension of the shooting privileges and advocated a flexible, rather than a fixed, season.

"In August, 1938, the Federal Government, acting upon reports of the Biological Survey's field staff and of other reliable observers both in the United States and Canada, announced a new extension of the open season for waterfowl from the minimum period of 30 days to one of 45 days," he recalled. "This, of course, was the result of indubitable improvement of the conditions of several preceding years.

**Preferred Limit**

"The Board of Directors of the National Association of Audubon Societies would have much preferred to see the limited privileges of 1937 stand for a longer period, at least until it had been demonstrated that the increase of ducks and geese represented a continuing upswing in the population. The number of these migratory birds today represent only a small fraction of those the continent supported even as recently as 15 years ago.

"It is of little use arguing whether shooting or other causes are chiefly responsible for the diminution. Shooting is the only factor which can be immediately controlled. Since the number of gunners tends constantly to increase in ratio with a growing population, it would seem the part of wisdom to cling for a longer period to a regime drastic enough to permit a rapid strengthening of the annual increment of birds."

The Association, he held, has never taken a stand against shooting as a "legitimate recreation," but it has asked for complete protection of birds and animals when their "normal population was endangered."

**To Keep Close Watch**

"To give wild life, rather than gunners, the benefit of every doubt has been the consistent purpose of the Association and one in which it has enjoyed wholehearted support from many leading sportsmen," he stressed, adding that it would keep a close watch and endeavor to forestall any restoration of "too lavish" privileges.

Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, told of the Bureaus' efforts to minimize the destructive effects of certain poisons used to exterminate animals preying upon livestock, but harmful to other forms of wild life.

A proposal to establish a national primeval park system which would include 18 western parks and one eastern park was discussed by James A. Foote, Executive Secretary of the Association, yesterday. This would be a move to distinguish the great national parks from any other class of reservation. He urged uncompromising efforts to keep the national parks free from industrial use.

## Iceland's Blanket

Thirteen per cent of Iceland's area is covered by snowfields and glaciers.

## Observers Detect Softening Of President to Opposition

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—President Roosevelt today is exhibiting a new and more tolerant attitude toward his business opposition which contains the seeds of great significance. It is part of his current drive for co-operation between all factions in an effort to make Democracy work in the United States: His contribution to a post-Munich world.

Latest evidence of his attitude came at yesterday's press conference, when the President discussed the new Wage-Hour Statute. He described the slow progress of reform, the difficulties of enforcement now confronting the Wage-Hour Law, and the protracted opposition of some individuals as constituting "the American way of doing things." In the President's words as in his tone was the distinct implication that he has listened to advisers who have been urging him to make haste slowly.

The new viewpoint exists between the lines as much as it does in what the President actually said, and Washington observers have learned to be cautious about hailing new eras of peace. Nevertheless, precisely the type of philosophical resignation to difficulties now exhibited by Mr. Roosevelt has not been shown in Washington these six years past.

**Admits Time is Needed**

While at his press conference the President referred to what he described as the most reactionary newspaper owners and politicians, he went on to say that such opposition simply constituted the American way of doing things, and made most problems long-range ones. His statement was widely variant from the earlier view that problems could be tackled and largely settled overnight by legislative or administrative magic.

Discussing the Wage-Hour Law, the President agreed that some people might be immediately affected adversely by the law—through shutdowns and the like—but he said it was by no means certain they would be permanently affected.

It would be an exceedingly good thing, he continued, if the most reactionary newspaper owners and politicians would try to help make the statute work, although he added that they did not help in its passage. Such opponents, he said, were the type who agree with progressive objectives, but disagree with every way of carrying them out. Propose one plan and they reply, "Oh, that's awful," said the President. Suggest another and they say, "That's terrible." And when they are asked to suggest a method of their own, they reply, "That's not my business."

**On Long-Range Basis**

In this dialogue, Mr. Roosevelt gave a graphic, if restrained, imitation of the objectors. Then, instead of going on to criticize and condemn these activities, he simply said that was the American way of doing things, and that problems were put on a long-range basis thereby.

The employers and the Government ought to sit down together, the President said, and try to make the Wage-Hour Statute work. The pecan industry—of which reports of plant shutdowns have come—isn't going to quit, for pecans will still be raised and picked, and the growers ought to talk over with the Government ways of continuing.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement reflects his recent "White House spokesman" plea for co-operation with industry, which was followed by the annual report of Electric Bond and Share Company, indicating ways of working out that vast holding-company's status under the Holding Company Act.

Other evidences of co-operation with business mount, and it seems clear that the President is fostering this atmosphere persistently and with a purpose. Despite all the possible political and economic advantages to the administration of such an attitude, confidants of Mr. Roosevelt insist that his main motive is to achieve internal peace in the United States when it is so gravely threatened in other countries.

## Production Stressed

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Oct. 26—American workmen must preserve their level of productivity, even if shorter work weeks are in effect, if the nation is to maintain economic prosperity, in the opinion of William S. Knudsen, President of the General Motors Corporation.

Mr. Knudsen, who has just completed a six weeks' tour of the Corporation's European agencies, returned home aboard the steamship Ile de France of the French Line last night. He held that it made little difference if a man worked one day or if he worked seven, so long as production was maintained. A production decline would impoverish the Nation and bring eventual disaster, he declared, adding that France was just finding this out, having permitted a large number of new labor laws to cut production to a point where that country's industry became dangerously handicapped.

"Unless you can produce in the shorter hours as much as you can in longer hours, then you will be left by the wayside," he asserted.

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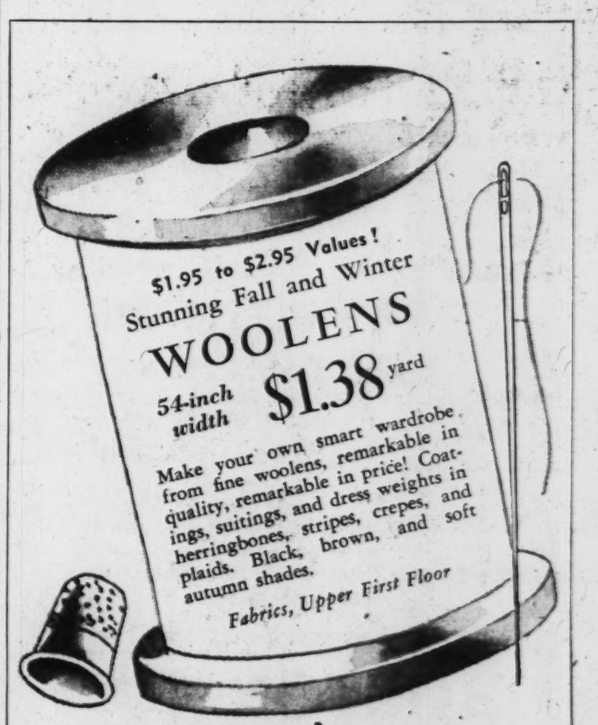
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# President's Attack on Dies Shows Party Split Widening

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—President Roosevelt's vehement denunciation of the Dies Committee at his press conference yesterday had a series of immediate results:

It gave strong White House indorsement to Gov. Frank Murphy (D) of Michigan, who is having a difficult and perhaps losing re-election fight against Frank D. Fitzgerald, Republican, in one of the big struggles of the year.

It apparently accentuated the division between conservative and New Deal Democrats in Congress.

It widened the chasm within the seven-man Dies Committee itself, where two Democratic members, Arthur D. Healey of Massachusetts, and John J. Dempsey of New Mexico have boycotted meetings from almost the beginning.

It centered attention on the current hearings of the Dies Committee itself which continued pretty much as in the past, with new accusations of communism from the witness stand, accompanied by a steady stream of denials from those named.

**President Displays Anger**

Mr. Roosevelt's anger as he named the Dies Committee at his press conference was unmistakable. He likened Governor Murphy in settling the sit-down strike in Michigan to the negotiations at Munich, Germany, who, whatever one thought of the result, had at least "averted bloodshed." He cited praise for the Governor's role by Mr. Sloan and Mr. Knudsen of General Motors, Mr. Chrysler of the Chrysler Company and other motor leaders and said a strike which was "probably the most alarming strike which ever occurred in this country" was settled without loss of a life because Governor Murphy kept negotiations going.

A Presidential attack on a congressional committee dominated by his own party is practically unprecedented in recent history, and Mr. Roosevelt minced matters at no point.

Incidentally, Mr. Roosevelt managed to reverse the tactics of the "purge" and threw his whole weight behind the election campaign of the quiet-voiced New Dealer, who is his personal friend. Governor Murphy's defeat has been forecast by a number of careful observers.

Charges of "treasonable activities" in the 1937 strike were made against Governor Murphy in the Dies Committee last week by John M. Barringer, ousted Republican City Manager of Flint, Mich., and Judge Paul V. Gadola, also a Republican, of the Genessee County Circuit Court of Appeals at Flint.

**Communism Charges**

Charges of "communism" before the Dies Committee now feature another big current election struggle, to which Mr. Roosevelt did not refer.

A week ago a delegation opposing re-election of Gov. Elmer Benson, Farmer Laborite of Minnesota, charged the Benson party was "permeated" with Communism. Friends of Governor Benson charged from the sidelines that the Committee was being used as a sounding board for the election of Harold Stassen, Republican opponent of Mr. Benson.

The Dies Committee is composed of seven members, but usually only two are present at hearings. The two Republicans, J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey and Noah M. Mason of Illinois, have played a silent part, but showed glee over the Democratic split. Mr. Healey and Mr. Dempsey have had nothing to do with the Committee. Other members are Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, chairman, who was leader of the unsuccessful House fight against the wage-hour bill, Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama and Representative Harold G. Mosier (D) of Ohio.

**Question to President**

At the press conference Oct. 25 a reporter asked President Roosevelt the following question:

"Mr. President: Are you concerned with the testimony that has been given before the Dies Committee, particularly in the case of Governor Murphy of Michigan? Testimony last week charged him with treasonable activities in the settlement of the sit-down strikes in Michigan two years ago."

The President: "Yes, I certainly am concerned with that kind of testimony. I would like to say something about it, but I think it probably would be better if I wrote something instead of trying to talk extemporaneously."

Later, the President dictated the following statement for the press:

I was very much disturbed. I was disturbed not because of the absurdly false charges made by a coterie of disgruntled Republican officeholders against a profoundly religious, able, and law-abiding Governor; but because a congressional committee charged with the responsibility of investigating un-American activities should have permitted itself to be used in a flagrantly unfair and un-American attempt to influence an election.

**Committee Assailed**

At this hearing the Dies Committee made no effort to get at the truth, either by calling for facts to support mere personal opinion or by allowing facts and personal opinion on the other side. On the threshold of a vitally important gubernatorial election, they permitted a disgruntled Republican judge, a discharged Republican city manager and a couple of officious police officers to make lurid charges against Gov. Frank Murphy, without attempting to elicit from them facts as to their undeniable bias and their charges and without attempting to obtain from the Governor or, for that matter, from any responsible motor manufacturer, their version of the events.

Governor Murphy's painstaking and statesmanlike efforts to bring about a settlement of the sit-down strikes and to avert bloodshed and riot were not shrouded in secrecy. Every important move he made was communicated to the motor manufacturers and the union leaders affected, and was reported fully in the daily press. I received almost daily reports on the situation from the Governor.

Governor Murphy never said a word in condonation of the sit-down strike or any illegal practice. But the Governor was informed by responsible officials of the National Guard that any attempt on the part of the National Guard forcibly to eject the sit-down strikers at Flint would result in bloodshed and riot. Knowing these facts the Governor labored in the open, in the American way, to bring about a prompt settlement of the labor trouble without resort to force.

**Postponement Asked**

Governor Murphy always insisted that the lawful order of the court must be obeyed. But knowing that negotiations for settlement were proceeding and that precipitous efforts to enforce the court order would result in violence which would disrupt peaceful negotiations, he requested the sheriff to postpone the enforcement of the court order over the week end. For that act a few petty politicians accuse him of treason; for that act every peace-loving American should praise him.

By Wednesday of the week following Governor Murphy's request for a temporary postponement of the enforcement of the court order, the strike—which was probably the most alarming strike which ever occured in this country—was brought to an end without the loss of a single human life. That was a great achievement of a great American. Gov. Frank Murphy's great accomplishment elicited the commendation of the important motor manufacturers involved, of Mr. Sloan and Mr. Knudsen of General Motors, of Mr. Chrysler of Chrysler Motors, and of the Fisher Brothers of the Fisher Body Corporation, of Mr. Barrett of Hudson Motors and of Mr. Graham of Graham Motors.

In handling the dangerous labor situation in Michigan in the dark days of 1937, Governor Murphy, as a true American, was concerned not only with the letter but the spirit of the law. Governor Murphy accordingly strove, and strove successfully, to effectuate a settlement not by force but by reason—a settlement which would satisfy not merely the letter of the law, but the community's sense of right and of justice.

**Headline Seekers**

Most fair-minded Americans hope that the Committee will abandon the practice of merely providing a forum to those who, for political purposes, or otherwise, seek headlines which they could not otherwise obtain. Mere opinion evidence has been barred in court since the American system of legislative and judicial procedure was started.

Three weeks ago, the civilized world was threatened by the immediate outbreak of a world war. Cool heads pleaded for the continuance of negotiations. People may properly differ as to the result of such negotiations but the fact remains that bloodshed was averted.

In the winter of 1937, Governor Murphy was confronted with the same kind of situation on a smaller scale. He knew that if negotiations were broken off bloodshed was inevitable. He worked successfully for the continuation of the negotiations. As a result of his fine leadership, there is no doubt that hundreds and even thousands of human lives were saved. That is the American way of doing things.

**Dies Replies**

A reply to the President of approximately the same length was made by Chairman Dies as his Committee opened hearing Oct. 26. He was the only member present. He declared Mr. Roosevelt was misinformed concerning the inquiry and that Cabinet members had aided a "campaign of misrepresentation" against the House Committee.

"That the President has been wholly misinformed is obvious from his statement," he said. "Of course the President did not hear the testimony and has not read the record. Hs is evidently relying upon reports that have reached him from prejudiced sources."

He proposed an investigation of the Michigan sit-down affair through three lawyers, one named by the President, one named by himself, and the third by the first two.

Mr. Dies charged that "a campaign of misrepresentation, ridicule, and sarcasm was conducted by those who hoped to discredit the investigation.

"This campaign was aided by members of the Cabinet," he said. "The Shirley Temple fabrication was conceived by certain radical writers whose sympathies for Soviet Russia are matters of common knowledge." Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, had repeated the "crude and silly fabrication," he said. "When this likewise failed, as a last desperate move, the President was induced to permit the prestige of his great office to be used for the purpose of discrediting the investigation."

**Opposition Charged**

Mr. Dies said that from the start the Administration opposed the inquiry and refused to allow executive departments to co-operate.

Before the hearing started one mystery was cleared. Much curiosity has arisen over the Committee's financial position since it received only a shoe-string appropriation from Congress. It develops that some witnesses who appear before it and are airing charges against various groups are paying their own costs. This is true of Harper Knowles, Chairman of the American Legion Radical Research Committee of California, who charges Communist infiltration in West Coast labor circles, and who until recently was Secretary of the Associated Farmers. West Coast cannery workers charge this organization is a vigilante group.

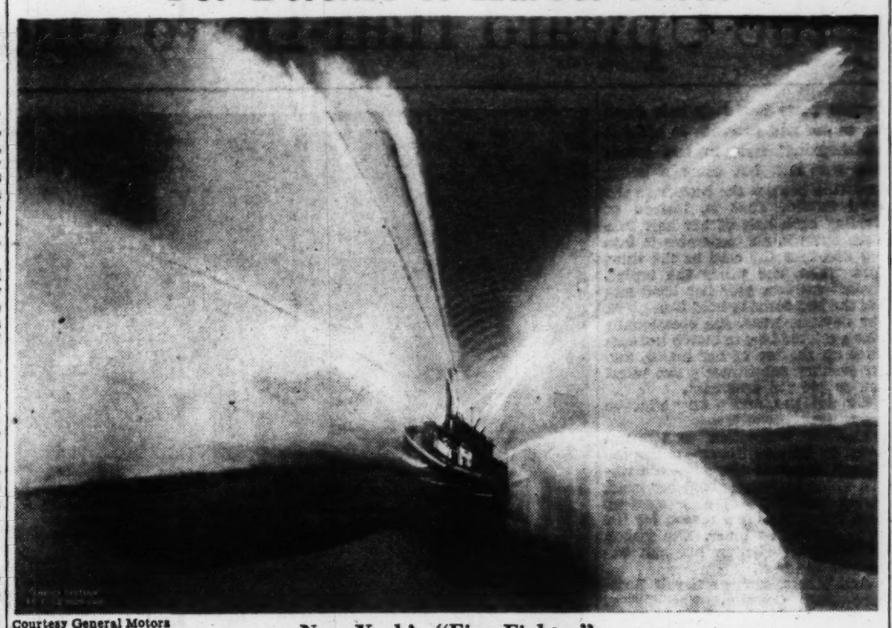
**Michigan Reaction**

DETROIT (AP)—Rivals in Michigan's gubernatorial campaign—Gov. Frank Murphy and Former Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald—acclaimed and attacked President Roosevelt's rebuke of the Dies Committee.

Governor Murphy, supporting the President's charges the Committee allowed itself to be "used" for election influence, accused "the opposition" of a "perfectly timed arrangement" to present testimony to aid in defeating him.

On the other hand, Mr. Fitzgerald, a Republican, said the President was "interested in saving" Mr. Murphy's re-election—to keep in office in Michigan a man "he does like" as differing from his "purge" in other states of men "he did not like."

## For Defense of Harbor Front



Courtesy General Motors

**New York's "Fire Fighter"**
Giving its nozzles a test on Hudson River.

## WPA: Jobs and Votes Separate

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Oct. 26

Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, has instructed State Directors to post copies of an official order telling WPA workers they may vote as they please at all times.

"No one will lose his WPA job because of his vote in any election or his failure to contribute to any campaign fund," the order proclaimed.

Mr. Hopkins told the State Directors to post copies at every project and in all administrative offices, "so that there can be absolutely no misunderstanding of WPA rules about elections and voting franchise."

The State Directors also were instructed to adjust working hours if necessary so that employees may vote on election day.

## Stream 750 Feet Forced by Pumps Of Diesel Boat

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Enough water to supply the needs of 220,000 people can be pumped by the new boat "Fire Fighter," which has completed trials and goes into service in New York Harbor.

The Diesel-electric demonstrated, on its tests in the Hudson River, that without calling upon full capacity it can throw 22,000 gallons of water a minute. If this were kept up for 24 hours, the boat would hurl 31,680,000 gallons of water. If the "Fire Fighter" were hooked up to a water supply system, it could take care of the needs of the entire population of a city such as Omaha, Neb., which is recorded as having 214,000 inhabitants. Water was cast as far as 750 feet, and pressure at the nozzles was 150 pounds to the square inch.

The boat has two 1,500 horsepower, 16-cylinder, V-type engines, built at the Diesel Engine Division of General Motors Corporation in Cleveland, Ohio. It can be operated at slow speed, which aids working it into position close to flames, or it can be stepped up to a speed of 16.8 miles an hour, enabling it to get to any point in the harbor here in a hurry.

## Snow White and Prince File $300,000 Suit

NEW YORK (AP)—Snow White and Prince Charming have gone to court in an attempt to collect $300,000 from Walt Disney.

Adriana Caselotti, the voice of the heroine in "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," and Harry Stockwell, who sang and spoke for the Prince, filed separate suits against Disney Productions, Ltd., and the RCA Manufacturing Company.

They charged the defendants had violated their contracts by making records of the film's sound track without their consent. Mr. Disney's representatives claimed their contracts covered all rights.

Mr. Stockwell, who said he had been paid $500, asked $100,000. "Snow White," whose soft soprano netted her $1,000, sued for $200,000.

## Social Security Tax On Actors Clarified

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Internal Revenue Bureau ruled Oct. 18 that when actors or musicians are hired by an advertising agency on benalf of a radio program sponsor, the sponsor must pay the social security tax required of employers.

If, however, a station sells a prearranged program to a sponsor and the sponsor has little to do with assembling the cast, the station must pay the tax.

The Bureau also ruled that a musical quartet which hired its services to various stations for use on unsponsored programs was employed by each of the stations, which must pay the taxes.

## *$4,500-a-Year Jobs Go Begging in New York*

NEW YORK (AP)—One hundred $4,500-a-year jobs are going begging here.

They are vacancies on the teaching staffs of New York City vocational schools—and those with technical training enabling them to satisfy the high requirements apparently can make more in industry than the $4,500 salaries offered. Openings are in the teaching of the automotive, building, electrical, food, graphic arts, metal, and needle trades.

## Helium-User

A modern Zeppelin requires 8,830,000 cubic feet of helium.

## Roosevelt Asks Nonaggression In Naming Armistice

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt, proclaiming Nov. 11 Armistice Day, said today that "peace can be obtained only by nonaggression."

The President's proclamation, issued in conformity with various Congressional resolutions, said:

"It is especially fitting at this time of world unrest that Nov. 11, 1938, the twentieth anniversary of the Armistice, should be observed with suitable ceremonies manifesting our belief that peace can be attained only by nonaggression, and can be made enduring only by respect for the rights of others and good will among the nations of the world."

The proclamation directed that flags be displayed on all Government buildings Armistice Day.

In addition, the President said he invited observance of the day "by the people of the United States with appropriate ceremonies in schools, churches, and other suitable places."

Although representatives of both the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars have invited the President to speak on Armistice Day, White House attachés said an address was unlikely.

The President, they said, probably will confine his activities to the usual Armistice Day visit to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Mr. Roosevelt will speak tonight (at 10:50 E. S. T.) on the New York Herald Tribune Forum, taking "the struggle for peace," as his subject.

## Frank Issues Call For GOP Campaign

CHICAGO (AP)—Dr. Glenn Frank, Chairman of the Republican Party's Program Committee, declared Oct. 25 that Republicans must center their attack on "a determination of the stimulations, regulations, and freedoms of labor, agriculture, business, and finance which will make the mature years of Americans a period of high productivity."

Speaking under auspices of the Women's National Republican Club of Chicago, he said in recent years insufficient thought had been given to the economic functions of the Nation.

He asserted it was the duty of a "corrective and constructive political opposition" to the Roosevelt Administration to see that the years between youth and age were kept fully productive.

"The last six years," Dr. Frank averred, "have taught us a few elementary things. We now know we cannot get out of debt by going more and more hopelessly in debt. We know we cannot save democracy by giving all its powers to a chief executive. We cannot preserve our liberties by surrendering them to a little band of bureaucrats who never submit themselves to the verdict of a popular election.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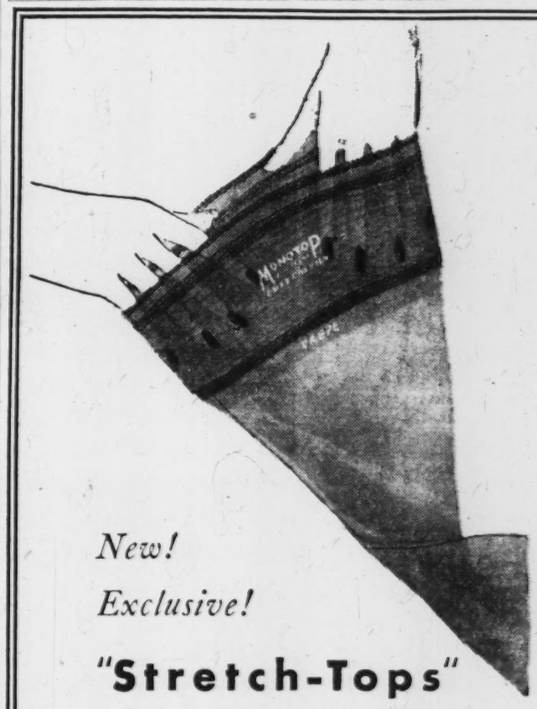
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

# Adapting the Upward Hair-Do to One's Style of Beauty

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

## Hollywood Agog: 'To Show or Not To Show' Our Little Pink Ears

### Some Resist Upward Sweep as Hard to Keep in Trim On the Set—But the Ears Seem to Be Winning

By Kay Campbell
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

If winter comes to Hollywood (and who can tell, it may do so sometime) it will find the chief controversy of the season raging around the heads of the feminine population. To swing or not to swing (up) curly locks—that is the subject of debate between the designers and make-up experts of the studios.

For, in keeping with the decidedly new silhouette and the better to show off that new hat, the Adrians, Orry Kellys, Royers, and other studio designers would have the leading women of the screen world show their ears. Ears had languished too long in obscurity they claimed and now was the time for all good stars to show that their's were just as shell-like as those of the rest of fashionable women.

**Oh Woe!**

"It's wrong," cried the make-up experts, led by Mel Bern of RKO and Jack Dawn of MGM. There are hundreds (well anyway two or three) of reasons against the high coiffures and no good reason for it. Fashion? Well, let them design a modified costume. For not every woman can wear curls piled up on the top of her head. There's no age limit, they argued, to the old hair-dos (although some will not agree with them). But the new severe scooped-up combinations, they go on, age most women ten years at least (and everybody has a right to his own opinion. What's yours?).

**Up-keep to Something**

And another reason against revealing one's ears is that one is likely to disclose a bad chin and neck line. Something to be avoided at all costs. Very few women, the make-up men contended, have a line from chin to ear which profits by being exposed.

Furthermore, they argued, upswing locks are not only hard to put, but to keep, in shape. In no time at all they look messy. On the set, of course, every star has her hairdresser there to replace her curls between each "take." But with the old soft waves, this was done speedily with a twist or two of the comb. It would require hours of studio time to keep the severe new hairdresses in order, is the objection. And it isn't only before the cameras that a star must look her best. Dining at the Cocoanut Grove, or attending a glittering première, she must always appear well groomed. How could she do this, they wanted to know, with piled up curls that would come unpinned and lose their sculptured look despite anything anyone could do?

No, summed up the make-up experts, that Gay Nineties look was not for picture stars!

MEANWHILE, surreptitiously, Hollywood's style setters, those around whom the controversy waged, tried out coiffures—in private. But only a few ventured to show their ears in public. And still fewer dared to expose them before the camera.

Some drew out the pins and brushed their curls back down into a page boy bob or whatever way they'd been wearing their hair, but others sought a substitute, a modified manner of swinging their curls.

To Dolores Del Rio, credit goes for one of the most unique of the new ways . . . simple enough for anyone to follow and practical for even the busiest business woman. Dolores parts her dark hair down the center and proceeds to braid it "sis hopkins" style in two braids over her ears, but using a heavy cord (the heavier the better) as the third strand. That is, instead of dividing each half of her hair into three strands, she separates it into two and uses the cord as the third part. Then, she winds the braids, coronet fashion, over her head and ties the two cords to hold it in place. For daytime wear, she occasionally pins a colored bow to match her costume on the top of her braids, and for evening, substitutes a flat velvet bow or jeweled ornament.

Simple? Yes, and a very effective substitute.

Another adaptation was originated by Loretta Young—rolling the ends of her curls over a colored ribbon which is wound about her head, giving the effect of a brushed-up halo, but providing a reason for the ends staying in place. The ribbon is entirely covered by her hair except at the part.

And others, such as Carole Lombard, Joan Crawford, and Ginger Rogers, have compromised with leaving some curls down over their ears and cutting others shorter to curl close to their heads nearer the crown.

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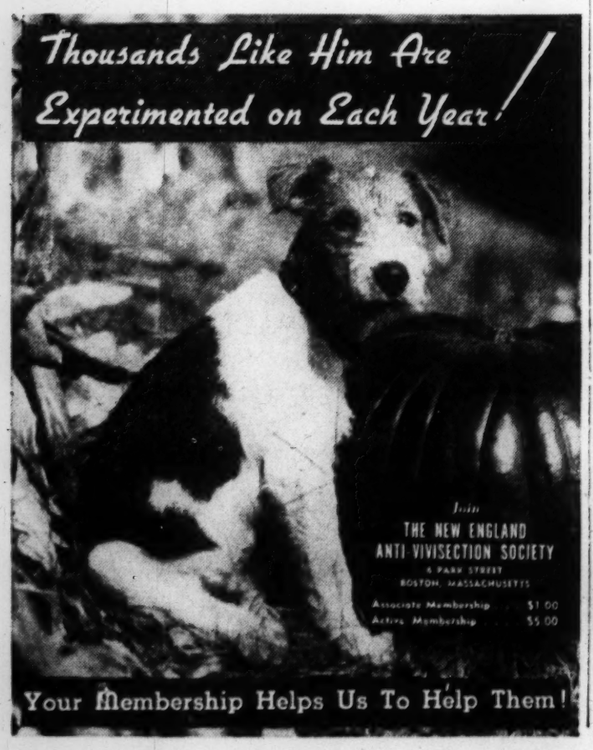
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## Improving Back Line of Hair-Do

### 'Dressing Up' vs. 'Pulling Up' Explained by Hair Stylist

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"The front line of the upward hair-do is very beautiful, but the back line will have to be modified." Mr. Paul, hair stylist for Charles of the Ritz, was speaking with conviction, when suddenly reflected in the mirror before me was the rear of a freshly-coiffed head. A customer was paying her bill at the counter behind me. She wore one of the newest excuses for a hat, tilted down over her right eye and anchored by a circle of felt at the back. Her hair was deftly built up to meet the hat. Distinctly pleasing was every line. I nodded approval of the coiffure reflected in the mirror.

"Yes," said Mr. Paul, "when people, with a horrified look in their eye, decry the unbecomingness of the upward hair-do, they are referring to the 'pulled-up' variety." And small wonder, he agreed. There is nothing very attractive about that dragged-up look at the back of the head. Nor anything individual, either. But, you know, he added, setting a new style of hair-dress is just like setting a new style in anything else; the fashion pendulum swings first to an extreme, but it doesn't stay there long.

**Can Be Becoming**

That there is a vast difference between "dressing up" and "pulling up" the hair, Mr. Paul went on to emphasize. "There is no reason," he insisted, "why hair cannot be dressed up becomingly as well as dressed down becomingly." The upward swing, as opposed to the down-on-the-neck long bob, can be soft and becoming, he maintained.

"The front line of the upward hair-do," he reiterated, "is one of the most beautiful I have ever seen, but the back line can be modified to advantage." There are ways. Cut the hair shorter, for instance, and brush it over in a swirl with plenty of soft curls. The general upward, off-the-nape effect can be achieved in a number of ways. Piling the hair on top of the head is only one of them, and one that not every woman can wear becomingly. And if she can't, she shouldn't.

**Double Duty**

The same front line can be worn equally well in daytime or for evening, Mr. Paul pointed out, while the back hair, if long enough, can be successfully dressed down for day (not way down on the neck, however, for that doesn't suit the present trend in clothes) and then put up with combs for the evening.

And are you curious how a hair-dresser decides what will best become the individual? Thereby hangs a good reason for the large mirror that invariably confronts you in a beauty salon booth. Like an artist, the hairdresser must have a model. You are the model, especially your reflection in the mirror. "I study the contour of the customer's head in the mirror, and build up the coiffure according to the line of the face," explained Mr. Paul.

Alice Myers

**The Coiffure at the Top of the Page Illustrates How the Hair May Be "Dressed Up" Rather Than "Pulled Up" to Achieve the Current Upward Swing. Plenty of Soft Curls and a Row of Little Velvet Bows to Keep Them in Their Place Is One Way to Circumvent a Dragged-Up Look at the Back. The Two Models Below Show Coiffures Designed to Complement Their Hats. The One in the Center Wears a Brilliantly Colored Bellboy Cap, Punctuated With Colored Beads and Tied Securely With an Ample Grosgrain Ribbon That Can Be Arranged in a Number of Ways. Below—A Curl in the Middle of Her Forehead and a High Side Roll Flourishing Just Below the Brim of Her Gaily Feathered Chapeau. Coiffures by Charles of the Ritz; Hats by Lilly Dache.**

## The Business Girl Gets Dinner

### A New Book of Menus and Recipes to Help Her Out

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Among the hundreds of cookbooks published each year, many of them highly useful, are those which specialize in some certain food, like cake or candy, or in some certain group of people. Of the latter, "The Working Girl Must Eat," by Hazel Young (Little Brown and Co., Boston, $1.75) has interested us.

This is distinctly a day of kitchenette apartments for business girls. As the subways and surface cars empty the downtown workers into metropolitan residential districts each night, what numbers of girls and young women, alone or in pairs or trios, having stuck their keys into their apartment doors, are soon at work in their kitchenettes preparing an evening meal! Hazel Young knows, as do all those who have done just this thing along about dinner time, the year around, that the girl whose thoughts have had to be on her office all day has arrived home with scarcely a shred of an idea about food, and sometimes little care whether she has much of anything or not.

**Easy-to-Get Dinners**

Miss Young offers menus, therefore, by way of doing our thinking for us. Some are more elaborate than others, and would do nicely for guest nights. But most are simple enough for a quickly prepared wholesome meal, provided that we have taken a look the night before (or during breakfast) and have ordered or brought home the foodstuffs. Recipes are given with each menu, and are clear enough for the girl who has done little or no cooking. Particularly we think you will like the "work plan," which substitutes the few and simple motions of the expert for an untrained dashing at things.

And by the way, of course you don't need to be a business girl to be able to make good use of this neatly tailored cookbook, with its washable cover and its binding that enables it to lie flat on the kitchen table. Furthermore, it would make an excellent gift.

**Work Plans Are Helpful**

The menus are, of course, planned so that we get a meal that has satisfying variety. Thus, without eating too much, we are yet well fed. This is a trick that takes a bit of thinking, and some training. The brief paragraphs of advice preceding each menu suggestion should be most helpful. There are, naturally, a few, very few, recipes calling for wine as an ingredient; but red or white grape juice are our standard substitutes, in case one does not omit the recipe entirely.

Here are two sample menus, the second being for "your more elegant moments of entertaining."

**Menu Suggestion 82**

Pan Roast of Oysters
Boiled Rice Buttered Spinach
Pear and Grapefruit Salad
Spice Bread Pudding
Sterling Sauce

**Menu Suggestion 79**

Chilled Fruit Cup
Planked Steak, Stuffed Mushrooms
Mashed Potato Glazed Onions
Dressed Tomatoes and Water Cress
Maple Pecan Sundae

* * *

With apples in season, you might like by way of recipe samples this apple cake with lemon sauce.

**Dutch Apple Cake**

2 cups sifted flour
2½ teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
5 tablespoons shortening
1 egg, well beaten
⅔ cup milk
2 cups sliced apples
4 tablespoons butter
4 tablespoons sugar
½ teaspoon cinnamon

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, and salt, and sift again. Cut in shortening. Combine egg and milk and add to flour, stirring until soft dough is formed. Spread in greased shallow pan, 8x8 inches. Arrange apple slices on dough, dot with butter, and sprinkle with mixture of sugar and cinnamon. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 30 to 35 minutes, or until apples are tender. Serve with Lemon Sauce. Serves 8.

**Lemon Sauce**

½ cup sugar
1 tablespoon flour
Dash of salt
1 cup hot water
1 tablespoon butter
3 tablespoons lemon juice
½ teaspoon grated lemon rind

Combine dry ingredients; add gradually to water and cook 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Add remaining ingredients. Makes about 1 cup sauce.

* * *

With a Menu Suggestion including Canadian Bacon and Southern Spoon Bread, is this recipe for

**Southern Spoon Bread**

½ cup corn meal
½ teaspoon salt
1½ cups boiling water
4 tablespoons melted butter
3 eggs, well beaten
1 cup milk
1 teaspoon baking powder

Mix corn meal and salt, add boiling water gradually, beating until smooth. Cook over direct heat until a mush is formed. Cool slightly. Fold in remaining ingredients. Turn into greased casserole. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 40 to 50 minutes. Serves 6. M. J. T.

## A Midnight Snack

If you'd like something easy to prepare, yet very delicious, for your guests some night . . . try this favorite.

To
1 pound of hamburger add
1 egg and
Salt and
Pepper. About
1 tablespoon of Worcestershire or A-1 sauce and
½ teaspoon of ground sage are tasty additions. Chop
1 small onion very fine and brown it in butter, then add to the hamburger mixture. If the mixture is too wet, add a few
Crumbled crackers and form into patties. This makes 6 or 7. Next slice
1 large Spanish onion and
2 tomatoes. Split open and butter round
Buns. Place all on the broiler rack. Toast buns and broil the patties and vegetables.

## Costume Hats

Doll hats came in—and went right out again. More becoming, therefore more popular, says Hollywood, are costume hats, many of which—like drum majors' shakos, Russian hats, fezzes—have height. (In "The Mad Miss Manton," Barbara Stanwyck wears one hat that is pure Tartar, with no concession to the modern.) Wrapped turbans and draped styles are good, usually appearing in two, three, even four contrasting colors. Sounds outlandish; looks brilliant.


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## Beautiful But Fragile Furs

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The art of shopping is, of course, to buy what suits one's needs. Durability is relative to the tax which will be laid upon the merchandise, and the cost is relative to one's bank account. The purchase, therefore, of tender and expensive furs can be entirely justifiable.

For evening wraps, in particular, fragile peltries are often sufficiently enduring. Ermine, for instance, is a luxury fur, for occasional use. One may have it in white (natural) or dyed beige or brown. So-called "summer ermine," however, is not ermine at all, but the fur of a brown weasel that does not alter its color in winter. There is a Manchurian ermine that is yellow or tan and customarily sold in these tones, though at times dyed darker.

**Chinchilla**

Chinchilla is beautifully thick and vibrant with a silky sheen, and although it is delicate and expensive some gap in one's wardrobe may be adequately filled by a garment of this silvery fur. In buying it one should be on guard against chinchilla-dyed rabbit—although this can prove a satisfactory purchase if one does not pay for it the price of chinchilla.

Moleskin has a subtle color hard to name but similar to bronze, and its texture is thicker and softer than any velvet. The skins are, of course, tiny, so that many are required for a small wrap or even a collar, which makes the cost high.

Squirrel demands careful usage, but is becoming and attractive. Dense fur and a blue tone are desirable. Even for formal afternoons certain costly and frail peltries are justly in demand by those who need them in the social routine.

The caraculs, for example, both caracul lamb and caracul kid, are prominent this year in the fashion picture, and are made into suits as well as coats, so soft are they and flexible. Caracul lamb is the finer variety. Flat, lustrous skins with handsome moiré patterning are at once the most attractive, the most expensive and the most perishable. Slightly more hardy are the duller skins with higher pile, and decidedly less expensive. The range in quality and cost is very wide among the caraculs and in buying them it is wise to seek expert advice.

**Lynx and Leopard**

Caracul "paws" are inferior scraps sewn together which may look well for a time but soon grow shabby. Lynx, a cat-family fur which until this season was used only for trimmings, is being featured for boxy coats. It has an attractive appearance, low serviceability and high cost. The same may be said of leopard, whose dramatic patterning, however, offers an appeal. In making one's choice, flat, silky hair should be sought and skins that show decided contrast between the body color and the rosettes. Leopard, although it does not change its spots does shed its hair.


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## Through the Editor's Window

### Thank You, Anne Lindbergh

By Millicent Taylor
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Thank you, Anne Lindbergh, for many things. We wished to say it on that starry night three years ago when we lingered over the last page of your "North to the Orient." And now you have done it again with this one, "Listen! the Wind." It will always remain magic, you said of life as revealed through seeing into all that lies beyond, beneath, and within. You who are poet enough to know this are at the same time woman enough in your love of all of us children of mankind to wish to share this magic with us, faithfully.

So it is that these two books of yours are an experience. Whether you take us swinging across Alaska and down along the coast of Asia to the Yellow Sea, or whether, as now, you give us from your long survey flight the intense ten days spanning the take-off from Africa to the landing in South America—you share with us the very essence of yourself, a brief precious intimacy unforgettable.

* * *

Effortlessly you turn everything you touch, everything your eyes rest upon—to poetry. It is not alone the rhythm of your style, the fresh satisfying phrases, the conciseness of observation. It is your poet's gift of lifting the merest detail up into an atmosphere in which it may capture an innate unguessed loveliness, a high significance. We joy in you for your pocket scrapbook from which in the midst of patience-testing, you learn a poem against a possible need. It fills the mind, you say. And indeed your mind and heart seem filled with poetry—the poetry of living gallantly.

And you prove such a genuine "good sport." Physical hardships were not your heritage, yet when necessary for the sake of the matter in hand you take them easily in your stride. Disappointments, forced change of plans, even unpleasant circumstances, and facts that make many anxious, you ride on the same even keel. No self-pity, no self-pride, even apparently no consciousness on your part that you are being courageous, showing good sportsmanship—in itself the best test of all.

* * *

Not that you do not exert a fine and intelligent self-control. We wonder how many of us could have gone through that Porto Praia incident as you did, with colors flying. Such persistent turning of your thought away from the unpleasantness to the loving things that matter, is not learned all in a minute. It finds its source in the springs of a deep conviction about living. And even the seemingly little thing—yet so significant—of controlling your eager desire to pour questions upon your busy pilot (who already had enough of them of his own) is freighted with its message of really thinking your way through life.

Yes, you turn it all to magic, or reveal the magic that should be found by all of us; and not the least of this is because you love people—not just special persons, but all people. "The supreme thrill of communication" is to you the "most exciting thing in life." But like the aviator who makes his radio contact with some distant station or dips his wings in salute to the ship in the blue waters far below him, you maintain a distance, and yours is a distance across which no criticism nor intolerance can go, but which can be spanned only by loving-kindness and an eagerness to understand. This is the secret of your discovering in each one the essential beauty and reality of character that is there, also the essential wishfulness that lies deep within every human being. Noting, you find them helpful; and it cannot be other than that those you meet have found this habit of yours helpful too, however brief may have been your pause beside them on your skypath way.

So it is that for us your books are shot through with golden threads of gratitude, threads of appreciation of a world worth living in, of a people worth trying to understand. Flights you have recorded, and faithfully. But because of the "you" which you have also recorded, we are taken to heights far beyond those written by a silver plane winging through the sky.

That is why we say—Thank you, Anne Lindbergh.

A Wednesday Column

("Listen! The Wind," by Anne Morrow Lindbergh. Published by Harcourt, Brace & Company, New York. $2.50. Reviewed in our Magazine Section, October 19 1938.)

## Household Hints

**Stuffing for Pillows**

To make soft porch pillows, I use all our old worn-out stockings, cut into strips for stuffing.—(Mrs.) D. D. I., Missouri.

* * *

**Facilitates Cleaning**

A soft cloth about a yard square, placed under the dry mop, facilitates the cleaning of floors. The loose ends get the dust from around the furniture, and if the cloth is kept clean, it will not mar rugs and white woodwork as a soiled mop will.—(Miss) L. C., Oklahoma.

* * *

**A Help in Hanging Curtains**

I place a bent thimble over the end of my curtain rods, and find that the curtain slips on with ease. —(Mrs.) L. W. W., Oregon.

* * *

**Stringing Beads**

When stringing beads and the needle is not fine enough to go through the beads, I dip the thread into musilage and twist straight and sharp, and let dry. It works easier. (Mrs.) E. T., Canada

* * *

**A Saving on Soap**

Hard soap bought in quantities and allowed to dry out will not wash away as rapidly.

* * *

**Putty for the Kitchen Shelf**

I keep a can of putty on the kitchen shelf to fill in cracks and holes that occasionally appear around the sink. It helps to keep vermin out. (Miss) H. H. P., Ohio


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## First Chapter For a Novel

THE Professor was obviously at a loss. Having read aloud the paper turned in by a member of his class in English composition, in the hope that it would provoke comment, he found no help forthcoming. In fact, nothing ensued except astonished silence. "Well," ended the Professor lamely, "at least she has written an admirable first chapter for a novel." Which showed that he, for one, had not lost the paper's import.

We were thus thrown into confusion, and yet mentally we stood our ground. Didn't people realize that every day the raw materials of plot were brushing against their skirts? That, only because we persist in believing in the dullness of our surroundings, in the utter insignificance of our daily lives do we remain blind to the fact that every circumstance, however humble, possesses the elements of plot? We ourselves had begun to suspect this when, in that early golden summer of 1914, this particular first chapter for a novel began to unfold.

* * *

THAT SEASON THE exquisite weather was widely remarked upon in England. For weeks, there was little rain and the countryside might have been steeped in honey. It was too soon for the heather which colors the heights of the Hindhead district and lines the steep sides of the Devil's Punch Bowl with Tyrian purple. All was still radiantly green and gold; all our scene wrapped in a shimmering haze of warmth. We could spend our days lying in the fields, sheltered under a convenient hedge; we could look out over the lovely vistas of hay-fields to distant blue Surrey hills. It had not occurred to us that there was in the air a sense of something breathless, as if England were waiting. Bees were busy among the clover; birds twittered of early mornings in the avenue of trees which led to our hotel. Leisure and safety seemed secure and inexhaustible.

If they knew, our English friends had never told us that no Americans had stayed in that hotel before. The place was sparely furnished and it made no pretentions to elegance, but we found it comfortable and we loved our days there. What if the other guests paid us no attentions? We hardly noticed the lack of companionship, though we watched our fellow guests in the dining-room and drawing-room, inventing stories about them, their homes and occupations and hobbies. For the most part, they were a hearty lot—hikers and golfers and lovers of nature; they lived in tweeds and rough shoes, and we were gratified that no more was expected of us.

There was the old soldier, of course—Colonel So-and-So, wiry and brusque and rather testy; there was his timid little wife in her mousy woolens, who followed after and spoke only when addressed directly. There was the melancholy landlord whose sister strove to make up to the guests by her gushing ways. There were various detached nondescript women who were difficult to fit into any correct niche. And, finally, there was the lady whose table in the dining-room was next to ours—a massive person as to figure and high-pompadoured hair, whose social importance was manifest in the assemblage of chains and lockets and bracelets with which she had hung herself about. We came to a day when we counted upon a curt nod from her as we went in to luncheon; but she did not unbend further and, evidently, the other guests took their cues from her.

* * *

SO WE WENT in and out of the door which, chill or warm, sun or mist, stood invariably open. We walked and we read and we wrote; we amused ourselves in our own way, willing that the rest should do likewise. And this continued until the surprising afternoon which brought the lady from Ireland with her daughter. At the time it seemed no more than natural; but, when we later considered it, we simply could not say how it was that, within an hour of that arrival, we four were sitting on the window seat, beneath the open casement where the cherry silk curtains moved to and fro in the breeze, chattering like rediscovered friends. We knew then that we had wished to talk before; that we would have talked recklessly had anyone offered us the chance. By our extraordinary fortitude, we must really have paved the way for countless Americans who followed.

After that day, things were quite different. We were accepted, so to speak, quietly but completely. Now we joined the group about the fire in the drawing-room, pressing our eager toes upon the grate; we even went on picnic teas with the others. We discussed books and the weather and golf scores; but never politics. Were we not all on our holidays? And, besides, what was there to dispute? Yet, with all this flattering consideration, we were thoroughly unprepared for an event—*the* event—of our stay in Hindhead.

* * *

RISING TO LEAVE the dining-room on our last evening, the massive lady who sat near rose slowly, moved majestically to our table and remarked that she thought perhaps—since we were going away—we might care to visit her in her room. We mumbled something about packing, but we knew all the while, as we strove to hide our astonishment, there was nothing for it but to accept. Climbing the wooden stairs, walking along empty corridors rather down-at-the-heel as regarded paper and paint, we later knocked at number 19. It opened quickly—and admitted us to another world. Prince Houssain had no experience whatever with magic carpets, as compared with this sudden transport of ours. For the inside of her commonplace hotel door was hung with a rich oriental rug which shut out all those surroundings of our last fortnight. We managed to greet our hostess and to sit down. I think we pretended we were out of breath with our climb from the hall below. Meanwhile, our massive lady was cordiality itself. Nothing she could do was too much; she hovered and she flattered us with civilities. Indeed, there were endless delights before us, for her walls were hung with paintings and etchings, her floor covered with priceless rugs. There were embroidered hangings, deep chairs with cushions; there were cabinets crammed with precious things in china and glass and jewels, silver, cloisonné, enamel—treasures brought from over the wide world. Now they created her world, here within the confines of one room in a rather shabby, remote inn. No wonder she was cold and formal in those forbidding public rooms below. Always within her grasp was a quick retreat to her own far-different world upstairs.

* * *

WE HAD NEVER more than the sketchiest of explanations. We were given to understand that the massive lady was sister to a famous etcher—hence those pictures which crowded her walls; that she traveled a great deal, having no proper home in England, so that this single room comprised her only pied-à-terre. That she kept permanently, as setting for her treasures. And so we had to leave it, knowing the explanation hopelessly inadequate. Next morning we left and, naturally, have never seen nor heard of the lady again. Oddly, too, even the hotel seems to have vanished; for, on several later visits to Hindhead, we have searched and never found it. Could we have dreamed the whole thing? We admit the memory does not seem plausible.

That English Professor, though he dared not admit it, liked our casual paper. So perhaps, in the interim, he has supplied the intriguing balance of that novel for which our experience made only the first chapter. If not, maybe you will.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

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By Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF ALBIN POLASEK: *A Painting by Charles W. Hawthorne*

ANOTHER title of this picture might have been "A Portrait of Two Artists." It was painted under unusual circumstances, by Charles W. Hawthorne, famous alike for his landscapes and portraits. It is owned by the Art Institute of Chicago.

Polasek, a Chicago sculptor, who has been for years the head of the department of sculpture at the School of the Art Institute, was a good friend of Hawthorne's; and it occurred to them to make portraits of each other at the same time. That meant that there was hardly any of what one might call "posing" for the bust or the painting; the whole process was in the nature of a snapshot, something possible only to extremely clever people who had perfect confidence in their ability. The result was most successful, as is quite evident from the painting; for it has a liveliness about it that is convincing even to those who have not known the men. The likenesses are excellent in both cases. The sculptor is shown as he models in greenish Plasticine the head of his friend who is painting him, and the pose is characteristic of a sculptor at work.

The layman who has not had the chance to see works of art in the making would be much surprised to find that the artist spends most of his time looking at his model, when it is a question of a portrait. He is analyzing it and trying to determine what he shall set down, and what he shall omit; for only a small part of what one sees can be either sculptured or painted. Similarly, only a small part of our thoughts can be perfectly expressed by words. When the artist is working, then, his expression is apt to be one of searching analysis combined with a bit of wonder, as if he were weighing the possibilities of his subject.

As it was Hawthorne who painted the picture, we have, of course, only his interpretation of what Polasek is doing; he uses the sculpture only as an accessory in the portrait, but the bust is very lifelike, even as it is painted here. Later it was cast in bronze, and is probably the best likeness of Hawthorne in existence.

The picture is technically interesting on account of its dramatic pose. There is the effect of action and yet, at the same time, there is stability which one must have if a work of art is to be permanently satisfactory. Violent motion becomes tiresome to us when constantly in view. Few realize that sculpture, although an art, is also extremely hard work; for clay is resistant and has to be forced into form. In consequence, most sculptors have such highly-developed muscles in their forearms that one runs a risk in shaking hands with them. This strength and vigor, so characteristic of the man, is well brought out by the position chosen by the painter.

The function of a portrait, after all, is to show what people look like: secondarily it may be a work of art. Here we may be sure that we know how both the artists looked at the time, and we can also feel confident that the work has artistic merit.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

## *In October*

THE fields spread out beneath the azure blue
Of clear October sky. The hedge rows bend
Before the force of northern wind. A wedge
Of wild geese, winging southward, disappear
Beyond the hill horizon. Pungent scent
Of burning brush is carried on the breeze
From distant woodlands where the saffron smoke
Curls cloudward. Drying stalks of rosinweed
And native thistle rear brown-seeded heads
Above the slough grass on the meadow slope.
The flat incessant calling of the crows
From nearby nut groves heralds early frost.
The trees along the shallow-bedded streams
Will blaze with hues of scarlet over night;
And rays of rising sun will flash upon
The whirring wings of starlings in full flight.

B. B. COOPER

## The Beauty of the Fleet

THE *McManus* was the first vessel I ever fell in love with. A handsome one she was; her hull below the water-line an emerald green, her top planking a shining black; a golden stripe to mark her sweet sheer. When I first saw her she was new, with pure white sails and fresh varnished yellow spars; and to stand off her lee bow and watch her come sailing toward you, her white teeth just showing above the blue water, her bellying white sails leaving no empty spaces from balloon stay to mainsail leech,—to see her coming on so, her lee rail sifting through the white suds, the bright sun lighting up her white sails and bright yellow spars,—it was to see—well, she was beautiful.

I have sailed on faster and abler vessels since, faster and abler because bigger (there is an alibi, but it wrote itself in and so let it go), but to this day when any spoken word or phrase or written line evokes in me a sudden thought of a fast sailing vessel it is a vision of the *McManus* of my boyhood that is most apt to come to me first. For a long time after I had begun writing schooner stories, I had hard work not to drag the lady McManus's physical perfection into many a tale with which she never in her life had actually anything to do; . . .

No man who loves a vessel wants to see her homely; and as men wish things to be, so they shall be; and so we see utility and beauty in fishing schooners walking hand in hand, when designers were also artists, as were McManus and the elder Burgess, when they happened along. To these two should go the great credit for the able, handsome Gloucester and Boston fleets.—From "The Book of the Gloucester Fishermen," by JAMES B. CONNOLLY. (New York: John Day.)

## *Portrait of a Lady*
*(Sixteenth Century)*

MORE than the painting draws us to this face
Amid the canvases that line the wall,
More than the subtle contours of that grace
Haloed so delicately by the tall
And jeweled headdress. Here against the gray
Of sculptured stone, how tranquilly she stands,
Living eternal in her yesterday,
Clasping a single flower in her hands.

Across four centuries she can disarm
This present we so pridefully endow;
Her mind was molded to a lustrous calm,
Smooth as the pendant pearl upon her brow.
Before the certainty of those deep eyes
We wonder if the years have made us wise.

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

## "Truth cannot be reversed"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WITH what comforting assurance we learn through the teachings of Christian Science that only that which is wholly good proceeds from God, and is true! Receptive thought is filled with peace and confidence through the certainty of liberation here and now from evil beliefs of whatever name or nature.

Men have been educated to believe that evil is true. They have also been taught that what is true cannot be altered and yet, while believing that sickness, poverty, failure, sin, danger, and all other evil beliefs are real, they strive ceaselessly by devious material methods to change what they think is true.

Now Christian Science shows us quite clearly that it is not at any time possible to alter or reverse what is really true, because Truth is God. Further, it logically explains that because evil is not of God—neither originating from, known to, nor allowed by Him—it can scientifically be proved false—nothingness, possessing neither intelligence, power, nor reality.

Thus, however real evil appears to be to physical sense, it can at any moment, and in any corner of the globe, be proved unreal, a mistaken sense of the true nature of God, Spirit, and of spiritual and perfect man, His image and likeness. Spiritual understanding lifts the veil of ignorance and shows that one cannot be mastered or even affected by anything that God has not made and does not know. "The miracle introduces no disorder, but unfolds the primal order, establishing the Science of God's unchangeable law," writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 135 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." And every time this health-giving, harmonious law of God is rightly applied in the healing of sickness, sin, or limitation, evil is to that extent definitely proved to be powerless and untrue.

God's unchanging law of ever-present harmony was consistently utilized by the master Metaphysician, Christ Jesus. The physical evidence of disease, sin, danger, or death never dismayed him. He demonstrated at all times the truth of man's natural, perfect, sinless, deathless being, forever dwelling in God, good, which cannot be reversed. His understanding of God as All penetrated the darkness of mortal thinking, bringing harmony and release to all who were ready for the blessing. He showed conclusively by his works that "truth cannot be reversed," and also that "the reverse of error is true" (*ibid.*, p. 442).

The Master left to all the rich legacy of his teaching, and all who understand God's unchanging law of perfection can demonstrate, in some measure, the truth of man's oneness with God by overcoming evil beliefs. Jesus said (John 14:12), "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." And today, through the pure vision of Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, thousands throughout the world are, with boundless joy, proving that God's law of harmony, demonstrated by Christ Jesus on the shores of Galilee over nineteen centuries ago, cannot be changed or altered. As of yore the sick are restored to health and activity; the poor, having lost their selfishness, find that supply depends upon the utilization of spiritual ideas in daily life and experience abundance as they seek first and foremost to love God, good, supremely, and their fellows as themselves.

Some years ago, while playing on a hockey field, the writer received a resounding blow from the ball on her hip. Assuring her fellow players that she was able to carry on, she continued the game. With extreme difficulty and pain she undertook a long journey home at the end of the game. Though there was evidence of numbness from the hip down, the student held firmly throughout the evening and night to the spiritual fact that the truth of her perfect, harmonious being, untouched by mortal discord, could not be reversed. In the morning gladsome duties called the student to a Christian Science Sunday School. And during the long walk there she found she was completely and permanently healed.

If in our business, our home, or in any other of our human activities, the health and happiness, the progress and peace, we long for seem to be delayed or constantly reversed by material discord, we have but to hold to the spiritual fact that God has all-power, that only the good which He has made actually exists, and that He governs man and the universe in changeless harmony. Let us not only expect, but know and affirm that good alone is true. Let us be encouraged by the Master's words (Luke 11:9), "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." Spiritual reality is already revealed in the life-giving truth of Christian Science, the truth that makes free from all mortal fears and beliefs, the truth that "cannot be reversed." Christian Science is at hand for all to accept, understand, and demonstrate, for it is the law of God.

## *Ascent to Winter*

AS I ascend still nearer to that blue
Dome of our dwelling, bright beyond all measure,
Whose walls are studded with each autumn hue,
I fill my storehouse with its winter treasure
Of burnished bronze and porphyry and jade.
Now from this brittle leaf and moss I reap
Something of splendor that no hand has made
To fend me for the time of earth's long sleep.

Now let me gather from each hill and dale
Breath of the fern, a sprig of bittersweet
For talisman whose magic shall prevail
Against the ambuscade of wind and sleet.
Now, on a skyward stair, I pause to bind
Remembered sheaves still golden in the mind.

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD

## James Watt Becomes a Craftsman

AFTER leaving the Grammar School, young Watt continued to occupy himself in his father's workshop, but not, so far as we can learn, as an apprentice. . . . He came to the conclusion that he wanted to be a mathematical instrument-maker, so in June, 1754, he packed up his tools, his leathern apron and his small wardrobe, and was sent to his mother's kinfolk in Glasgow to see what they could do to help him. . . . Watt got an introduction to Professor Robert Dick who, sympathising with Watt's aspirations and knowing that nothing of the desired craft was to be learnt in Glasgow, advised him to go to London, which was then the mecca of English instrument makers. . . .

Young Watt returned to Greenock to consult with his father about the proposal, the decision was made, and on June 7th, 1755, with two guineas in his pocket and his father's blessing, he set out for the metropolis in company with Ensign John Marr, son of his old school-master. There was no coach running then and the journey was made on horseback, travelling by Coldstream, Berwick, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the great North Road. The two young men spent twelve days on the journey, for they would not travel on the Sabbath. . . .

Arrived in town, Watt's immediate business was to find a master, no easy matter, for he had served no apprenticeship and he was now too old for it. . . . Mr. Short did not take him, no doubt for some good reason, but sent him, after many rebuffs elsewhere, to John Morgan who had a shop in Finch Lane, Cornhill, who was induced by an offer of twenty guineas and Watt's services to allow the latter to work there for one year. . . . Watt was allotted the least eligible bench in the shop—that nearest the door and in the draughts—but full of determination he set to work; although he was well grounded, he was attempting the well-nigh impossible feat of crowding into one year work that normally required three or four.

Watt's assiduity and progress were really remarkable, as we find recorded in letters he wrote home. By the 5th of August he was advanced to work on a Hadley quadrant and by the 23rd he had completed such a one better than a fellow apprentice of two years' standing. . . . With the spring the close confinement and intense application, for Watt had not previously experienced either, became almost unbearable. He longed for the air of his native "hills and the sea," but he held on indomitably. . . .

In July, at the expiration of the year for which he had bargained, he said good-bye to his master, and with £20 worth of materials and tools that he would need wherewith to set up in business in Scotland, and a copy of Bion's Construction and use of Mathematical Instruments, 1723 (Edward Stone's translation), he set off home by the way he had come, proud to reckon himself a full-blown craftsman.—H. W. DICKINSON, in "James Watt: Craftsman and Engineer." (Cambridge University Press: 10s. 6d. New York: Macmillan.)

## Products of Concord

IN THE days of King Philip's War, the Indians had spared the town of Concord. They burned the neighbouring settlements, Sudbury, Chelmsford, Stow, but one of their chieftains said, as they glanced over Concord from a hill-top, "We shall never prosper if we go there. The Great Spirit loves that town." This was an Indian legend, and one could well believe it. Plain, low, quiet, the village had no obvious distinction. The enterprising Yankees passed it by. It had no port, no trade, no water-power, no gold, lead, coal, oil or marble. The granite was better at Fitchburg, and even the Concord ice had bubbles in it. As wood and grass were its only staples, Emerson advised his fellow-townsmen to manufacture school-teachers and make them the best in the world.—From "The Flowering of New England," by VAN WYCK BROOKS. (New York: Dutton.)

## Albanian Vignette

KRUJA combines antiquity with beauty to a perfection hard to match. It has scarcely 5000 inhabitants and they are so scattered that their number seems less than half. It is a haphazard place, with only two sizable buildings in it—the castle and the bazaar. The rest, strewn about among the silvery olive trees, are square stone houses with dull red roofs and wide eaves and rows of latticed windows, or little white cottages with flower-decked window-boxes, overhung by fruit trees. Here and there a sombre cypress stands out, in sharp relief against the silver-green background which is misty with lazy wood smoke. Behind tower 2000 feet of rocky buttresses and frowning precipices; and before, the ground falls away, gently at first—forming the sloping shelf on which Kruja lies—then more abruptly till the olives of the upper slopes give way to rich green scrub. Below is the plain, flat and wide, with an edge of low hills which part it from the Arsen and Shkumbini valleys.—From "King Zog's Albania," by J. SWIRE. (New York: Liveright.)

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# $45 Pension Law Becomes Issue In Colorado Election

**PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 26 (AP)—Two operators of a sound truck used by an organization seeking repeal of Colorado's $45 a month old-age pension law, most liberal of any such statute in the nation, were forcibly driven away from a downtown corner here today and the truck was damaged.**

**William Fitzgerald and Vernon Tucker, operators of the truck, were quoted by Police Chief J. Arthur Grady as saying a dozen elderly men set upon them when they stopped the vehicle. The two men are employed by the Federation for Workable Old Age Pensions, an organization seeking to return control of pensions to the State Legislature.**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DENVER, Colo.—With Colorado's statewide election not far off, the old-age pension bloc, reputed to control a majority of the vote, is campaigning vigorously for retention of the $45-a-month law. It is the highest rate paid by any State in the country, yet it is regarded by its recipients as "inadequate."

The National Annuity League, Inc., through its weekly tabloid publication, beside trying to keep the present law has launched a political program by indorsing various Democratic and Republican candidates, who have committed themselves to the present legislation. Political experts regard these indorsements as great vote-getters.

**Pays Less Than $30**

Under the present $45-a-month plan, inaugurated in September, 1937, the full amount was paid only through January of this year. Since then pension payments have averaged less than $30 a month, due to a drop in State tax funds earmarked for pension payments. The average October payment was $28.83. It is the contention of pension leaders that efficient and economical State Government would again make possible $45 payments.

Pensioners declare that the $45-a-month payments, if made, are inadequate to meet the need of the elderly people in the State. Leaders of the movement here, however, have remained silent regarding any plan for boosting the amount.

The Colorado plan, the nearest any State has come to the Townsend pension idea, is hailed by pension advocates here as a model, conservative and workable in contrast to various other pension movements that are being advocated throughout the country. The California "$30 - every - Thursday" plan is "too ambitious," they say.

**Supporters Confident**

Annuity League officials say they are confident that the pension law will remain unchanged. The pension movement is conceded to be stronger than two years ago when the $45 law received 239,289 votes, a majority of 104,912.

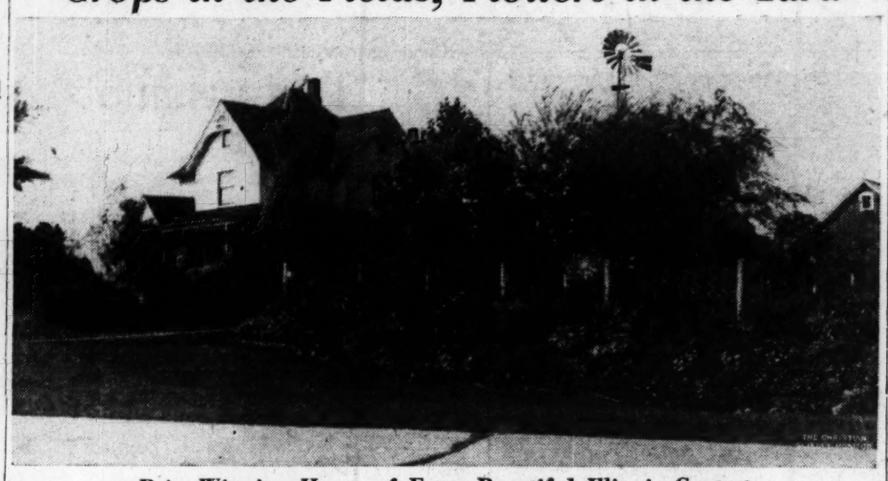
Oliver T. McIntosh, Chairman of the Annuity League Executive Board, although declaring that there was no direct link with the State's labor groups, was frank to admit that the present law would receive heavy support from the workers.

"Our organization is for fair labor laws," Mr. McIntosh said, "and there is a close feeling of co-operation between the various labor groups and the League."

Campaigning throughout the State on the pension question has been lively to date. Candidates for national and state offices have dealt directly with the problem. It is, perhaps, one of the most important issues ever to come before the voters and candidates realize that it can't be overlooked.

Whether the pension movement will be able to elect the candidates it has supported is a question. Differences in the Annuity League over the selection of candidates has become evident and many believe this may split the pension vote.

# *Crops in the Fields, Flowers in the Yard*



**Prize-Winning Home of Farm Beautiful Illinois Contest**

**Walter Capp, who lives near Springfield, Illinois, did all the horticultural work himself and won first prize out of about 2,500 entries in contest sponsored by Gov. Henry Horner.**

## Navy of Defense Voted for Egypt

*By the Associated Press*

**Cairo, Egypt, Oct. 26**

**Egypt, situated in one of the most strategic spots in the Mediterranean, decided yesterday to establish a fleet to defend its territory.**

**The Council of Defense voted to start constructing 36 vessels at a cost of £3,500,000, to include light cruisers, mine layers and submarines.**

**The ships will be built in England.**

## Arizona to Vote On Tax Exemption

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Homestead tax exemption is the most controversial legislative proposal that will go before Arizona voters at the Nov. 8 election. A bone-dry prohibition amendment and three other measures were ruled off by the courts.

Judge E. R. Thurman, sitting in the Superior Court of Maricopa County, ruled that 11,327 of the 22,879 signatures on the dry amendment petitions circulated by the Arizona Temperance Federation, were invalid because of "so-called forgeries," neglect of circulators to make affidavits, failure of others to give their home addresses.

## Illinois Farmers Win Rewards For Home Beautifying

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Pioneer farmers didn't have much time for flower gardens, but farmers of today, with their labor-saving machinery, are giving attention to the gentler aspects of rural life and are beautifying their home grounds. In Illinois, where a Farm Floral Contest was conducted this year under the sponsorship of Gov. Henry Horner, 2500 farm homes were entered.

Winner in the class for owners who do all their own landscaping work was Walter Capp whose home is on Route 88, near Sterling, Ill. Shrubs and vines soften the outlines of the front porch, while a bank of blooming flowers made an inviting entrance to the farmyard all summer. Winner of second place in this contest was C. E. Eaton, who lives near Charleston, Ill.

Another division was open to rural home-owners who have obtained help in landscaping from professionals. First place in this section was won by L. O. Napier, who lives four miles west of Marengo, Ill., on Route 20.

Judges in the contest were members of the Garden Club of Illinois and of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. Albin Gries, chief landscape engineer of the State of Illinois, reported great satisfaction with the women's judging.

# Police Ask States To Raze Bars That Protect Criminal

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AKRON, Ohio—Many of the nation's police officers, gathered here recently, urged the smashing of the barriers of state lines, which for years have hampered the pursuit of dangerous criminals.

Hundreds of delegates of the Fraternal Order of Police completed plans to have bills introduced in the state legislatures of the country which would take some of the defects out of the present extradition laws.

The proposed legislation, as introduced by Henry B. Squires, national president, would give police officers the right to arrest a criminal any place in the United States for a crime committed within his jurisdiction.

"Under present laws," Mr. Squires told the delgates, "officers in pursuit of a criminal must stop when they come to the state line. The criminal is not bound by any such barrier of course. He can keep on going into another state where the likelihood of his being captured is greatly reduced."

"We urge that these silly barriers be removed when an officer is in pursuit of a hot suspect. We are not suggesting that police be given the power to wander at will anywhere in the country and to make arrests, but where he is on definite trail of a criminal, he should not have to stop when he reaches a state line.

"Sixteen states of the union have already passed laws which have lessened these hindrances of state boundaries for police officials," he added.

A committee of police officers from all parts of the country was appointed by Mr. Squires to study the causes of increased juvenile delinquency. This committee will remain a permanent body and will make its first report at the 1939 convention.

Resolutions urging compulsory establishment of police schools in municipalities, higher wage levels, and removal of political interference to effect increased law enforcement efficiency, were also passed.

## U. S. to Buy Dry Beans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation announced Oct. 22 it would buy surplus dry beans for distribution to relief families in efforts to bolster prices for growers and to encourage domestic consumption of the product.

# 'Silver Lining' of Sunspots Photographed

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. (AP)—Discovery of the stuff sunspots are made of was reported to the National Academy of Sciences here Oct. 25.

It appears that they have a slightly "silver lining" in the form of vaporized silver. They contain carbon, oxygen, sulphur and phosphorus along with considerable hydrogen.

Also identified in the huge black areas are iron, chormium, calcium, cesium—the stuff used for making photo-electric tubes—and nickel. There is strontium, the fireworks chemical, barium and titanium, which is used to make smoke bombs.

Still others are cadmium, rhodium, ruthenum, thallium, and palladum which are classed among the less frequent substances in earth.

These were found with new photographic plates, sensitive to the invisible rays from sunspots. These plates for the first time gave photographs of sunspots in ultra-violet light. They likewise produced infrared, that is photos in heat rays, farther removed from visible light than has been possible hitherto.

These pictures were taken by Dr. Harold D. Babcock of the Mount Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Dr. Babcock's report was made in his absence by Dr. S. A. Mitchell, director of the Leander McCormick Observatory of the University of Virginia.

To make the pictures, the image of the sun was focused in a slit, so that only a narrow slice of the sun's face could shine through. The slit was set to cross one of the recent numerous sunspots.

In this way a spot of the rays from the sun came from the sunspot. Next, these invisible rays were reflected from a grating made of fine lines scratched on metal. Their reflection gave a spectrum, literally a rainbow, of the invisible rays from the sunspot.

This rainbow was photographed. It showed lines which identified many of the substances in the spot. The lines also showed the temperature of the sunspot to be nearly 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit, below the surrounding surface of the sun.

## Washington Builds Huge Bird Refuge

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPOKANE, Wash. — A 10-year campaign will bear fruit Oct. 28, when the Spokane County Sportsmen's Association sees work begin on the construction of the largest bird refuge in Washington at Turnbull Slough about 20 miles southwest of Spokane.

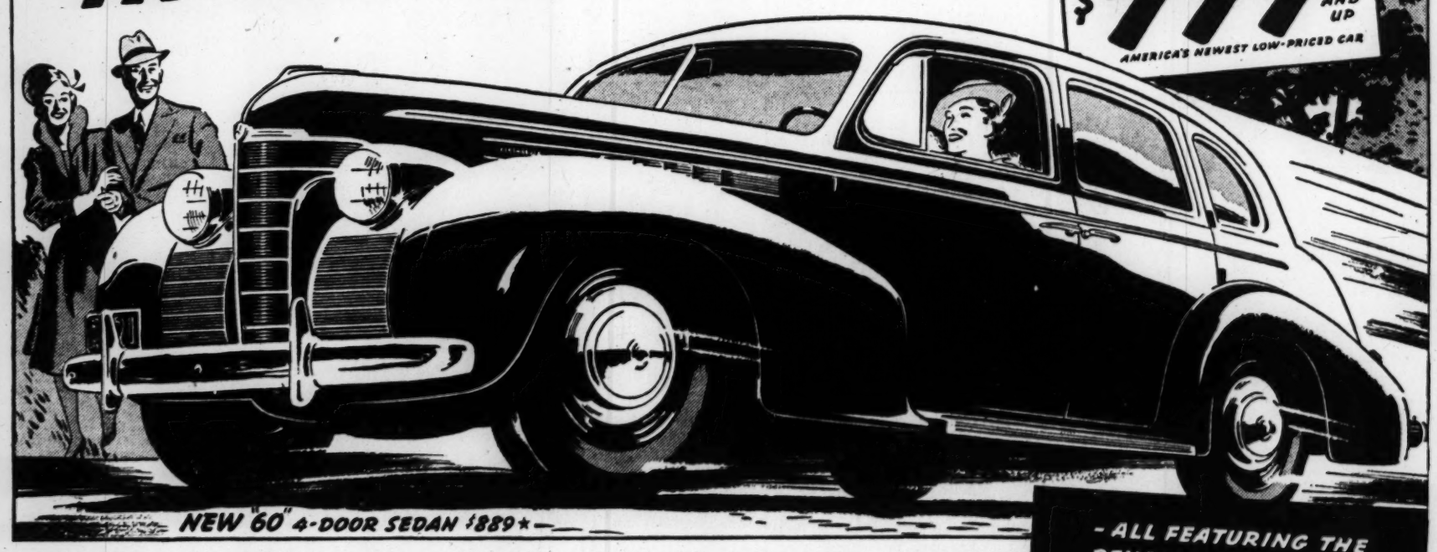
Turnbull Slough is about 12,000 acres in size. Three dams, two dikes and two diversion ditches will be constructed in addition to 20 miles of fence. The Federal Government, through the Department of Agriculture, is putting $41,136 into the WPA project and the Spokane County Sportsmen's Association is putting in $3300 for materials.

## Staten Island's Location

Staten Island lies five miles from the southern tip of Manhattan.


NOW! A BRAND NEW OLDSMOBILE IN THE LOW-PRICE FIELD!

$777* AND UP
AMERICA'S NEWEST LOW-PRICED CAR




- ALL FEATURING THE REVOLUTIONARY NEW RHYTHMIC RIDE BASED ON
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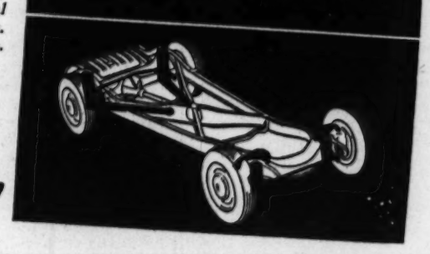
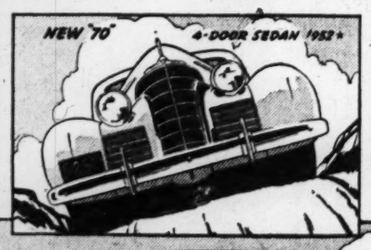
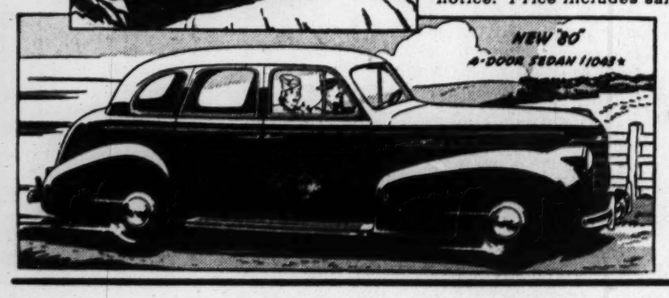


ALSO - ANOTHER BIG NEW OLDS SIX AND A GREAT NEW EIGHT AT REDUCED PRICES




No question about it . . . the stand-out car for 1939 is Oldsmobile! With the pick of them all in the low-price field . . . a brand new, all-new, all-quality Six with a flashing new Econo-Master engine. And it's Olds again in the popular-price field. With stunning new editions of the Oldsmobile Six and Eight, both with big, roomy, observation-type Bodies by Fisher and both reduced in price. See these three great cars . . . check them against the field. There's an Olds for everybody in 1939!

* *Delivered price at Lansing, Mich., subject to change without notice. Price includes safety glass, bumpers, bumper guards, spare tire and tube. Transportation, state and local taxes, if any, optional equipment and accessories—extra. General Motors Instalment Plan.*

"YOU OUGHT TO OWN AN OLDS!"

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

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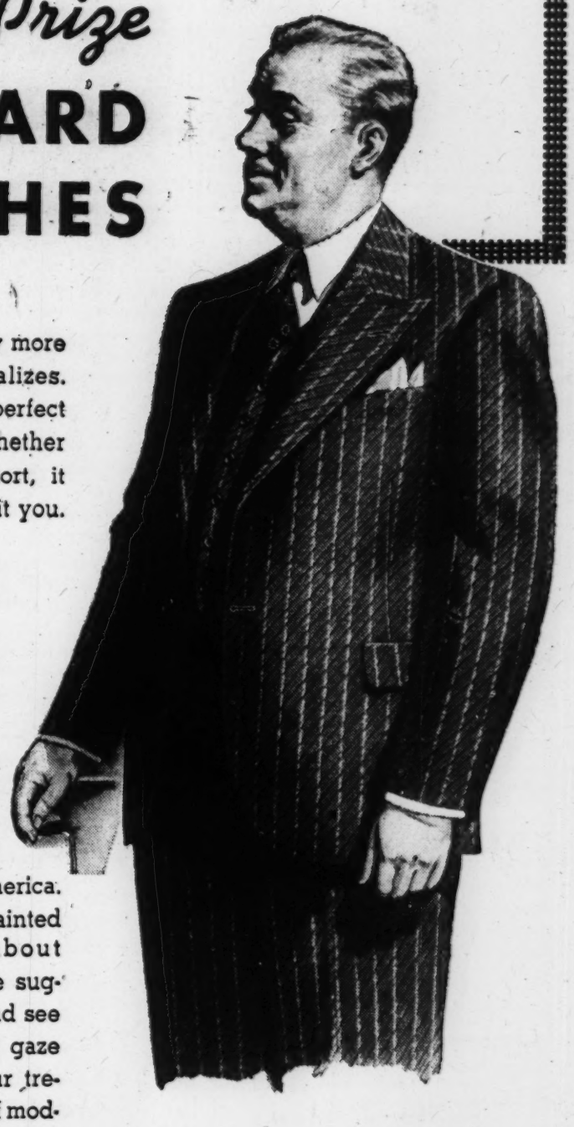
Whatever Your Size You'll Prize HOWARD CLOTHES



The fact is we carry more sizes than one realizes. Whether you are a perfect 36 or a 52 stout, whether you are tall or short, it isn't at all hard to fit you.

Keep in mind that Howard fashions are style creations, originations . . . not imitations! That is one reason why Howard suits, topcoats and overcoats are winning the admiration of well dressed men in America. If you are not acquainted with the facts about Howard Clothes, we suggest you come in and see for yourself. You'll gaze in amazement at our tremendous selection of models, of patterns, of sizes. You'll marvel at Howard values . . . you'll appreciate that you have the unrestricted choice of every Howard garment at one low price, $22.50. No matter what your size . . . you'll prize Howard Clothes.

*The Greatest Selection of Smart Styles We Have Ever Offered*

HOWARD Suits . . . Topcoats Overcoats Tuxedos Full Dress

$22.50 ALL ONE PRICE

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500 SEVENTH AVE., N.W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE. N.W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST. . . . Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST. . . Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE. . . . . Near 149th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD., Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLAN'T ST., Bet. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST., N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE., 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY, Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST. . . . Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AV., Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE. . . . Bet. Heral and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE., Cor. Watkins St.
160 JAY ST. (Factory Sales Room)

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

Come in and OPEN A HOWARD 10 PAYMENT ACCOUNT

*It enables you to purchase the Howard Clothes you want and pay for them over a period of ten weeks . . . in small weekly or twice monthly instalments. Remember, it costs only a dollar more to "Charge it" in a cash Howard store.*

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SO. SALINA ST.
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

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NEWARK, N. J.
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET ST.
1511 CHESTNUT ST.

PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVE.
Bet. Wood & Market

PROVIDENCE
200 WEYBOSSET ST.
Crown Hotel Bldg.

BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT ST.
Near Scollay Sq.
605 WASH'TON ST.
Bet. Avery and Boylston Sts.

WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT ST.
Corner Church

CHICAGO
220 SO. STATE ST.
Corner Quincy

☆ The Show of the Week . . 6.30 Every Sunday Night . .
WOR, WAAB and WFIL

New England and Boston News

Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1938

## Illegal Boosts In Pay Charged In Worcester

**District Attorney told city departments did not follow law in granting increases.**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 25—Following a complaint made to District Attorney Owen A. Hoban of Worcester County by Clarence W. Kinney, a taxpayer, to the effect that improper practices had been used in giving pay increases to certain city employees in the past month, Mayor William A. Bennett has called on the City Solicitor for a ruling on the legality of the increases under question.

This is the first time on record that a taxpayer has called on the District Attorney and requested that individual to bring criminal action against city officials for failure to comply with the laws governing the conduct of their offices.

**Lone Complaint**

Some months ago the Worcester Taxpayer's Association served public notice on all city officials that it would take steps to bring criminal action against any and all officials who granted improper pay increases, or were guilty of any other illegal practices.

Although there has been much public speculation about the legality of pay increases to employees in the Welfare Department, the office of the City Messenger, the Home Farm and Garbage Collection Division, and the School Department, the matter was called to the attention of the District Attorney only in this one instance.

Mr. Kinney, in a letter to Mr. Hoban, charged that certain city officials were guilty of violating certain general laws by granting pay increases after they had overspent their 1938 budget allowance, and without a supplemental budget. Mr. Kinney said in part in his letter of complaint to the District Attorney, "Some time ago, at a conference in your office, you assured me that you were willing and anxious to take such steps as might be necessary to enforce provisions of Chapter 44 (General Laws) if I could produce evidence that such provisions had been or were being violated."

**"No Alibi"**

Stating that he had advanced that evidence, and that "this time the departments have no alibi that funds were available," he continued, "apparently a strict enforcement of the law which provides punishment for officials who violate provisons of Chapter 44 is what is needed to safeguard the city from further treasury plunderings to the extent of many thousands of dollars. Here's your chance to do credit to your office, and save your constituents thousands of sorely needed dollars. Will you do it? Dare you do it?" Mr. Hoban, Republican, is a candidate for re-election Nov. 8.

Mr. Hoban said that there was no opportunity to act during the present sitting of the criminal session of the Superior Court, but that he would have a conference in the near future with Mr. Kinney. City Solicitor Walter D. Allen informed Mayor Bennett that he could not rule on the situation without a careful study of every phase of the charges.

## Better Homes Group Offers Free Advice On Home Decorating

Interior decorating service without charge is offered by the Massachusetts Committee of Better Homes in America.

Starting on Wednesday, Oct. 26, and continuing every Wednesday throughout the winter, from two to four in the afternoon, a free information bureau will be maintained at the Better Homes office, 87 Beacon Street.

Homemakers may take their problems in decorating there and receive professional advice concerning color, furniture arrangement, and the selection of furnishings. Donald Smith Feeley, director of the Interior Decorating Department of the Modern School of Applied Art, and Art Consultant of Better Homes in America, will be in charge.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and vicinity:** Partly cloudy weather tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight, becoming colder during Thursday night; moderate southwesterly winds, shifting to west during Thursday.

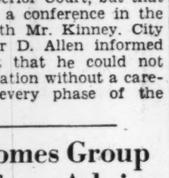
**Maine:** Increasing cloudiness followed by light rain tonight or Thursday, slightly warmer in the east and north portions tonight, colder in northeast portion Thursday.

**New Hampshire:** Increasing cloudiness followed by rain late tonight, colder in north portion Thursday afternoon.

**Vermont:** Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain late tonight or Thursday, colder Thursday afternoon.

**Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts:** Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, slightly warmer tonight.

**Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh southwest winds shifting on Thursday. Weather partly overcast tonight and Thursday followed by rain Thursday over extreme north portions.




**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 45 | 43 | Minneapolis | 48 | 48 |
| Bermuda | | | New Orleans | 56 | 54 |
| Chicago | 52 | 50 | New York | 48 | 46 |
| Denver | 42 | 42 | Norfolk | 50 | 48 |
| Helena | 36 | 36 | Philadelphia | 46 | 46 |
| Kansas City | 50 | 48 | St. Louis | 58 | 58 |
| Los Angeles | 58 | 56 | SanFrancisco | 54 | 54 |
| Miami | 64 | 60 | Washington | 49 | 49 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 26.
B—Minimum, Oct. 25.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 12:55 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet
Thursday, 1:28 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet
Light all vehicles by 5:17 p. m.

## Street Railway Loses Turnpike Franchise Suit

**Boston News Today**

### Decision Saves State $481,380

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts saved nearly $500,000 today when the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court decided payment would not have to be made to the Boston, Worcester and New York Street Railway Company for giving up its franchises on the Worcester Turnpike.

By its action, the Court reversed a decision of Superior Court Justice Joseph Walsh of June, 1937, in which he found the company was entitled to recover $363,306 and interest, amounting to $481,380.

The franchise on the Worcester Turnpike ran through the towns of

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

### State Insurance Fund Attacked

Insurance companies took the stand before the Special Legislative Recess Commission studying workmen's compensation today to attack proposals for a Massachusetts fund to handle this form of insurance as costly and cumbersome.

William Doyle, General Counsel for the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company pointed out that in Ohio where a State fund was in operation, workers waited on an average of 55 days for benefits while in Massachusetts where private companies handle the business, the average is 19 days.

Besides the delays, Ohio's disbursements between 1929 and 1933, he said, were $17,095,261 in excess of receipts.

At previous hearings, labor has expressed itself in favor of a state fund. Carl F. Horan, Chairman of the Workers Council of the Associated Industries, also opposed a state fund today.

### Closed Bank Wins $300,000 Verdict

A suit to recover approximately $300,000 from the closed Boston Continental National Bank was lost today by J. Dudley Clark, a broker, when Judge George T. Sweeney ordered a jury in Federal District Court to return a verdict for the bank.

Mr. Clark had claimed, in a trial which began last Friday, that he had purchased stock of the bank and loaned it money a few months before it failed in December, 1931. He said he did so on representations of its President, the late Terrell M. Ragan, that its assets were sound.

### Miles Takes Oath As District Judge

Frankland W. L. Miles, Former Special Justice of the Roxbury District Court, was confirmed and sworn in as Judge of that Court today. He succeeds Judge Albert F. Hayden, who recently resigned.

At the same time, the Governor's Council received the nomination of Charles F. Gadsby of Cambridge, personal attorney and chief secretary to Gov. Charles F. Hurley, to take Judge Miles' former position as a special justice.

### Democrats Lack Hall for Rally

On announcement today that the Republican State Committee has hired Boston Garden for a "Republican United Front Jumbo-ree Rally" for Sunday evening, Nov. 6, it became apparent the Democrats are to be without a roof over their heads for a climax finish to the campaign on that night. The Communist Party has hired the only other sizable hall available in the city, the Boston Arena.

The Democrats, on that night, will stage a big show in the Worcester Auditorium. The party strategy board decided on Worcester as an experiment. It passed up an opportunity to engage Mechanics Building because the subway construction chasms have made traffic conditions impossible for handling a large foot and motor turnout.

Speakers at Boston Garden will include Henry Cabot Lodge and the State Republican slate.

"Some day next week" more than a score of especially chosen young women will present pedestrians at the North and South Stations and subway entrances with Saltonstall-Cahill pins and other visible signs of personal Republican support. This announcement was made in correcting a press release which stated 34 girls would be on the streets this afternoon, when, as a matter of fact, they were out from 4 to 6 p. m. yesterday.

### French Envoy Calls on Hurley

Count René de Saint-Quentin, French Ambassador in Washington, called on Gov. Charles F. Hurley today in a series of official visits which included Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston and James B. Conant, President of Harvard University.

The Ambassador was accompanied by Armand Bérard, Second Secretary of the Embassy, and François Briere, French Consul in Boston.

Count de Saint-Quentin said the popular confidence in the present French Government precludes the possibility of an immediate change. Recent votes in the French Senate, he pointed out, have shown approval of Premier Deladier's foreign policy.

The French people are for peace, the Ambassador said, although they were resolute in backing the Government when troops moved up to the Maginot Line and other frontier posts.

### Hurley Eases No-Hunting Edict

Sections of woodland were declared open for hunting today by proclamation of Gov. Charles F. Hurley. The Governor's Council, acting on recommendations of Ernest J. Dean, Commissioner of Conservation, approved opening sections west of the Connecticut River and sections south and east of Highway No. 1 from the Rhode Island line to the New Hampshire line.

Hunting will be permitted in the remainder of the State along the banks of rivers and the shores of lakes and ponds which can be reached without crossing wooded territory.

## Horse Racing Still Leading As Issue in New Hampshire

**The Week in New Hampshire**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 26—A vigorous battle is being waged between the anti-gambling interests in New Hampshire and the New Hampshire Jockey Club, owners and operators of Rockingham Park Race Track, with the future of legalized gambling in New Hampshire—actually the life of the track—resting in the hands of the Legislature which will convene the first of January.

The track operators have been running a series of paid advertisements in New Hampshire newspapers in which it is asserted that $5.22 for every man, for every woman, for every child residing in the State of New Hampshire has been paid in taxes by Rockingham Park; this total amount, $2,432,674.99 has been applied against the New Hampshire State debt; that 551,000 people have come to Rockingham Park by train from Boston; that 84.2 per cent of the automobiles parked at Rockingham were cars with out-of-state licenses."

* * *

### Antigambling Drive

Last week Mrs. Gertrude Winslow Osborne, President of the New Hampshire Woman's Christian Temperance Union, addressing the annual meeting of that body, declared that "the Legislature surrendered to the gamblers, of course, when the pari-mutuel law was first passed, but what now exists is virtually a working alliance. If the racing and gambling group is to enjoy a licensed status under the law, members of the Legislature and all public officials should be prohibited from accepting free season tickets or jobs at the tracks, and also prohibited from soliciting these favors for their relatives and friends."

And the Rev. James G. Gilkey of Springfield, Mass., addressing the 55th annual convention of the State Teachers Association, urged the teachers to "make their pupils intelligent on the subject of gambling" adding that "gambling invariably impoverishes the group in the community which is least able to lose its savings. It disorganizes the business life of the communtiy and lowers moral standards."

* * *

### Tax Reorganization

The active organization which is sponsoring the move to bring about voter approval at November's election of a State Constitutional amendment, which would modernize the State's tax system, is using the destruction of timberland by the recent hurricane as an argument in

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

## Milk Program Contemplates Middle Price

**U. S. would tap buying class above relief in drive to move milk—Trade's case studied.**

Somewhere between the thousands of families on direct relief who pay nothing for milk and those who can pay for all the milk they want, there is a vast untapped reservoir of consumer sales which the Federal Government proposes to reach by setting an in-between price per quart on the white fluid rather than "dump" surplus products into foreign markets, according to Dr. E. W. Gaumnitz, chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's Dairy Division, at the Hotel Bradford today.

Described today by Samuel W. Tator, New England Milk Administrator, as the "most American thing yet attempted by the present Administration in Washington," the new milk distribution plan would provide for a study of the reasons why milk is not being purchased by a large block of the New England consuming public and then to make it possible for these families to obtain the product, thus helping to relieve surplus conditions that have become acute in recent months.

**Business Aided Too**

The plan is similar in some respects to the one proposed recently by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, for other surplus commodities, only the dairy plan is devised to meet problems of the milk business which have no parallel in any other branch of business.

"Why should we have thousands of small-income families without fluid milk when every week the Nation has thousands of quarts of surplus milk that go begging for sales?" Dr. Gaumnitz asked a conference of milk producers from all parts of New England. Until the Federal study of this problem is completed, he said, answers to this question are mere speculation. But they embrace this fundamental, he added, namely, that incomes of the milk-lacking families are high enough to deprive them of getting free milk, but not high enough to buy milk at prevailing price levels.

Hence, the logical thing to do, he pointed out, is to reduce the price of milk to small-incomed groups, at the same time turning the regular surplus product into cash for farmers who stand in need of regular incomes. The Nation-wide milk surplus, according to the Federal expert, is a large contributing factor to the problem of more than 200,000,000 pounds of surplus butter stored in national warehouses today.

**Better to Sell**

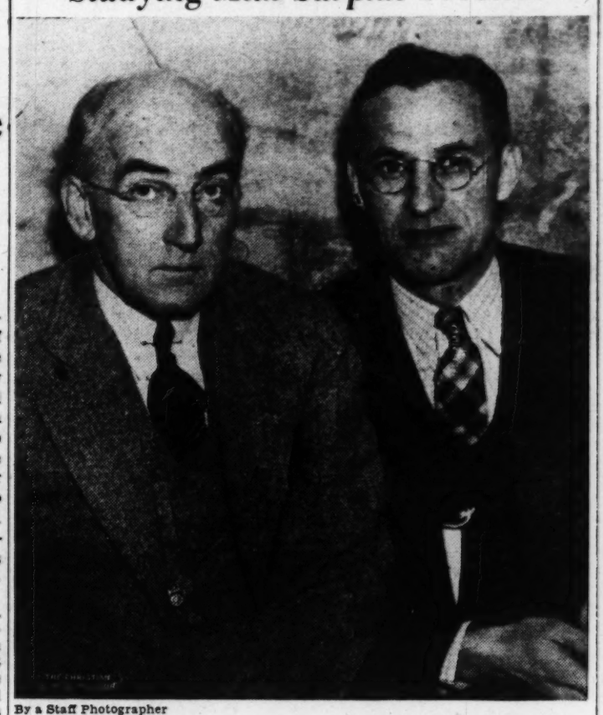
In brief, the Federal distribution plan notes that it is better to sell surplus milk, even if it involves a loss, to families in need of the product rather than try to market the product or its by-products in foreign countries or permit it to rot in the warehouses.

Mr. Tator and Dr. Gaumnitz both emphasized the problems of milk marketing as requiring immediate Federal assistance. Few other products are more perishable. Yet milk is a food of universal consumption which must be used in whole or fluid form within a few days or else be converted into one of its many by-products such as butter. Hence, the production of milk cannot be closely regulated.

Milk that is sold in fluid form obtains the best price. In fact, fluid milk brings about twice the price to the farmer as that received for milk that is sold in any of its many by-products. Hence, immediate markets must be obtained for the farmer to provide him with the best price. That is the reason why Federal plans to increase fluid milk markets, even though the price might be lower than regular fluid milk levels, compel interest from the producer.

Following the address of the Federal visitor, the producers passed resolutions for a ½-cent increase in the price of milk per quart to help them weather the after-effects of floods and hurricanes.

## *Studying Milk Surplus Problem*



By a Staff Photographer

**Samuel W. Tator**
New England Milk Administrator.

**Dr. E. W. Gaumnitz**
AAA's Chief of Dairy Division.

## R. I. Plant Expert Announces Victory Over Potato Blight

KINGSTON, R. I., Oct. 26 (AP)—Dr. Theodore E. Odland, head of the Department of Plant Industry at R. I. State College, announces development of a potato seed which will produce a potato immune to blight.

Dr. Odland said he would have to limit the information about the seed because it would be impossible to meet anticipated demand for it.

The seed, he said, will be distributed in limited amounts to growers by the State College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture station in Maine. It was the U. S. Agriculture Department, he said, that developed the seed.

Dr. Odland predicted that the new potato will revolutionize potato growing in Rhode Island, Maine, Long Island and Idaho. He estimated that it will take four or five years for the seed to become common enough to grow on a wholesale scale.

He pointed out that potato blight has spelled ruin for thousands of farmers in the past. Up to now, he said, the farmers' only weapon against blight has been constant spraying, which failed in many cases. Although potatoes immune to blight have been developed before, he said, the potatoes have not been good for table purposes.

## Era of Prosperity Promised for U. S. In South America

America can look forward to 50 years of prosperity in the development of South America, declared Joseph A. Conry, Special Counsel of the United States Maritime Commission, now engaged in a survey of the commerce of New England, in addressing members of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston at the City Club last evening.

Frontiers have disappeared with the advance in transportation and communications, but new frontiers lie to the south of us, with natural resources rivaling all we ever enjoyed from the Alleghany Mountains to the Pacific, he said.

"Virgin forests with hundreds of miles of valuable timber, mines of gold, copper, silver, and iron; rubber fields to equip all the automobiles produced in America during another century, and food of every variety, offer raw material in exchange for manufactured goods, by and with the advice and consent of the people of the several states of South America.

"It is to be hoped that the spirit of co-operation will result in establishing bonds of intimate trade relations between all the States of South America and the United States. The increase in the volume of trade between the two countries would warrant construction of a great number of ships."

## Schooners Start Final Race Late; Light Air Favorable to Bluenose

ABOARD THE SCHOONER GERTRUDE L. THEBAUD, OFF BOSTON (Via Radio Telephone), Oct. 26 (AP)—The schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, challenger, and Bluenose, Canadian defender of the international fishermen's trophy, started the decisive race of their deadlocked title series at 12:05 p. m. (EST) today after a two-hour postponement because of lack of wind.

When the two schooners were sent away members of Thebaud's crew were irate because a race was being held with such little breeze. The wind was southwesterly and of about eight miles an hour velocity.

Thebaud took the weather berth at the start. The first leg of the 35½-mile irregular triangular course was a 14½-mile broad reach in a southeasterly direction.

A half hour after the start, Bluenose had a lead of about five lengths. The weather was made to order for the big defender; light air and smooth sea—conditions under which it won both its races.

An hour after the start, Bluenose had opened up a lead of approximately one-quarter of a mile.

Bluenose jibed around the 14½-mile marker two minutes, 39 seconds ahead of Thebaud about one hour, 18 minutes after the start.

Each of the handsome fishing schooners has taken two races and Gertrude's crew was in general agreement it would sail away with the deciding race if favored with a strong breeze, and lose it if the breeze was light. They supported that claim by pointing out Thebaud won its two races when the breeze had the most weight and that Bluenose scored its victories in the lightest air of the series.

They were confident little Thebaud's coronation as queen of the North Atlantic fishing fleets would have been held yesterday had not the race committee postponed the fifth race until today. Scorning the day of "rest" offered by Capt. Charles M. Lyons, U. S. steamship inspector at Boston and Chairman of the race committee, they labored until midnight striving to improve the challenger.

It received another rubdown and a coat of paint while out on a marine railway, and a cracked withe, a four-eyed band on the end of the bowsprit which holds the jib topsail stay, bob stay, and the bowsprit shrouds, was mended.

It was necessary to wait until nearly midnight for the tide before the challenger could be put back in the water, ready for today's contest.

## Flood Control Aims: U. S. and States Still At Odds Over Plans

**Washington cites many Supreme Court cases to defend plans for land acquisition.**

**New Hampshire presents State land use law as basis for opposing Federal program.**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Both existing law and Supreme Court decisions affirm the authority of the Federal Government to take land in New England for flood control purposes without the consent of the State concerned, according to Administration officials.

They point to a speech by Senator John H. Overton (D) of Louisiana, delivered in the Senate last June, when the 1938 flood control bill, authorizing the Government to take land without a State's consent, was under debate. Senator Overton, it is understood, had the assistance of New Deal legal experts in assembling the court decisions and Acts of Congress he then presented in behalf of the bill, which was subsequently passed.

The citations, according to Administration officials, make it highly probable that if Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire and Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont interpose legal obstacles to the Federal taking of land, as it is now indicated they will, they will not be upheld by the courts.

**Court Decision Cited**

Senator Overton cited a decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1875 in the case of Kohl et al vs. U. S., which states in part: "It has not been seriously contended during the arguments that the United States Government is without power to appropriate lands or other property within the States for its own uses to enable it to perform its proper functions. Such an authority is essential to its independant existence and perpetuity.

"These cannot be preserved if the obstinacy of a private person or if any other authority can prevent the acquisition of the means or instruments by which alone governmental functions can be performed. The powers vested by the Constitution in the general Government demand for their exercise the acquisition of lands in all the States. These are needed for forts, armories and arsenals, for Navy yards and light houses, for customhouses, post offices and courthouses, and for other public purposes.

"If the right to acquire property for such uses may be made a barren right by the unwillingness of property holders to sell, or by the action of a State prohibiting the sale to the Federal government, the constitutional grants of power may be rendered nugatory, and the Government is dependant for its practical existence upon the will of a State or upon that of a private citizen. This cannot be."

**Supporting Ruling**

A Supreme Court decision last year, delivered by Chief Justice Hughes, in the case of James vs. Dravo Contracting Company, affirmed this authority of the Federal Government, Senator Overton contended. He quoted this sentence from the 1937 verdict: "The right of eminent domain inheres in the Federal Government by virtue of its sovereignty, and thus it may, regardless of the wishes either of the owners or of the States, acquire the lands which it needs within their borders."

Reference was also made by the Louisianan to the Supreme Court decision of 1930 in the case of Arizona vs. California, in which it was held that "the United States may perform its functions without conforming to the police regulation of a State."

The Administration speaker then turned to laws on the statute books. In 1888, Congress passed a law which stated in part that "the Secretary of War ma cause proceedings to be instituted in the name of the United States in any court having jurisdiction of such proceedings for the acquirement by condemnation of any land, right-of-way, or material needed to enable him to maintain, operate or prosecute works for the improvement of rivers and harbors for which provision has been made by law."

**Existing Laws**

This act is still in effect. In 1917 Congress amended it specifically to cover flood-control works, Senator Overton pointed out. The amendment reads: "That all provisions of existing law relating to examinations and surveys and to works or improvements of rivers and harbors shall apply so far as applicable to examinations and surveys and to works or improvements relating to flood control."

Following the Overton speech, the 1938 flood-control law was enacted, definitely authorizing the Secretary of War to enter New England and take flood-control sites regardless of a State's consent.

Administration officials maintain that the 1938 Flood Control Act contains no new doctrine but embodies a practice long indorsed both by Congress and the United States Supreme Court.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 26—"I want to co-operate to bring about much-needed flood control," Gov. Francis P. Murphy declared today, "but will protect the natural resources and assets of the people of the State until further directed."

Governor Murphy and other State officials gave to The Christian Science Monitor a statement of New Hampshire's position with regard to the Federal flood control program for New England announced on Oct. 4 by President Roosevelt.

The stand of these officials is, in brief, that, since the Legislature has not approved the Roosevelt plan, the State Land Use Law governs the situation: that this law prohibits the taking of land by the Federal Government without the State's consent; and that, moreover, it prohibits the taking of such valuable land, as contemplated in the President's program, under any circumstances.

**Conflicting Versions**

Governor Murphy said that he had been approached concerning the Federal plan by United States Army Engineers, who have already started clearing off land at the site of the prospective flood control reservoir at Franklin Falls.

The Governor told them of his stand and said the only authority relative to flood control that had been vested in him covered flood control by means of an interstate compact, which had received approval of the States involved, the United States Army Engineers, and even the House and Senate Committees. This plan would have permitted flood control, with the States retaining title to the property and paying land damage expense, while the Federal Government paid the cost of reservoir construction. This plan was thrown into the discard by Congress, after it had been approved by the States, and out came the new plan providing that the Federal Government would pay all the expenses and take title to the property. New Hampshire and Vermont are the two chief objectors to the new plan, as most of the reservoirs would be located in these two States, while the other benefiting States—Massachusetts and Connecticut—would suffer less loss of property.

**New Hampshire Law**

Col. John Jacobson Jr., Chairman of the New Hampshire Water Resources Board, disclosed that New Hampshire apparently has a legal barrier against the possible invasion of State rights in the little known State Land Use Board, which was created by the Legislature in 1935.

According to this law, the Federal Government cannot purchase property in the State of New Hampshire for other than post offices, customhouses, and other public buildings, without the approval of the Land Use Board and the Governor and Council. In addition, property acquisitions are limited to five per cent of the total assessed value of a city or town and a total of two per cent of the area of the State, except in the case of the White Mountain National Forest.

The Federal Government has already recognized the authority of the Land Use Board in two cases, according to Frederick Clark, Secretary of the Board. One case was the United States Forest Service's purchase of the Bear Brook camp property and the second involved additions to the White Mountain National Forest. In the latter case, the Federal Government sought 54,000 acres, but the acquisition of only 47,000 acres was approved.

**Awaits Notification**

"The Land Use Board has not been formally notified of the Federal

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

## *Happy End Put To Flatcar Ride By Genial Judge*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALFRED, Maine, Oct. 26—This is a story with a happy ending, a story where justice jousted with the law and came off best.

It concerns two Somerville, Mass., boys who played one day on a flat car in the railroad yards. The car began to move (shunted the boys' thought, about the yards) then gained speed—and it suddenly dawned on them that they were victims of the machine age. Round and round the iron wheels spun, and where they would stop nobody knew. But it happened to be Biddeford, Maine. The smoke filled, cinder sprinkled July wind had blown over the boys, leaving its smudgy mark.

When the train-weary and penniless young passengers presented themselves at the back doors of the town for food they fared poorly. So poorly, in fact, that the spokesman for Hunger made a plausible case of self justification for their breaking into a convenient lunch wagon, to eat their fill of cheese and frankfurters.

But the Law had not heard the plea of Hunger. It pounced upon the boys. Since July, the two unprepared travellers have been sojourning in the Alfred jail.

This week their case came before Superior Court Justice George L. Emery. The Law had its say and then Justice whispered in Judge Emery's ear. Perhaps visions of boyhood pranks came to thought. Result:

He ordered the Clerk to give them $5 to buy tickets back to Somerville and leave them enough to spare for food on the way.

## Animal Rescue League Announces Fair Dates

The annual fair of the Animal Rescue League will be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on the first Monday and Tuesday after Thanksgiving, Nov. 28 and 29. Entertainment will feature each afternoon session. Contributions of either money or articles which may be put on sale at the fair for the benefit of the league, are now being sought.

## *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

### Theaters

**Colonial—**
"Yankee Fable," new comedy by Lewis Meltzer, presented by Cheryl Crawford. Starring Ina Claire. Staged by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday. 2:30. Last week.

**Copley—**
"Haiti," direct from a six months' run in New York. Drama of the Black Napoleon. By William Du Bois. A Federal Theater Project. 8:30. No matinees.

**Plymouth—**
"Golden Boy," by Clifford Odets. Starring Frances Farmer, Luther Adler and Morris Carnovsky. Presented by the Group Theater, second of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription plays. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

**Wilbur—**
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

**Shubert—**
"Leave It to Me," musical comedy. Score by Cole Porter. Presented by Vinton Freedley. Featuring William Gaxton, Victor Moore, Sophie Tucker, and Tamara. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30. Last week.

### Movies

**Exeter—**
Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Carefree." 3:25, 6:15, 9. Also "Meet the Girls." with June Lang 2:10, 5, 7:45. Tomorrow: Loretta Young and Joel McCrea in "Three Blind Mice." Also "History Is Made at Night," starring Charles Boyer.

**Trans-Lux Theater—**
Latest newsreels. Wellesley College fashions, sport, travel and cartoons. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

**Repertory—**
"White Banners," starring Fay Bainter. Also "Lady Tubbs," with Alice Brady. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

**B. K. O. Boston—**
Holding over "Dracula" with Bela Lugosi. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:55. Also Boris Karloff in "Frankenstein." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10.

**Fenway and Parameount—**
"Garden of the Moon," featuring Pat O'Brien and Margaret Lindsay. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:20, 9:30. Also Jane Bryan and Ronald Reagan in "Girls on Probation." Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:30. Paramount 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20. Tomorrow: "If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. Also "Mysterious Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre.

**Tremont—**
Charles Boyer in "Garden of Allah." Also "Rage of Paris," with Danielle Darrieux. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Gary Cooper and Helen Hayes in "Farewell to Arms."

**Scollay and Modern—**
"King of Alcatraz," with Gail Patrick, Lloyd Nolan, and Harry Carey. Scollay: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 9:55. Modern 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. Also "Arkansas Traveler," with Bob Burns and Fay Bainter. Scollay: 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:30.

**Strand—**
"Women Are Like That," with Kay Francis and Pat O'Brien. Also "Sergeant Murphy." Tomorrow: Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce in "Yellow Jack." Also "Hold That Kiss," with Mickey Rooney and Maureen O'Sullivan.

**Wellesley Hills Playhouse—**
George Arliss in "Dr. Syn." Also "Rich Man, Poor Girl," featuring Richard Young, Ruth Hussey and Lew Ayres. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Deanna Durbin, Leopold Stokowski, Adolphe Menjou and Mischa Auer in "100 Men and a Girl." Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," with Billy and Bobby Mauch.

**South Station Theater—**
"Color-Tour to Siam," "The Mystery of Marsha," Ray Meta Smith on "Football," "Going Places with Graham McNamee," "Kingdom for a Horse," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**Metropolitan—**
"Men With Wings," featuring Fred MacMurray, Ray Milland and Louise Campbell. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Road Demon," with Henry Armetta, Joan Valerie, and Bill Robinson. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:25.

**University—**
Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. Also "Easy Living," featuring Jean Arthur. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: Bing Crosby in "Sing You Sinners." Also "Valley of the Giants," with Claire Trevor.

**Uptown—**
"Sing You Sinners," with Bing Crosby. 2:15, 5:25, 8:40. Also "Four's a Crowd," featuring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

**Fine Arts—**
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. Also March of Time. 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

**Keith Memorial—**
Holding over for another week. "That Certain Age," starring Deanna Durbin. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," with June Travis. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

**Brookline Village Theater—**
George Raft in "Spawn of the North." 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Also "My Bill," with Kay Francis. 1:50, 5, 8. Tomorrow: "Give Me a Sailor."

**Coolidge Corner—**
"The Gladiator," starring Joe E. Brown. 2:09, 5:15, 8:20. Also "I Am the Law," with Edward G. Robinson. 3:46, 6:52, 9:53.

**State and Orpheum—**
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Girls' School," with Anne Shirley and Ralph Bellamy. Both theaters, 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. Tomorrow: "You Can't Take It With You," featuring Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore, James Stewart and Edward Arnold. Also "Vacation from Love." With Dennis O'Keefe and Florence Rice.

### Music

**Steinert Hall—**
Concert by the Madrigal Singers. Earl Weidner, director. 8:15.

### Tomorrow

**Old South Church—**
Massachusetts Indian Association will hold its annual meeting in Mary Norton Hall. Guest speakers will be present. 2:30.

**Radio Programs—Page 12**

**In the World of the Arts**

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

# What's Going On in the Arts

**Arthur Flemings's Boston Debut**

Last night in Jordan Hall, Arthur Flemings, tenor, made his Boston debut, with Alice Reilly as pianoforte accompanist. Mr. Flemings chose five groups of songs, opening and closing his program with English. Between these groups he placed four songs by Wolf, four songs by Strauss and a miscellaneous group comprising songs by Dvorak, Aubert, Duparc and Faure.

In his selection of material, the singer was well advised. A program which listed no arias and none of the obvious "show" pieces would, in the first place commend itself. It is probable that Mr. Flemings found both the Aubert and Duparc to hold greater pitfalls for him than some of the familiar arias. That he persisted in offering them is to his credit. The Wolf songs, as those familiar with this composer's work well know, require considerable experience if they are to be fully satisfying. Mr. Flemings has made a good begining on them, and is well along the road as a singer who knows what he is about.

He could make better use of resonance. His top notes could keep their clearness and become less hard. His articulation can be bettered to the further increase of his listeners' pleasure, and there is room for diction improvement in his presentation of German songs.

Mr. Flemings appears to sing easily. His manner on the platform is quietly confident. He does not fumble with a word book, but sings directly to his audience. If to this ease of manner he could add the ability to "let go," even to the point of overdoing the ardor required by songs such as "Wie viele verlor ich" or "Winternacht" by Wolf, or "Geduld" by Strauss, the songs would gain significance. These are songs in which the singer must lose himself. A little more penetration should enable Mr. Flemings to extract more of their essence and present them with greater variety.

A rather small but enthusiastic audience applauded the singer. The excellent pianoforte accompaniments of Miss Reilly were a distinguishing feature of the program. G. M. S.

**Grace Horne Galleries**

Pictures on view at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street, give us some idea of what is to be shown this season. The artists who are apparently the chosen ones are represented by some preliminary individual examples. It is a lively group, uneven in temperament and merit.

There are works by Karl Zerbe, Helen Dickson, Molly Luce, Waldo Peirce, Prescott Jones, John Whorf. From the North Shore comes the gifted Herbert Barnet whose "Cellist" fairly dominates the gallery. There is a smoothly wrought piece by Umberto Romano, a facile still-life by Esther Williams. Susumu Hirota contributes a good landscape while Willard Cummings shows his skill in portraiture. What we see in this gallery is another group of artists come to the fore in recent years and accepted, each for his inherent merit. Some have artistry; some casual skill, some possess engaging qualities which are popularly appealing.

John Pike is launched in a one-man show of water colors which fill the wall space of two galleries: Jamaica has provided most of the subject matter which is handled deftly and with taste by Mr. Pike. He is spare of stroke and subdued in palette, choosing to record the imagery in full watery strokes. It is real water color wrought in well-grounded New England traditions.

In the gallery upstairs are some items of Matisse and Picasso. The most interesting things are the earliest by Picasso done while he was under the spell of Toulouse-Lautrec. D. A.

**Agnes Davis**

**Soprano soloist with the Handel and Haydn Society in its presentation of Gabriel Pierne's "Children's Crusade," to be given in Symphony Hall, Oct. 31.**

# Legion Returns $3,639 to Worcester

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 26—The City of Worcester, which appropriated $10,000 to the American Legion Convention Corporation to help finance the annual convention of the Massachusetts Department of the Legion in this City last August, will receive a refund of $3,639 of that amount, according to a vote of the members of the Corporation at its final meeting.

According to the report of John J. Flynn, Treasurer of the Corporation, that body had a total fund of $27,332 with which to meet the expenses of the convention. Of that amount $10,000 was appropriated by the City, while $17,332 was raised through the efforts of the Legion organization. The otal expenses of the Corporation were $23,693. Whereas the Corporation was in no way obliged to make a refund to the City, it being understood when the Corporation was formed that any unexpended balance from the convention fund would be divided among the City's three Legion Posts, it was the unanimous opinion of the Corporation members that the City should receive the balance as a gesture to indicate the Legion's appreciation for the original appropriation.

# Registration Hits Top in Worcester; Democrats in Van

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 25—When Worcester goes to the polls on Nov. 8, the largest number of voters in the city's history will be eligible to cast ballots for both State and County officers.

When the compilation of new registrations was completed this week, after a two-weeks' intensive drive by both Democrats and Republicans, City Clerk Malcolm C. Midgley announced that 4,235 new voters had been added to the voting lists, bringing the total number of eligible voters in the city to 92,233. The previous high mark had been in the neighborhood of 90,000.

Because of the fact that the Democrats had a larger registration organization and conducted a more aggressive campaign than did the Republicans, it is conceded by leaders in both parties that the Democrats unquestionably made more gains with the new voters than the Republicans.

This is a source of much concern to Republican leaders, for, while Worcester has been a Republican stronghold for decades, during the past eight years it has shown a decided tendency to be Democratic. It is thought possible that this increased Democratic registration in the city, with reports of new voter gains from all parts of the County, may result in the Democrats wresting almost complete control of the County offices from the Republicans.

Up until eight years ago, no Democrat ever held a County office. Within that period they have secured five out of the nine elective offices. This year the Democrats are concentrating their efforts on the re-election of Sheriff H. Oscar Rocheleau, and unseating a Republican County Commissioner and the District Attorney.

The fight for the County Commissionership is by far the most important one facing both parties. The Democrats now have one man in that three-man body. If they succeed in unseating the present Republican incumbent, that will give them control of the Commission and the full say in parceling out some 300 jobs that come under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

It is expected that if the Democrats gain control, most of these jobs, which range in salary from about $900 to $5,000, and which have been held for decades by many of the present employees, will be passed out to Democrats as rewards for election support.

## Southern Highlands Film In Boston for Showing

Boston will have an opportunity Friday night, Oct. 28, to see the significant American documentary film, "The People of the Cumberland," to be shown at Teachers College, corner Huntington and Longwood Avenues, under the sponsorship of the Boston Federation of Teachers.

Filmed in the Cumberland Mountains among poverty-stricken farmers, this sound film deals dramatically with the impact upon an isolated community of the vigorous educational pioneers who built the Highlander Folk School. For years Monteagle, Tenn., has attracted the attention of educators and public-minded citizens in the South and in the country as a whole because of this unique educational project.

# Boston Horse Show at Armory To Offer Many Rich Trophies

Aristocrats of horsedom will vie for five highly coveted challenge trophies at the eleventh annual Boston Horse Show, which will attract several thousand horse lovers to the big Commonwealth Armory ring, Thursday through Sunday, Oct. 27 to 30.

Lieut. Col. Arthur W. Smith, general chairman of the colorful event, staged under 110th Cavalry auspices, today announced receipt of the new Hotel Statler Challenge Trophy for the hunter championship. This handsome piece of silverware, to be won three times by the same exhibitor, will be competed for during Sunday night's championship program. Presentation to the winning owner will be made by D. B. Stanbro, manager of Hotel Statler and President of the Massachusetts Hotel Association.

One of the outstanding features of the Boston show, the hunter championship a year ago went to Double Entry, brilliant performer from the Moreland Stables, of Durham, Conn., with Dark Hazard, of Ridgewood Farm, near Worcester, reserve.

Also offered this year for the first time is the Midnight Sun Challenge Trophy, open to all three-gaited saddle horses. Misses Ursula and Elise Burkard, of Arlington, presented this prize in honor of their famous saddle champion retired with elaborate ceremonies at last year's cavalry event after a notable ring career. Miss Miriam Winslow, Brookline socialite, rode Midnight Sun to a noteworthy championship at the Boston Garden a few years ago, and later Midnight went right along winning for his youthful owners.

Two challenge awards are offered exclusively for the fair sex, the Dale McDonald trophy being for lady's saddle horses and the Copley-Plaza trophy for lady's hunters.

Three different stables hold legs on the Dale McDonald Trophy, given by Miss Marion Atherton, of Swampscott, as a tribute to her veteran prize-winning gelding. Mr. and Mrs. Reed A. Albee, Larchmont, N. Y., won last year with Bellaire Kitty; Helen and Teddy Danforth, of Wellesley, in 1936, with Lindsay Lane, and Audrey's Choice Stable, of Seekonk, in 1935 with Egypt's Enchanting Queen.

Copley-Plaza Hotel originally offered its challenge trophy in 1935. Erin's Son, one of New England's greatest hunters, sensationally retired this original trophy in three consecutive years for his owners, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kennedy, of Dedham. The Copley-Plaza this year is offering a replica for the huntswomen to bid for.

Last of the quintet of outstanding prizes is the William H. Danforth Challenge Trophy for officers' jumping, presented by Mrs. Danforth, Wellesley sportswoman. Over a five-year period, Capt. Arthurs A. Baedor, of the famous Essex Troop, of Newark, N. J., is the only army officer to score two victories.

Altogether, close to 70 events will be held during the four-day Boston show, consisting of evening sessions every day and matinees Saturday and Sunday.

# *Parking Meters Out of Order, But Not Rules*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26—Motorists may drive up to the park-o-meters just as they did before the hurricane and tidal wave, because all the streets are clear of obstructions.

They will find most of the meters covered with paper bags marked "out of order," thus no nickel will be needed for 5, 10, 30, or 60-minute parking.

But if the machines remain at the curblines longer than the time designated, a policeman will be nearby to place a "blue ticket," which means a fine in police court for overtime parking.

The Bureau of Police and Fire, in other words, has decided to enforce traffic regulations before repairing the meters, which were ruined by the Providence river waters.

# Tax Revisionists Press Their Case In New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 11)

favor of the proposed amendment. Laurence W. Rathbun, forester for the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, points out that "forest owners have suffered a severe loss and our present stock in trade tax is going to add another burden and will cause them further loss. Under the plan for the Constitutional Amendment, not only the tax on standing timber but also on sawed lumber can be adjusted to a reasonable basis."

## Unemployment

Officials of the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Division feel confident that it will close its first year of benefit payments with approximately the same amount of money in its Fund as it started the year with. On January first of this year the Fund had accumulated approxamtely $4,100,000 as the result of two years in which it had made no benefit payments but had only received payroll taxes. Payments of benefits started in January but did not get into full swing until February. Then for a number of months the benefit payments of the Division continued to be considerable in excess of its collections from the payroll tax. By summer the benefit payments had started to head downward and the collections from the payroll tax increased with the result that for the last few months receipts have been in excess of payments and if the trend continues it is expected that the Fund will end its first year of benefit payments with approximately the same balance that it started the year. The upswing in receipts is taken as a definite indicator of an improvement in employment as the receipts are a direct tax on employer payrolls. The decrease in benefits are also taken as a like indicator but in this respect it is pointed out that many covered unemployed workers received their benefits for the maximum period permitted under the plan yet did not return to work.

# Tonight's Radio Specials

8:00 **WIXAL** (6.04mc) "Understanding Music": "Music as a Science—The 'Ars Antiqua' of the 13th Century," Prof. Donald J. Grout, Harvard University.

8:30 **WEEI** Paul Whiteman and his orchestra; Joan Edwards, vocalist; Modernaires, male quartet. Featured music from new Broadway show, "The Boys from Syracuse," by orchestra; quartet swings "Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son."

8:30 **WBZ** Dave Elman's "Hobby Lobby": interviews with John Cz, freak pumpkin grower; Martin H. Kidder, president of Red-Headed League; Jesse D. Robertson, musical instrument collector.

8:30 **WNAC** Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra; vocalists. Featured playing in full of theme, "I'm Getting Sentimental Over You," and "You'll Swing for This," a production number.

9:00 **WNAC** Fred Allen and company, in celebration of beginning of seventh year on the air; interview with Mrs. Emma Schatzman, taxidermist.

9:00 **WBZ Forum:** "Is America Prepared?" discussions by Gen. Frank McCoy, Henry J. Allen of Kansas, Rep. Louis Ludlow, Ind., and "The Struggle for Peace," by President Roosevelt.

9:00 **WEEI** "Everybody's Music": Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, Howard Barlow, conductor. Gluck's "Alceste" Overture; Purcell-arr. Coates Suite for Strings; Mozart's Symphony No. 28, in C Major (K. 200).

9:30 **WEEI** Star Theater: Adolphe Menjou and Verree Teasdale in "Imitation of Glory," produced by Max Reinhardt; Kenny Baker and Jane Froman, vocalists; Una Merkel, Charles Ruggles and Ned Sparks, comedians; chorus; orchestra.

10:50 **WEEI** Address, President Roosevelt, on "The Struggle for Peace." (Also WBZ.)

**Election Speakers**

**Democratic**

6:45 **WNAC** Catherine A. Foley
7:00 **WEEI** State Committee
8:00 **WBZ** State Committee
10:00 **WNAC** State Committee rally

**Republican**

6:25 **WBZ** Ray Keene
6:45 **WEEI** State Committee

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 The Boston Hour | Dance Interlude; talk | "Dick Tracy"; sketch | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:15 The Boston Hour | "Terry and the Pirates" | "Your Family"; sketch. | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:30 "Castillians" | "Don Winslow"; sketch | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:45 Circus sketch | Tom Mix | "Little Orphan Annie" | "Dad and Junior" | "Reading the Comics" |
| 6:00 News; sportshots | News; weather; music | Yankee News Service | Dinner concert | "The Monitor News" |
| 6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk. | Dance Revue; polit. talk | Eddie Casey, sports | Dinner concert | Italian radio review |
| 6:30 Sports comment | "Serenaders" | Voice of New England | Dinner concert | Sport reports |
| 6:45 Political talk | Lowell Thomas | Political talk | Sport reports | Dinner music |
| 7:00 Political talk | "Easy Aces"; sketch | "Amos 'n' Andy" | News Service | Mickey Alpert's Orch. |
| 7:15 "Lum and Abner" | "Mr. Keen"; sketch | Edwin C. Hill | "Laff Parade" | "Five Star Final" |
| 7:30 "Ask-It Basket" | "Revelers"; quartet | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger" | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 7:45 questions; answers | "Vocal Varieties" | "Four Stars Tonight" | dramatic sketch | Freddie Greene's Music. |
| 8:00 "Gang Busters"; | Political talk | "One Man's Family"; | College of Music: Cinn. | "The Wordcaster" |
| 8:15 dramatic sketch | Political talk | dramatic sketch | Symphony Orchestra | Miss Gerry's Swing |
| 8:30 Paul Whiteman's | "Hobby Lobby"; Dave | Tommy Dorsey's Orch.; | "Press Time"; newspa- | "Varieties" |
| 8:45 Orchestra; guests | Elman, m. c. | vocalists | per game | Musicalogues; talk |
| 9:00 Columbia Symphony | Forum: well-known | "Town Hall Tonight" | Debate | "The Question Box" |
| 9:15 Orchestra | speakers, including | with Fred Allen and | "Sugar Cane" Davis' Or. | "The Question Box" |
| 9:30 Star Theater: | Gen. Frank McCoy; | Peter Van Steeden's | P. Faith's Music | D Ballantine, songs |
| 9:45 musical - variety- | Former Gov. Henry J. | Orchestra | P. Faith's Music | Mickey Alpert's Orch. |
| 10:00 dramatic show | Allen; Congressman | Political rally | "Famous Jury Trials" | Mickey Alpert's Orch. |
| 10:15 with A. Menjou | Louis Ludlow, and con- | Political rally | "Famous Jury Trials" | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 10:30 Musicale | cluding with President | Political rally | 'Melodies From the Skies' | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 10:45 President Roosevelt | Roosevelt | Political rally | 'Melodies From the Skies | "The Monitor News" |
| 11:00 Forecast; news | News; weather; music | Yankee News Service | 'Melodies From the Skies' | Amateur Night in Har- |
| 11:15 Sports; talk; music | Music As You Desire It | Weather Service | Salute to Navy Day | lem: variety |
| 11:30 Vincent Lopez' Or | Music As You Desire It | Dick Gasparre's Orch. | naval maneuvers | Amateur Night in Har- |
| 11:45 Vincent Lopez' Or | Music As You Desire It | Dick Gasparre's Orch. | Jacques Renard's Orch. | lem: variety |

## *Thursday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Popular variety | News; 'Morning Review' | George and Juanita | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 Popular variety | "Church in Wildwood" | News Service | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 Talk; music; talk | "Musical Clock" | Studio talk | News Service | |
| 7:45 News Service | "Musical Clock" | "Musical Clock" | The Morning Watch | |
| 8:00 Forecasts; music | Forecast; 'Woman Buys' | News Service | "Eight Bells" | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | Radio Almanac | Weather Service | Organist; vocalist | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:30 "Handy Man" | "Swing Serenade" | Drama; music | "Jacobson's Rhythm" | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:45 "About Us" | "Musical Clock" | "Musical Roundup" | "Jacobson's Rhythm" | "Musical Timetable" |
| 9:00 "Food Magician" | News; "As You Like It" | "Get Thin to Music" | Merry-Go-Round | Farm and Home News |
| 9:15 Bill Elliot, songs | "As You Like It" | Food News | Merry-Go-Round | "Music and the Muse" |
| 9:30 "Joyce Jordan" | "Breakfast Club"; orch.; | Household talk | Studio interview | "Songs of Italy" |
| 9:45 Bachelor's Children | soloists; news | "The Mystery Chef" | Studio interview | "Songs of Italy" |
| 10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch | 'Home Forum'; pol. talk | "Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch | "The Nation's School of | Studio speaker |
| 10:15 Myrt and Marge | "Jane Arden" | 'John's Other Wife'; sk. | the Air" | Studio speaker |
| 10:30 "Hilltop House" | Ed. O'Connell, songs | "Just Plain Bill"; sketch | Organ recital | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 "Stepmother"; sk. | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Dramatic sketch | "Singing Strings" | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Commentator | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | "David Harum"; sketch. | Poultrymen's talk | Network speaker |
| 11:15 Song Shop; organ | "Vic and Sade" | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | Hillbilly group | Frank Roberts, tenor |
| 11:30 "Big Sister"; sk. | Forecast; Musicale | "Young Widder Brown" | "Melody Strings" | "Fashion Congress" |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger | "Road of Life"; sketch | "Highlights, Halftones" | News commentator |
| 12:00 Kate Smith | News; feature; music; | "Signor Carmello" | News Service | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 "Nancy James"; sk. | stocks | "The O'Neills"; sketch | Agricultural talk | Italian program |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | "Singin' Sam," baritone | Italian music program | Music; forecast |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour | "Musical Roundup" | Italian music program | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 "The Goldbergs" | National Farm Hour | News Service | Women's club news | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 "Vic and Sade" | Farm Radio News | George and Juanita | Sport relay | Adv. Club luncheon |
| 1:30 "Road of Life" | Music; talk | Marjorie Mills Hour | Treasures in Melody | Adv. Club luncheon |
| 1:45 "Gospel Singer" | "Those Happy Gilmans" | Marjorie Mills Hour | Treasures in Melody | Adv. Club luncheon |
| 2:00 News Service | "Betty and Bob"; sketch | Organ recital | "Two on a Shoestring" | Song team |
| 2:15 "Lyric Serenade" | "Grimm's Daughter" | Organ recital | Hum and Strum: songs | "Jam Session" |
| 2:30 "American School | "Valiant Lady"; sketch | Household talk | Sport report | "Federal Theater |
| 2:45 of the Air" | Hymns of All Churches | Marjorie Mills | Sport report | Presents"; drama |
| 3:00 U. S. Army Band | "Grand Slam Revue"; | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | "Moods in Music" | Sport reports |
| 3:15 U. S. Army Band | Maurice Spitalny's Or. | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Sport relay | Sport reports |
| 3:30 Ray Bloch's Orch | "Four of Us" | Pepper Young's Family | Harold Stokes's Orch | Sport reports |
| 3:45 Ray Bloch's Orch | Forecast; news | "The Guiding Light" | "Reminiscing" | Sport reports |
| 4:00 Do You Remember? | Jackie Heller, tenor | "Backstage Wife"; sk. | "Hits and Encores" | Sport reports |
| 4:15 "Exploring Music" | Forum: Dorothy Thomp- | "Stella Dallas" | "Midstream"; serial | Sport reports |
| 4:30 "Exploring Music" | son | Dramatic sketch | "Footlight Echoes" | Sport reports |
| 4:45 C. Hector's Music | Vocal quartet; news | "Girl Alone"; sketch | "Footlight Echoes" | Dean Dickens, songs |
| 5:00 The Boston Hour | Music; Dance Revue | "Dick Tracy"; sketch | Sport report | Sport reports |
| 5:15 The Boston Hour | "Musical Gondolier" | "Your Family"; sketch | Sport report | Sport reports |
| 5:30 Comment; music | "Don Winslow"; sketch. | "Jack Armstrong" | Sport report | Studio speaker |
| 5:45 Circus sketch | Tom Mix | "Little Orphan Annie" | Baseball School | "Reading the Comics" |
| 6:00 News; sportshots | News; forecast; music | News Service | Dinner Concert | "The Monitor News" |
| 6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk. | Dance Revue; pol. talk | Eddie Casey, sports | Dinner Concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Sports talk | Sport commentator | Voice of New England | Dinner Concert | Sport reports |
| 6:45 "Rhythm Swing" | Lowell Thomas, news | Political talk | Sport reports | Dinner music |
| 7:00 Enoch Light's Or. | "Easy Aces"; sketch | "Amos 'n' Andy" | News Service | Mickey Alpert's Orch. |
| 7:15 Movie comment | "Mr. Keen"; sketch | "Vocal Varieties" | Political talk | "Five Star Final" |
| 7:30 Joe Penner; Ben | Political talk | Commentator | Bob Hardy's Orchestra | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 7:45 Pollack's Orch. | Political talk | "Don't You Believe It" | Political talk | Freddie Green's Music. |
| 8:00 Kate Smith Hour; | Political talk | Vallee Hour; with Conn. | "The Green Hornet"; | "Wordcaster" |
| 8:15 Jack Miller's Or.; | Network program | Yankees; Walter Hous- | dramatization | Commentator |
| 8:30 chestra; Ted | Political talk | ton in sketch; Vincent | "Sinfonietta"; Alfred | Talk |
| 8:45 Straeter Choir | Eastman School of Music | Lopez | Wallenstein | Music; sports |
| 9:00 Major Bowes' ama- | Eastman School of Music | "Good News of 1939"; | Proposed Amend. Debate | Disabled Veterans of |
| 9:15 teur hour | Whispering Voice Choir | variety program with | Jack Fisher's Orchestra | the World War |
| 9:30 Major Bowes' ama- | Rakov's Orchestra | Robert Young, m. c.; | We Want a Touchdown: | "Hand of Destiny" |
| 9:45 teur hour | Rakov's Orchestra | guests; orchestra | football quiz program | dramatization |
| 10:00 "Columbia Work- | 'People I Have Known' | Music Hall: Bing Crosby; | Eddie Duchin's Orch. | "Songs of Old" |
| 10:15 shop"; "Air Raid" | orchestra; soloists | John Scott Trotter's | Eddie Duchin's Orch | Mickey Alpert's Orch. |
| 10:30 "Americans at | "Ballet Russe"; "Gaîté | Orchestra; Ralph Bel- | Concert Revue: soloists; | Mickey Alpert's Orch. |
| 10:45 Work"; interviews | Parisienne" | lamy; Orden Nash | chorus; Harry Weber's | "The Monitor News" |
| 11:00 Forecasts; news | News; weather | News Service | Orchestra | "Day's End" |
| 11:15 Sports; talk; music | Music As You Desire It | Weather Service | Address: Chas. Edison | "Day's End" |
| 11:30 Leighton Noble's | Music As You Desire It. | Richard Himber's Orch. | Halloween Hay Ride | "Road to Fame" |
| 11:45 Orchestra | Music As You Desire It. | Richard Himber's Orch. | Jacques Renard's Orch. | "Road to Fame" |

# Here and there in BOSTON SHOPS

By Janet Treat

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

This is the time of the year when, while foraging through all the clothes you've taken out of summer storage, you find you haven't anything at all that'll do for fall and winter wear . . . as far as the house coat problem is concerned.

Now if it hasn't been your pleasure to indulge in one of these items for some few years, you should know that things have changed since you decided that the flannel something you paid very little for would do! Indeed they have. For nowadays a woman puts as much time and thought (yes, and sometimes money!) into the selection of her leisure-moment clothes as she gives her regular clothes. And after all, can you think of any time when you should be dressing more to please yourself, and looking like something from a page of Harper's Bazaar? Then you should by all means take a look at Royal's Robin Hood Robe . . . at Jordan Marsh's. For here is the robe of Juillard flannel, in which you can make a dramatic entrance on your family at the breakfast table. In the Ina Claire manner, for instance. Entirely feminine, but tailored to please the most fastidious male in the household! Style, beauty, and comfort are embodied in its design. The fullness of the skirt as it swoops on down past the hips allows for curling up on the chaise-lounge. In fact it allows you to strike any nonchalant position you want, without feeling frustrated! The roll collar crosses itself at the low V-neckline, and runs right into the skirt. A slight suggestion of "lift" at the shoulder hints of Schiaparelli (which never hurt any woman's feelings!) and that which you thought was just decoration, by means of three arrows, two on the bodice, and one on the skirt, turn out to be nice convenient pockets. Belted with a long sash-like affair that'll loop over, or tie in a splash bow. With much silk fringe hanging down at the ends. It comes in various striking color combinations. If not in stock, they can be ordered. Burgundy with rose, navy with rose, persian rose with navy, royal blue with berry red. Or their scarlet with ebony, or turquoise with midnight . . . either of which is strikingly different. This particular Royal Robe sells for $10.95.

**A Fragrance That Is Different**

Any devotee of the wild, wistful, exotic mood of Tzigane music will tell you that to really capture and bottle this gypsy music is no small feat. And yet that's exactly what Corday has done. A fragrance that's definitely different, even as its three sister odeurs are. Orchidee Bleue, Toujours Moi, and Voyage a Paris. Your pet Corday perfume counter will be having it any day now, if it hasn't already taken the center of the stage. All bottled in a most attractive flask, and then boxed in an elaborate satin container, which reminds us of a gypsy violin. $50, $27.50 and $15 the flask. But perhaps the dram size at $1.90 would fit in better with your scheme of things.

111

**And They're Only 59 Cents a Set**

Sorry . . . but we were so enthused over telling you about those "Model Home" see-through cannisters for flour, sugar, and whatnot the other day, that by the time we reached their little spice sets, we quoted the wrong price. It seems that they're only 59 cents! The big four-piece sets are $2, as we told you. At Filene's.

**Color Harmony Consultant There**

Maybe you'd like to know: That for the benefit of the women to whom the new shades of cosmetics, such as Cyclamen, Prince's Feather, and Redwood, are still an unknown quantity, Miss Helen Blake, color harmony consultant, will be at Elizabeth Arden's toiletries counter at Slattery's all this week. Just to make the whole thing easier for you! Should your sunroom, kitchen, or bathroom floor need new, durable covering . . . let Paine Furniture Company show you their selection of chromalin. Surely the man of the house would like a change in the way of a bedspread for winter. And one of Colton-Abelson's fine ribbed corduroy spreads with his monogram in the center would be very masculine in appearance. Around $19.50.

# Opening of Hooked Rug Studio Brings New Industry to Vermont

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 26—With the opening of a New England hooked rug craft studio here Mrs. Charlotte K. Stratton has acquired an industry different from any in Vermont and unique among studios of its kind in New England.

For the past 10 years Mrs. Stratton's hobby has been the study of the history and background of old rugs. About two years ago she hooked her first rug, and since that original attempt, has devoted her time to acquiring technical knowledge of the craft. She has studied with every unit making rugs of this type in both Boston and New York, working with all types of teachers and craftsmen.

Designs are taken from antique hooked rugs made by the early settlers in New England. So interested have people become in this industry here that many have sent their valuable rugs to have the patterns copied.

Hung on the walls of the craft studio are rugs which Mrs. Stratton herself has hooked. Among them is one copied from a pattern said to have been originally planned by Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland, while in prison. The Stuart pattern was originally embroidered on a silk panel which now hangs in Hartwick castle. The pattern includes the thistle of Scotland and the lily of France interwoven with the court train ribbon.

The pattern of another rug is that of a Dresden plate intricate in its design. A third is an antique leaf pattern in shaded reds, while a fourth includes figures of shells, the sea, and mountains, designed by some early New Englander, who probably could see all three from her home.

Mrs. Stratton's studio is unique in that she copies her designs as well as constructs the rugs. She knows of no other place in New England where the two crafts are combined in the same establishment.

The craft studio was originally a horse barn, more recently a garage, and is now a workshop. The property formerly belonged to the late U. S. Senator W. P. Dillingham.

## *'The Monitor Views the News'*

**For Thursday, Oct. 27**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 12:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 3:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 6:00 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 10:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |

**Shortwave**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | W1XAL | 15.25mc |
| 6:00 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |


Bite into Delight
Page & Shaw
$1.00 PER POUND
Sunday WBZ.10 A.M. — WOR.9.45 A.M.

If You're Planning a Halloween Party

Nut dishes, table decorations, favors, costumes, false faces, games—you'll want them all for a prankish party. And you'll find them all among gift shops and department stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Not to overlook Monitor-advertised bakers, candy stores and ice cream purveyors. All of them have special features now for Halloween parties.

Blake's
SINCE 1869
KIMBALL WHITNEY LUDWIG
IVERS & POND GULBRANSEN POOLE
KIMBALL ORGAN
the Finest in Pianos and Organs
. . . In complete control of the families of the founders . . .
122 Boylston St. 872 and 876 Wash. St.
BOSTON

30 DAYS TRIAL MEMBERSHIP
$1.50
YMCA
316 Huntington Avenue

SOLIGHT
overnighter for men
$16.50
18x14 inches

A personal case . . . ideal for the short trip . . . weighs less than four pounds. In smooth, sun-tan cowhide with tan herringbone lining and gilt locks. Regularly 19.50.

London Harness Company
SIXTY FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON

# Nonpartisans Ask Biennial Meeting Of General Court

For 75 years a popular vote on biennial sessions of the Massachusetts Legislature has been wanted. Despite this preparatory period, sponsors of the initiative petition that puts the question on the ballots for the Nov. 8 election are taking no chances that voters will not undertsand the issue.

A nonpartisan citizens' committee of 11 has been organized "to bring the facts to the attention of every voter," with Everett W. Stone of Auburn, Master of the State Grange, the chairman of the commitee.

Nov. 8 will be the first opportunity the voters have had to pass directly on a measure which will bring about a substantial reduction in the cost of Government, according to Mr. Stone, who points out that the result will determine if Massachusetts will join the 42 other states with 81 per cent of the nation's population, that are now functioning satisfactorily under biennial rather than annual sessions of the Legislature.

**Large Saving**

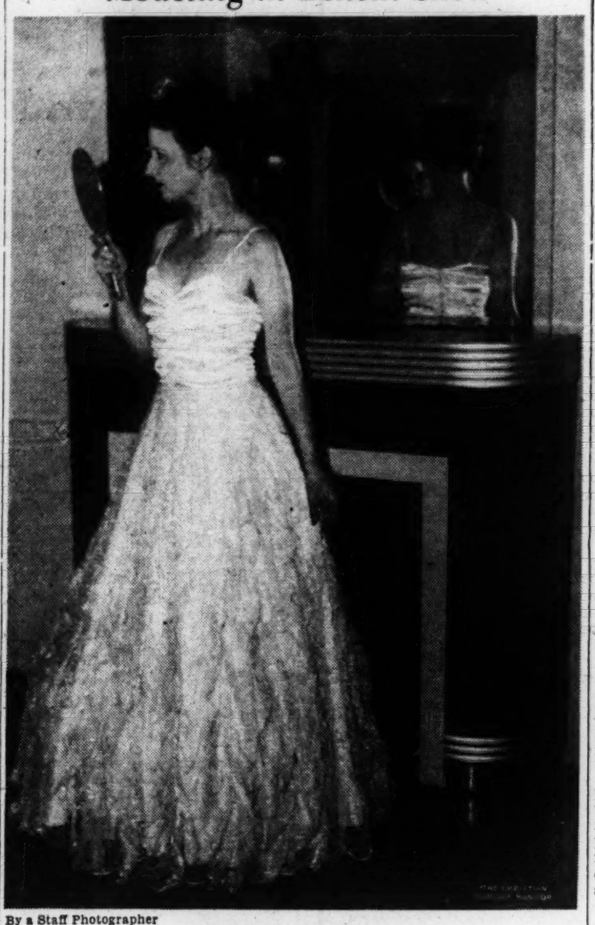
A saving of between $300,000 and $400,000 a year will be made under the biennial plan, and much greater indirectly through avoidance of annual baloonings of budgets and through savings accruing to individual citizens who in thousands now must journey to the State House annually for hearings, avers Mr. Stone.

"The Massachusetts Legislature probably spends more time in session than any other legislative body in the world," declared Mr. Stone today. "The turmoil and the constant tinkering with our laws which accompany annual sessions have long been criticized by influential leaders of both major parties. The fact that only five states retain annual sessions and that some of our greatest and most progressive states are functioning satisfactorily under biennial sessions proves that the necessary legislation can be handled as well or better with a session once in two years as with an annual meeting of the General Court.

"The Legislature under annual sessions has become involved in an almost endless maze of detail. In its second session each Legislature must wade through hundreds of petitions rejected at the first session—wasting days of time of the same legislators and the same committees. More than 60 per cent of the bills passed involve purely local problems, the bulk of which could be left to the determination of the people in the individual cities and towns for decision under broad general laws. And annual sessions have unquestionably resulted in loosely-drawn legislation because of knowledge that errors can be corrected at the next annual session.

Sunshine Laundry
Telephone BEAcon 1790
Do not be led to believe you cannot afford our service. Try it and prove that you can.
8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

## *Modeling in Benefit Show*



By a Staff Photographer

**Mrs. Leslie A. Claff**

**Mrs. Claff is modeling this Fredley gown for the South End Day Nursery Style Show at the Copley Plaza Hotel today.**

# New Hampshire Flood Stand

(Continued from Page 11)

Government's plan to acquire several million dollars worth of property for the carrying out of its flood control program. The United States Army Engineers have already taken over the first piece of property for the Franklin Falls project, but the deed has not been recorded nor the Land Use Board notified of the action.

The Land Use Board will confer with the Army Engineers on Friday and, following that meeting, the Federal Government is expected formally to notify the Land Use Board of its intent to acquire property for flood control.

The clause in the New Hampshire Land Use Law prohibiting the Federal ownership of more than five per cent of a town's total assessed valuation in itself would prohibit the Franklin Falls and other projects from going through, it is said here. The Franklin Falls project, for instance, would include more than 5 per cent of the area of the Town of Hill and more than 75 per cent of its assessed valuation, according to Col. Jacobson.

**Basis of Opposition**

Col. Jacobson, Mr. Clark, and Governor Murphy all agree that New Hampshires' objections to the present plan of Federal flood control are based on a threat to State rights and the removal of considerable property from taxation.

It was the already extensive public ownership of tax-free land in New Hampshire that resulted in the enactment of the Land Use Law. About 17 per cent of the area of New Hampshire is already in public ownership and 12 per cent of the total area is owned by the Federal Government. The acquisition of still further land by the Federal Government, especially the wiping out of major parts of communities as would be the case with the new flood control program, is considered a definite threat to the economic system of these communities. It might be necessary for at least one of them to give up its charter and operate as an unincorporated place.

**Alternate Program**

Governor Murphy and Colonel Jacobson both feel that New Hampshire has offered an alternative in the form of its endorsement of the interstate compacts which would have permitted the States to buy the land and own it, and enabled them to have some influence over the location and use of the projects.

Moreover, New Hampshire has launched upon a self-liquidating flood control and water conservation program of its own through the Water Resources Board. It is now constructing a $2,300,000 reservoir at Pittsburg which will be used to store up surplus water during periods of flood danger and release it as it can be used by the various New Hampshire power plants along the Connecticut River.

For this water the private utilities have agreed to make payments which will not only maintain the project, but make it self-liquidating in approximately 47 years. Owners of power plants below the New Hampshire line will benefit from this stored-up water as released without making payments, since the program has been carried on by New Hampshire independently of the other States.

**Tax Revenue Involved**

Both the State program of the Water Resources Board and the discarded interstate compact plan incorporated the answer to another objection to the new program of the Federal Government—namely, the reduction of tax revenue to communities whose land is involved. Under the legislation creating the Water Resources Board, this body must continue to pay the communities in which its Pittsburg project is located an annual tax on the property at its valuation as of April 1, 1934. The plan under the interstate compacts provided for a like reimbursement on the basis of valuation on April 1, 1936. The Federal program now being launched provides for no payments to offset the loss of tax revenue.

Colonel Jacobson said that New Hampshire's desire to own its flood control projects, even if the Federal Government does the construction, is not novel. He pointed out that the Federal Government has just built flood control projects in Vermont and turned them over to the State. Also after the Federal Government rejected the New England interstate compact, he said, the Army Engineers built two State-owned flood-control projects for the State of Pennsylvania.

He feels that this is definite evidence that what New Hampshire asks, is actually in line with Federal policy.

Governor Murphy does not believe that the possibilities of controlling floods by small projects in low-valuation areas have been fully explored. "We should resort to the use of our best engineering brains to find the solution to the problem and forget politics," declared the Governor.

Governor Murphy declares that the people of New Hampshire want flood control, but not the invasion of the sovereign rights of their State; that the Legislature has never vested him with any powers to cover the present system; but that the Land Use Board—said to be the only such State agency in the country—is the body vested with the power to protect the public interest in this matter and will do so.

350 Boylston Street.....
Fredleys

..in Wellesley, too
Subtle and very flattering is this clever frock in a most fascinating new shade....mint beige... ...it is dressy enough for dining yet tailored enough for town.....

# Municipal Finance Problems Placed Before Women Voters

Important issues in the Nov. 8 elections and the stand of the various candidates on those issues, constituted the subjects dealt with today by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters in their School of Politics at the Hotel Sheraton.

Maintenance of civil liberties was stressed as an urgent requirement, both in national and state politics. "What we all aim for," Mrs. True Worthy White explained, in an interview preceding the School sessions, "is good and economical State administration. We want the State to discharge its functions and do so as economically as possible. One of our theories, in regard to the raising of public revenue, is that the way to meet the situation is to provide for a graduated tax on incomes. And we want to focus attention on the need of maintenance of civil liberties. That is a very important part of the business to be discharged by the incoming State Legislature."

The problem confronting the Legislature next year, declared Representative William R. Gilman, who gave an address this morning on public money and the public interest, is not one of State finance but of municipal finance. "Many of our cities are too close to the verge of bankruptcy for comfort, and unless something can be done to relieve the municipal problem," he added, "we may have to face what happened in Fall River, and perhaps bankruptcies in other places."

If the public cared what is happening in politics, he said, "they would not tolerate what they do, and in this coming election they would prevent the duplication of occurrences of 1935 and 1936, when the cost of conducting the affairs of the state increased over 30 per cent."

Proper pay for public servants was emphasized in the introductory speech by E. Pendleton Herring of the staff of the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration, who stated: "If we fail to face the need of paying well our public servants when important work must be done, less scrupulous men will undertake to meet the need and compensate themselves in sub rosa fashion."

Politics he defined as a "rough and tumble affair but not a battle between the good and the bad." The pride of democracy he said was compromise, stating: "If policies of which we disapprove are adopted, it may be an occasion for disappointment, but it is not one for disillusionment. Our salvation must ultimately lie in the efficient public management of the many policies that are the product of our diverse democratic life."

John Barry, feature writer of the Boston Globe spoke on public personnel. Questions appearing on the November ballot were discussed at the luncheon meeting. Mrs. Fritz M. Marx, Chairman of the League Department of Government and its Operation, gave a talk on biennial sessions; Mrs. Donald Born, President of the Cambridge League of Women Voters took up the subject of proportional representation and the city manager plan. The elimination of married women from public service was discussed by Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore, Chairman of Government and the Legal Status of Women. Afternoon speakers were Arthur D. Hill, former District Attorney, on the topic of civil liberties; and Max Lerner, Professor of Government at Williams College, whose subject was "What Can We Do with Congress?"

# Today's News in Greater Boston

(Continued from Page 11)

Framingham, Natick, Wellesley, and Newton to the Brookline line.

The street railway company entered suit for the $363,306, following action by the Governor's Council in 1932, in which it was decided a contract signed by the head of the Department of Public Works was not valid. The contract was signed by the then Commissioner Frank E. Lyman, and his associate, Richard K. Hale.

The Court decided today that the Department of Public Works had no right to buy off the street-railway system, and further, that the Department should have held hearings to determine whether there was any necessity for continuing a street-railway line.

The Department had no right, the Court held, to make this contract to the exclusion of the Department of Public Utilities "whose special concern is just such affairs."

The case of the State was handled by Assistant Attorney General Edward O. Proctor.

## Ask Short Season For Cape Fishing

A "closed season" in place of the present restricting fishing in waters around Cape Cod was advocated yesterday by Manuel Dutra, President of the Provincetown Fishermen's Association at a public hearing before the Special Legislative Commission studying laws relating to marine fisheries.

Mr. Dutra recommended the change declaring the present law was violated almost daily. Under his plan, he said, these waters would be closed to fishermen only during the spawning season in March and April.

"The Commonwealth has not kept pace with the laws it has put on the books," Charles M. Rogers, of the Atlantic Coast Fisheries, said and charged the State with insufficient policing of fishing waters.

## Post Office Due At Copley Square

The new Back Bay Post-Office Building will be in the vicinity of Copley Square, Postmaster Peter F. Tague told members of the Back Bay Association in the Hotel Minera yesterday.

Inspectors from Washington, he said, will pick the location. The land and building will cost $2,800,000. Postmaster Tague criticized certain property owners who bid to have their land taken. He said some bids were out of the realm of decency and that if some persons believed the Government would pass out money easily in such a matter they were mistaken.

The first three floors of the building will be used for post-office purposes and the remainder will house other Federal activities.

## Author to Speak At Sunday Forum

Dr. Robert Briffault, author and former physician, will speak at Ford Hall Forum next Sunday evening in Boston. His subject will be that of one of his recent books, "Europa in Limbo."

Dr. Briffault is described in a Ford Hall Forum announcement as "an ardent worker for democracy" who "spares no words in describing what he feels are the mistakes of Chamberlain and Daladier in handling present European problems."

## Navy Day Plans Are Announced

Commemorating the 17th anniversary of Navy Day, Oct. 27, public exercises will be held on Boston Common at noon, open house at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and a Navy Ball at the Copley-Plaza at night under the auspices of a citizens' committee directed by the Navy Post, A. L., and the Fleet Reserve, South Shore Branch.

The committee in Boston is headed by Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy. Previous to the mass meeting on the Common, Navy planes from the Squantum base will participate in flight maneuvers over the city starting at 11:45.

Speakers at the Common session will be U. S. Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee; former Secretary Adams; Frank S. Davis, Chairman Maritime Division, Boston Chamber of Commerce; Edward A. Sullivan, President of Salem Teachers' College; former Gov. Louis G. Brann, of Maine; Mayor Tobin, Governor Hurley and State Legion Commander John J. Maguire. Joseph F. O'Connell will preside. Invocation will be given by the Rev. Thomas B. Thompson, chaplain of the Charlestown Navy Yard.

In the event of inclement weather the program will be conducted in the Gardner Auditorium in the Statehouse.

At 3:30 a program will be held for children in the Jordan Marsh Company auditorium when moving pictures, "Wings of Gold," will be shown and an address will be given by Lt. E. P. Peabody of the naval reserve station base.

The Ball will include an exhibition drill by the crack U. S. Marine Reserve drill team from the Squantum Naval Aviation base.

## Penny Bank Plans To Sell Insurance

Low-cost life insurance for all members of the family will be provided by the Boston Penny Savings Bank of Boston after Nov. 1 under provisions of a State law permitting savings banks to sell life insurance, bank officials announced today.

Describing the new low-cost insurance, the officials declared this form of insurance is not a service operated for profit but is simply a mutual form of protection. Hence it is the lowest cost protection any family man can obtain, the bank stated.

According to reports of the bank, policyholders under this form of insurance in other banks have saved upwards of 25 and 50 per cent on the annual costs of life-insurance protection.

## Florida Credit Officers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Francis Auger, Orlando, was elected President of the Associated Credit Bureau of Florida, at a semiannual meeting. Other officers include Charles E. Moorman, Jacksonville, Vice-President; Edward J. O'Brien, Ocala, secretary-treasurer; Henry Pope, Lake City; B. D. Sheffield, Miami; M. P. Liddon, Winter Haven; E. I. Burleigh, Tavares; directors. The next meeting will be held in Jacksonville, April 17.

# N. H. Democrats Seek Support Of Two GOP Groups

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 26—The Democratic Party in this State has made a double bid for the support of two voting groups which have apparently cut themselves adrift from major parties by combining a strong condemnation of current State Liquor Commission policies with equally vigorous support of Federal flood control.

Voiced by Robert C. Murchie, Democratic State Chairman, the attack on Liquor Commission actions is the first of what promises to be a series of pointed attacks on Republican handling of state business. Mr. Murchie criticized in particular the contract the Commission entered into with a Boston advertising concern for the use of flickering displays in state liquor stores, and guaranteed that the contract would be broken after the election of gubernatorial nominee John L. Sullivan.

Mr. Murchie's remarks were directed at the large number of Republicans who were offended at the secrecy with which the contract was executed, and who have been loud in their denunciation since. Even the strongly pro-Republican New Hampshire press has been severe in its criticism of the contract, brought about with the permission of Gov. Francis P. Murphy, Mr. Sullivan's November opponent.

"Exploitation of the liquor business as laid down as a policy under the current administration can lead in only one direction, and that is toward a coercive policy against liquor manufacturers through the Commission," Mr. Murchie said.

With some sections of the state but slowly recuperating from the flood and gale of late September, Mr. Murchie laid the issue of flood control before the electorate as "a paramount issue."

"We need flood control, and the federal government has determined that we shall have it," he declared. "The problem transcends state lines. It is a federal problem, and no single state should seek to tamper with the balanced program proposed. For example, flood control on the Connecticut river would benefit Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut."

He denounced the injection of the power issue into the flood control question as "purely political."

"Flood control and power are completely divorced problems. Even if additional power could be developed by combination projects, no benefit would accrue to the people of this state for fully 90 per cent of the power would be exported.

"Those who favor this combination will, if successful, be responsible for untold future damage to the property and people of New Hampshire."

The not unconsiderable number of property-owners whose lowlands have been ravaged twice in a two-year period by flood waters are regarded by leaders in both parties as liable to persuasion on any solution of the problem which will bring immediate action. Mr. Murchie's statement was regarded as a complete outline of the Democratic bid for this support.

## Byrd Plans Trip To Antarctic

A scroll of honorary membership in the American Polar Society was presented to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd at his home in Boston yesterday. This is the second time such honorary membership has been bestowed, Brig Gen. David L. Brainard having been similarly named in 1936.

To the little group of Polar Society members gathered in the Byrd home at 9 Brimmer Street, most of them members of the first and second Antarctic expeditions, Admiral Byrd disclosed that he plans at least one more trip to Little America to complete work already started there.

"I hope some day the United States flag will fly over half the continent down there at the bottom of the world," the Admiral said. "Some day in the not too distant future, we are going to need the vast mineral and petroleum reserves hidden beneath Antarctic snows and we'll be as glad to own that territory as we are pleased to own Alaska.

"Next time we go down there, we'll take along two or three of the new type Army tanks. I can think of no better use for them. They will enable us to establish our bases for planes much farther inland—but of course no expedition will ever get along without dogs and sledges."

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## ....AROUND THE CORNER

**Cackling Car**—There are many strange sounds which are likely to arise from an automobile in action—but a fowl-like cackle is not one of them. Therefore when just such a noise assailed the ears of a Maine woman driving with her husband near Orrington, she remarked upon it, a trifle anxiously.

"Sounds like a hen," she remarked.

"Can't be," said her husband.

But it was.

To satisfy his wife, the driver looked in the rumble seat. It was empty. They drove on. The sound was repeated—and it seemed to come from somewhere in the neighborhood of what would have been the fo'c'stle of a ship.

They stopped again, raised the hood, and—there was a rather overheated hen, and an egg which she had just deposited on the engine.

The couple presumed that the bird jumped up from beneath the engine, thinking it had found a warm and secluded hiding place, when the car had been parked for awhile in a farmyard.

**Anticipation**—Everybody to his own taste—and the taste of two overalled mechanics working on a car is a South Boston garage at 8:45 a. m. was obviously pie.

They had the car's radio going and above the noise of hammering and muttering, their choice of program was easily recognized.

The voice of a woman was giving in detail the recipe for a deep-dish blueberry pie.

**Syllable Saving**—Director Kay Batchelder of radio station WCOP hit upon an abbreviated form of answer to her ringing phone the other day—quite unintentionally. Picking up the receiver, with other things in mind, she said nonchalantly "WCO-People." The term has been generally accepted now as a convenient title for the station forces.

**SOS**—An unusual call for help went out from the Furness Withy liner Newfoundland—from the rail of its promenade deck, to be exact—when it began to dock in the Mystic River the other day.

"Ma Get me a birth certificate. I lost mine" shrilled a youthful voice. There was urgency in the call.

A mother's ear, long tuned to her son's accents, recognized it at once, and hurried back to Roxbury to get a record of his birth.

When she returned, armed with the certificate, the rest of the passengers from Great Britain, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia had disembarked. Kicking his heels at one side sat her son.

Finding he had lost the document and recalling lurid tales of difficulties with immigration service men, he had made sure that nothing worse than waiting for a duplicate would happen to him. But, as it turned out, the official explained that his mother could have been saved the trip, as he could easily have convinced them of his American birth, even though he had been spending a vacation in the Maritime Provinces.

**Postman's Holliday**—A slight tinkle of the doorbell, too unobtrusive to be confused with the peremptory signal of a caller, always announced to one Quincy wife that the mailman had passed by.

Then for several days the letters came silently. She wondered whether a new man was on the route—but without the bell to warn of his passing, she failed to get a good look at him.

Finally one day there was strange handwriting on one envelope. A note inside read: "I suppose you have wondered what happened to me. . . . It will be several weeks more before I return. . . . Your Letter Carrier."

## Three Children Expelled For Not Saluting Flag

SOUTH DEERFIELD, Mass., Oct. 25 (AP)—Superintendent of Schools Marvin E. Janes last night announced three Conway Street Grammar School children, aged from 8 to 12, have been expelled for refusing to salute the United States flag.

Mr. Janes said the trio, children of William Johnson, were told at the close of school last Friday that unless they were willing to salute the flag they could not return to classes today. They did not return. The parents are members of a religious group which opposes saluting of flags, Janes said. He added the parents had told the children not to participate in the daily school flag salute exercises.

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# Weakness of Back Hinders Chance to Help Team—Chicago Faltering in Big Ten

## Backs Must Show on Defense As Well as on the Offense

By Web Morse
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Some of the termed 'old guard' will not agree with modern versions of football. I cannot argue the point personally because I am neither a member of the 'old guard' nor am I versed enough in modern football. The side I take is the modern side through the knowledge of those who should know.

In the past it was not impossible to create an offense around a likely looking backfield man who could do little more than run straight and hard into the line. This accomplishment, along with a good forward line and a good punter, could go a long way. With the same team strong defensively, that offense actually could win games.

**Obsolete**

Today that type of offense is as obsolete as last y ear's letterman. The defenses today could annihilate an attack lacking deception. An offense now is seldom built around one back and then only if he is a so-called triple threat—a great passer, kicker and ball carrier. You cannot make such football players, they come by it naturally. You can teach and polish such a player but he has to have natural ability to begin with.

One of the most peculiar situations in modern football concerns a member of the present day "Ivy League." I won't name the team, but its own peculiarities will betray the identification. The coach has high standing and rating in his own field. The material is being developed gradually, but the backfield lacks one super star.

**Average Backs**

That particular team has average backs, but none with the natural ability equal to greatness. There are two hard-running fullbacks who power their way into opposing lines delightfully. That is all they can do and defensively they have such glaring weaknesses that the minute the other fellow gets the ball it is just too bad. Why doesn't the coach do something about it? You should see how he tries! The boys try too, but they are human in the final analysis.

There are four wing backs who do things well, but not well enough for greatness. They punt, pass and run tolerably well, but have none of the ability say, of Michigan's Tom Harmon, sophomore back. And defensively they fall far below the standard of opponents both in reaction and tackling for a secondary. The line handles its assignments in a better than average manner only to see the deep secondary falter on occasional slips.

Another back on that team neither kicks nor passes. He runs only reasonably well and yet he is seeing more and more action simply because he reacts fast defensively and tackles reliably.

**Blocking Backs**

Two other backs are carrying on properly. They are blocking backs. One has the call over the other because of physical excellence. Both are top-grade and one is close to all-America and they, along with the center, handle the backer-up positions, but the secondary behind is the tearable tissue.

With forward passes dropping like rain, linemen being sucked in on "mousetraps," quick kicks, laterals, deceptions and fakes, the great offensive back cannot be great unless he tackles and reacts equally well defensively.

**Ability**

So do not mentally or verbally chastise the modern football coach too severely when he does not use your favorite back. Maybe your back did toss a touchdown pass, maybe he did rip holes through the opponent's line or maybe he did score the only touchdown. But, did he knock down the opponent's pass, did he tackle behind his own line, and did he match defensively his offensive ability?

It all balances you know, and the stadium coach cannot know how well, like the team coach. Team coaches are not infallible, but we must admit, they can be as easy target in thoughtless judgment.

## Airplane Hangar For Indoor Polo

*By the Associated Press*

New York, Oct. 26

The Pegasus Club of Rockleigh, N. J. made such a success out of its first year in outdoor polo it has decided to play the game indoors—in an airplane hangar.

Douglas Hertz, sportsman, purchased an all-glass, shatterproof dirigible hangar at Curtis Field on Long Island. The huge shed will be transported in sections to Rockleigh and set up.

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Three Years Ago**

Notre Dame, Ohio State and Army football teams remained unbeaten and untied with victories over Navy, Indiana and Yale, respectively. Notre Dame-Navy game drew 63,000.

## *On Local Gridirons Saturday*

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

**Upper left: Capt. Jimmy Oxford, Florida center, who faces Boston College at Fenway Saturday; upper right: Ken Booth, Harvard right tackle; lower left: Don Herring, hefty Princeton guard.**

## Youth and Experience Are Combined in N. Y. Rangers

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 26 (AP)—The New York Rangers, now touring Western Canada in an exhibition series with their city rivals, the Americans, will open their 1938-39 bid for the Stanley Cup in the revamped National Hockey League with a team combining youth and experience in what appear almost ideal proportions.

Senior member of the squad, both in age and length of service with Lester Patrick's Blueshirts, is Cecil Dillon, the stylist who came up to the majors from Springfield in 1930 and has been a big-time star ever since. Dillon, who is only 30, will be at his usual right-wing post on a forward line with Clint Smith, steady-going little center, and Lynn Patrick, son of the Coach, left wing.

**Youngest Team**

Though the Rangers will be the youngest team in the seven-team league, they will be green at only two positions. One is left wing on the third line, where Dutch Hiller will team with Phil Watson and Bryan Hextall. The other is at one of the defense posts, where Murray Patrick, Lynn's younger and bigger brother, and Larry Molyneaux are fighting for the job left open by Joe Cooper's demotion to the International-American League Philadelphia Ramblers, the Rangers' farm.

The other three defense posts will be filled by the 1937-38 incumbents, veterans Art Coulter and Ott Heller and young Babe Pratt, the rawboned back-liner who has been one of the most impressive products of the Blueshirt farm system.

**Two Patricks**

The fact that two Patricks are likely to be playing for their dad gives the Blueshirts their third brother combine since the club came into the league in 1926. The first, of course, were Bun and Bill Cook, both now successful minor-league pilots, and the second Neil and Mac Colville, who team with Alex Shibicky to form the Rangers' fast, dangerous first-string foward line.

Hiller, lone Blueshirt forward without at least one full season of big-league experience, was brought up from the amateur Rovers, third link in the Ranger farm system, toward the end of last season. He replaces Bobby Kirk who, with Cooper and Butch Keeling, has been shipped to Philadelphia. Keeling, the veteran "Minute Man," was getting too slow to keep step with the youngsters,, but in line with Patrick policy was kept in the organization.

**Boucher With Rovers**

Frank Boucher, pivot man for the Cook Brothers, also will start the new season with a new job. Boucher has been put in full-time charge of the Rovers, who until this year had struggled along on part-time coaching by Patrick and whatever Rangers could spare a few hours.

To round out the Rangers' team, there is dapper little Davey Kerr in goal. Kerr has been one of the League's leading goalies since the Rangers acquired him from the now-defunct Montreal Maroons. In pre-season training, however, the Rangers proved they were well-insured against injury to Kerr when Bert Gardiner, net guardian for the Ramblers, showed up almost as well as Davey.

A glance at the Ranger roster gives ample proof of the value of a well-developed farm system. Only Coulter, who came to New York from Chicago, and Kerr are not direct products of the Ranger chain, which starts with Patrick's annual pre-season hockey school and goes on through the Rovers and Ramblers to the Rangers themselves.

## Hildebrand Joins Yankees in Trade

*By the Associated Press*

New York, Oct. 26

The World Champion New York Yankees today traded Utility Catcher Joe Glenn and Outfielder Myril Hoag to the St. Louis Browns for Pitcher Oral Hildebrand and Outfielder Colonel (Buster) Mills. It was announced as a straight swap with no money involved.

## Princeton Replaces Harvard Next Year

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 26 (AP)—Cornell University announced yesterday an eight-game football schedule for 1939 in which Princeton will replace Harvard. The Big Red will open against Syracuse University, at Ithaca on Oct. 7. The rest of the schedule has Cornell at Princeton, Oct. 14; Penn State at Ithaca, Oct. 21; Ohio State at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 28; Columbia at Ithaca, Nov. 4; Colgate at Ithaca, Nov. 11; Dartmouth at Hanover, Nov. 18, and Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Nov. 30.

Cornell has a seven-game schedule this year with an open date Nov. 5.

## Eastern Elevens Are Still Leading Other Sections

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—The good old East, cradle of football and the object of more than one sneer in recent years from other sections, still is tops for the 1938 season in intersectional football.

The situation may be altered considerably this week end when no fewer than eight top-flight eastern teams meet opposition that may be too tough to handle. But while it lasts, the East can boast a record of 16 victories and only 10 defeats in intersectional games this year, a percentage of .615.

The Mid-West comes second on the list with 14 wins and 12 losses for a .538 average. The other major sections are below the .500 mark.

The "catch" in these figures, of course, lies in the fact that eastern and mid-western teams usually knock off a few weak rivals from the South and Southwest during the early part of the season. Against each other, the East and Mid-West are all square with five victories apiece after Michigan topped Yale, Michigan State knocked off Syracuse and Notre Dame downed Carnegie last Saturday against Colgate's lone victory over Iowa.

This week finds Army coming up against Notre Dame, Duquesne meeting Detroit, New York University playing Ohio State, Catholic University facing St. Louis and Boston University taking on Western Reserve in East-West tussles.

Except for Ohio State, it's hard to pick a favorite in that list, especially when it comes to such a traditionally fierce battle as Army-Notre Dame. The East, however, should be able to hold its edge over southern rivals in three tussles. George Washington, unbeaten, untied and unscored-on, may have its troubles with Mississippi, conqueror of such rivals as Tulane and Centenary. Villanova, invading the South, is favored over South Carolina, and Boston College, tied but undefeated, should have a comfortable edge over Florida.

## Luckman Outstanding Passer Among Eastern Backs So Far

Sid Luckman, Columbia's master of the airways, carries into the Cornell game at Baker Field on Saturday the greatest forward-passing record ever established by a major college star in four games against such opposition as that furnished by Yale, Army, Colgate and Penn on the last four Saturdays.

**Completed 42 Passes**

The Brooklyn bomber, whose brilliance in the air against Pennsylvania last Saturday finally convinced the critics that he is without a peer at flinging the pigskin, has completed 42 out of 82 passes for a total of 507 yards.

In addition, he gained a total of 174 yards net running and has punted for an average of 36 yards from the line of scrimmage, doing all of the Lion's kicking.

Luckman's running gains actually have been much more impressive than the figures show because, two or three times a game, when failing to spot a receiver, he has been tackled for a loss rather than throw the ball away, such losses coming off his running total.

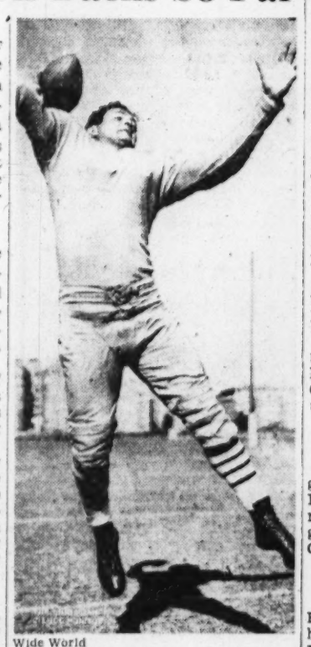
**Lion's Share**

In addition to these duties, Luckman also does the Lions' kicking off and calls signals. Aside from that, he has been spending restful Saturday afternoons. The statistics:

**Sid Luckman's Aggregate Statistics**

| | Passing | | | Running | | Punting | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Game | Attempted | Completed | Gained | Carried | Net Gains | Kicks | Yards* |
| Yale | 17 | 10 | 169 yds. | 20 | 103 yds. | 7 | 245 |
| Army | 19 | 9 | 115 yds. | 17 | 22 yds. | 7 | 266 |
| Colgate | 17 | 6 | 46 yds. | 16 | 41 yds. | 5 | 181 |
| Penn | 29 | 17 | 177 yds. | 7 | 8 yds. | 7 | 253 |
| **Progressive Totals** | | | | | | | |
| Yale | 17 | 10 (.588) | 169 yds. | 20 | 103 yds. | 7 | 245 |
| Army | 36 | 19 (.527) | 284 yds. | 37 | 125 yds. | 14 | 511 |
| Colgate | 53 | 25 (.472) | 330 yds. | 43 | 166 yds. | 19 | 692 |
| Penn | 82 | 42 (.512) | 507 yds. | 50 | 174 yds. | 26 | 945 |

*Total from scrimmage.



Wide World

**Sid Luckman**

## *New England Sidelines*

Determined to sharpen the blocking and tackling for Princeton on Saturday, Coach Dick Harlow put his Harvard varsity squad through a lengthy contact scrimmage yesterday. Joe Gardella, defensive star against Dartmouth last week, was again in the fullback position and made some sizeable gains through a stubborn jayvee line. Win Jameson again was at the varsity right end post in place of the more experienced Don Daughters and Bill Coleman held down the right guard position vacated by Dave Glueck because of injuries.

All gates were closed to Princeton's practice field yesterday as Tad Wieman held a secret session in preparation for Saturday's game with the Crimson. Wieman plans two more such workouts before the squad entrains for Boston on Friday. All of the Tiger's regulars have returned to the line-up and will be ready to start against Harvard.

Defensive practice against Yale's forward passing attack comprised Dartmouth's work yesterday as the Indians drilled for Saturday's important contest at New Haven. Dartmouth's pass defense is far from satisfactory and the coaches will spend the rest of the week perfecting it.

Coach Ducky Pond gave his regulars a rest from scrimmage yesterday while the second and third teams engaged in a lively scrimmage. A defense against Dartmouth's plays was tried out with the junior varsity employing the Indian's offense.

Russ Lawry and Irwin Kopecky, two Boston University regulars all season, were moved down to the second team yesterday as Coach Pat Hanley continued his plans for shaking up the entire first team. Only three Terriers are certain of starting positions against Western Reserve on Saturday. They are Solly Nechtem, triple-threat backfield ace, Capt. Johnny Walker, at center, and Charlie Cremens, sophomore, at guard. Cremens won his promotion for his excellent work against the Army last week.

Tufts coaches mustered all of their reserve material yesterday and sent them through a hard scrimmage against the freshmen. Coach Lew Manly plans to use most of his squad against Brown on Saturday and is spending this week getting the reserves in shape.

Brown will be at full strength for Tufts on Saturday with Irving "Shine" Hall reporting in first-class shape yesterday as the Bruins started preparations for Saturday's game. The coaches spent the greater part of yesterday afternoon working with the reserves.

Two former Waltham High backfield stars will share the ball-carrying duties for Northeastern on Saturday when the Huskies meet Springfield. Sonny Yetten, hampered by injuries most of the season, and Capt. Jim Connolly have been slated to start for Northeastern. Yetten is a good blocking back while Connolly does the passing and bucking the line. Coach Jimmy Dunn's present plans are to have Yetten call the signals.

Realizing that it has no easy task on Saturday against Colgate, Holy Cross went to work in earnest yesterday on pass defense. Coach Dr. Eddie Anderson admits that the Crusaders have been weak against aerials and declared that he will spend all week setting up a suitable defense.

## Calder Confers With Referees

TORONTO, Oct. 26 (CP)—Members of last season's National Hockey League refereeing staff and prospective members conferred yesterday with President Frank Calder here on new rules.

Under a plan adopted at the recent semiannual N. H. L. meeting, a referee will be in charge of each game and a lineman will call offside plays. Formerly two referees controlled a game and each could call any infringement. Calder said that wherever possible local men will act as linemen.

Attending the meeting were A. G. Smith, Mickey Ion, Johnny Mitchell and Babe Dye of last season's staff and King Clancy, Happy Day and Donny McFayden, who will be given tryouts. Clancy managed the now-defunct Montreal Maroons part of last season after retiring from the playing ranks; Day ended his career last spring with New York Americans, and McFayden formerly played with Chicago Black Hawks.

Other applications for refereeing jobs, such as that of Bert McCaffrey of last years' staff, are expected to be received, it was learned.

Conny Smythe, Manager of Toronto Maple Leafs, and W. A. Hewitt, Secretary-Registrar of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, also attended the meeting.

## Helen Wills Lecture

A national sports dinner will be given in honor of Helen Wills at the Hotel Continental, Cambridge, tonight at 7 o'clock. Miss Wills will give a lecture on "Make Life a Game."

**Hill Elected Captain**

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 26 (AP)—Robert C. Hill of Littleton, N. H., has been elected captain of the Dartmouth freshman football team. He is the brother of Jack Hill, former Dartmouth varsity football captain. The younger Hill prepared for college at Taft School, where he played football and hockey. He is a right halfback.

**Bruins Win Game**

CLEVELAND, Oct. 26 (AP)—The Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League swamped Cleveland of the International-American League here last night, 8 to 4, in a pre-season exhibition game.

## Minnesota vs. Northwestern In Big Battle Saturday

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Oct. 26—Ohio State and Chicago will be the only Big Ten Conference elevens which will not be engaging in week-end championship games this Saturday. The Buckeyes are journeying to New York City where they will meet New York University, while the Maroons will be entertaining De-Pauw at Stagg Field. While all of the championship games will naturally figure in the race for positions in the Conference standing, the battle between Minnesota and Northwestern at Evanston, will draw the most attention as it brings together two of the three leading candidates for the title now held by the Gophers. Minnesota won last year's game by a score of 7 to 0 and this year's battle promises to be just as close, if not closer. Illinois meets Michigan at Ann Arbor, Indiana goes to Madison to meet Wisconsin, while Purdue will face Iowa at Iowa City. Michigan defeated Illinois 7 to 6 in 1937, while Purdue won from Iowa 13 to 0.

Northwestern, Purdue and Ohio State came through their championship games with Illinois, Wisconsin and Chicago, with winning colors last Saturday. It was the first Conference victory for Northwestern and Purdue as the former had played a scoreless tie with Ohio State in its opener and Purdue had lost to Minnesota, 7 to 0. Ohio State had already defeated Indiana, 6 to 0.

Northwestern served notice on the other colleges in the Conference that the Wildcats are very much in the race for the title when they triumphed over Illinois 13 to 0. Showing a powerful running attack, the Wildcats scored their two touchdowns in the first and last periods. The first one was made on a 50-yard march with Ryan carrying the ball, and the second started from Northwestern's 33-yard line where Richards intercepted an Illinois forward pass. Defensively, Northwestern showed that Minnesota is going to have a hard time making ground from rushing. The Wildcats made 16 first downs to only three for the Illini and gained 169 yards to 38 by rushing. The winners tried only three forward passes and completed one of them.

**Sophomore Shines**

That Purdue victory over Wisconsin, 13 to 7, was due largely to the brilliant work of a young sophomore player named Mike Byelene. At the end of the first half the Badgers were leading by a score of 7 to 0, due largely to the recovery of a Purdue fumble in the first period; but when Byelene was inserted into the Boilermakers' lineup the whole picture changed. Purdue's first score came in the third period when the sophomore threw a forward pass to Krause after the Boilermakers had rushed the ball 49 yards. Their second touchdown was made in the last quarter when Byelene ran 73 yards for the score on an off-tackle play. Wisconsin made 11 first downs to eight for Purdue while Byelene made, 91 yards in seven rushes.

**Buckeyes on Rampage**

After having scored only two touchdowns in its three prevous games, Ohio State took advantage of a weak Chicago team and ran up a score of 42 to 0 against the Maroons. The only Chicago touchdown was due to a fine 50-yard forward pass, Sherman to Wasem, the latter catching the ball on State's 13-yard line. He also kicked the point-after. The rest of the game was practically all Ohio State, the Buckeyes scoring three touchdowns in the first, two in the second and one in the third. And what is still more to their credit they made every point-after.

The three other Big Ten teams engaged in intersectional battles with Michigan being the only winner. The Wolverines were decided favorites to defeat Yale before the starting whistle blew; but they were very fortunate to be on the winning margin at the end of the game. Yale had a 13-to-2 lead at the end of the first half and it looked as if the Bulldog was about to spring one of the big upsets of the year; but the second half found the Wolverines taking a leaf out of Yale's forward-passing book and, with Tom Harmon doing the pitching and Phillips and Pucrucker doing the catching, ran up 13 points which was just enough to win the ball game. Yale made 128 yards by forward passing in the first half to 61 for Michigan, while Michigan made 108 yards in the second half to 17 for Yale.

Colgate easily defeated Iowa 14 to 0. The score really fails to show their superiority as Iowa did not make a single first down by rushing and only two by forward passing, their third one coming through a penalty against Colagte. Kansas State won from Indiana 13 to 6, a short punt and strong wind helping them in getting their second touchdown in the third period. While they made only eight first downs to nine for the Hoosiers, they outrushed them 320 yards to 249.

## Dugout Topics

By Rumill

**Del Baker Eyes Cecil Travis**

From Detroit comes reliable information that Manager Del Baker of the Tigers is more than mildly interested in Cecil Travis, Washington's talented shortstop. In fact, Baker has spent some time since the World Series inquiring into the habits of the Senatorial infielder.

Clark Griffith has said that he would part with any player on his club if an agreement could be reached. There was the Joe Cronin sale to Boston. So the Washington owner might trade Travis, despite the fact that the young man has a solid well-over-.300 lifetime batting average in the American League and has improved steadily defensively.

If he expects to lure Travis from the Capital City, however, Baker must offer more than a bag of peanuts. Griffith would want at least one pitcher, and probably a catcher. The only hurlers worthy of a deal involving Travis are Tommy Bridges and Elden Auker. The Senators' prexy has always been "sweet" on Auker, the underhand thrower. "Griff" also wants a right-hand hitting outfielder to team with George Case and Taft Wright. The Tigers have Pete Fox.

Baker's hunt undoubtedly was prompted by the recent failure of Bill Rogell to provide the same steady shortstop play that marked his efforts during Detroit's flag-winning 1934 and '35 campaigns. Or, perhaps, the Tiger pilot might use Travis at third base.

Griffith may have realized the possibilities of a deal when he drafted Charley Gelbert from the Toledo club for $7,500. The Senators had Ossie Bluege for utility infield duty, and Ossie is one of the best in the business. What, then, is "Griff" planning to do with Gelbert?

With the trend pointing toward a less-lively ball in the majors, giving the pitchers a more firm control of the situation, Babe Ruth's all-time home run record of 60 looms more prominent than ever before. Until official opinion again favors return of the rabbit ball, the Bambino's cherished mark should remain unchallenged.

Since Ruth's sensational 1927 campaign with the Yankees, only three players have threatened his supremacy. Hack Wilson hit 58 for the Cubs in 1930, Jimmy Foxx duplicated the feat in '32 at Philadelphia and Hank Greenberg repeated for the Tigers during the recent season.

Greenberg probably had the best chance of all contenders. He was ahead of Babe's record-breaking pace almost from the start of the race. After getting No. 58, he had several days in which to touch the charmed level. But when the curtain dropped, Babe could still be called the greatest of them all. Which is as it should be.

Incidentally, critics often argue that Ruth, being a left-hand hitter, enjoyed a wide advantage over Wilson, Foxx and Greenberg, who swing from the opposite side of the plate, because a majority of American League parks favor the "lefty." However, a close checkup reveals that in only one park out of eight does this rule hold true. The Babe's advantage, therefore, was indeed slim.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Commerce and Finance

# Despite Deficit Big Steel Confident Enough to Pay Dividend

Business and Industry

## Firestone Tire $50,000,000 Issue Offered to Public

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Brown Harriman & Co., and Otis & Co., are heading a group of 86 underwriters and more than 600 dealers offering a new issue of $50,000,000 of Firestone Tire & Rubber Company 10-year 3½ per cent debentures due on Oct. 1, 1948. The debentures will be priced at 99½ and accrued interest.

This issue is the first direct obligation of the company to be offered publicly in its 38 years of business and will constitute Firestone's only funded debt. It will be supported by equities having a book value of $110,569,000 on July 31, 1938.

Proceeds of the offering will be utilized to retire $5,555,000 of Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of California 15-year 5 per cent bonds which were called for redemption on Sept. 1, 1938, and to retire $7,272,000 of 20-year 5 per cent bonds of the Firestone Cotton Mills due on March 1, 1948, to be called for redemption on March 1, 1939.

The remainder of the proceeds will be used to provide additional working capital and to retire bank loans incurred since Oct. 1, 1933, for expansion of plants and to increase working capital required by rising scale of operations. The bank loans, all of which are to be retired by this financing, amounted to $33,020,000 on Oct. 1, 1938, representing a reduction of $8,255,000 from the $41,375,000 reported to be outstanding on July 31, 1938.

Associated in the offering are Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Blyth & Co., Inc.; Lehman Brothers, the First Boston Corporation Lazard Freres & Co., Glore, Forgan & Co., Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Goldman, Sachs & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., the Lee Higginson Corporation, Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Hayden, Miller & Co., W. E. Hutton & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., White, Weld & Co., the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Dean Witter & Co., Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.; Riter & Co., Alex Brown & Sons, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., the Union Securities Corporation, the Central Republic Company, Coffin & Burr, Inc.; Graham, Parsons & Co., Jackson & Curtis, Laurence M. Marks & Co., Mitchell, Herrick & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.

Others include the Securities Company of Milwaukee, Inc.; A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.; the Bankamerica Company, Brown Harriman & Co., Ltd.; Dick & Merle-Smith, the Dominion Securities Corporation, Eastman, Dillon & Co.; the First of Michigan Corporation, Mackubin, Legg & Co.; Paine, Webber & Co.; L. F. Rothschild & Co.; Starkweather & Co.; Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., Inc.; Wertheim & Co.; Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc.; the Banc-Ohio Securities Company, Hawley, Huller & Co.; Merrill, Turben & Co.; G. H. Walker & Co.; Bacon, Whipple & Co.; Baker, Watts & Co.; Baker, Weeks & Harden Blair; Bonner & Co.; Bodell & Co., Burr & Co., Inc.; William Cavalier & Co., Curtiss, House & Co.; Emanuel & Co., the Equitable Securities Corporation.

Also Field, Richards & Shepard, Inc.; the First Cleveland Corporation, the Illinois Company of Chicago, Janney & Co., McDonald-Coolidge & Co., Minsch, Monell & Co., Inc.; Mitchum, Tully & Co.; the Milwaukee Company, Maynard H. Murch & Co.; G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., the Pacific Company of California, Arthur Perry & Co., Inc.; Schabacher & Co., Sills, Troxell & Minton, Inc.; Singer, Dean & Scribner; Stein Brothers & Boyce, Stroud & Co., Inc.; Tucker, Anthony & Co.; Washburn & Co., Inc.; the Wells-Dickey Company, J. G. White & Co., Inc.; Yarnall & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

## Latin America Is Looking For New Credits From U. S.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile—Latin American confidence that United States credit would ultimately flow southward again, despite the unfortunate experiences of the crisis years, appears partly justified by the tour of this continent by President Warren L. Pierson of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, the 1934 creation of the New Deal regime which only recently has been aroused from comparative inactivity to assist export business in the fertile markets below the Rio Grande.

It is seen as unnatural for Mr. Pierson not to have a favorable reception in countries whose credit problems have been especially acute and who have long been anxious to escape from the many snares of barter trade, but the Californian lawyer-banker was overwhelmed with the warmth of Latin hospitality and the sincerity of the effort to understand his mission.

**Pierson Impressed**

Banker Pierson appears to be impressed by what he has seen on his first visit to South America and says the possibilities of mutually beneficial trade between the countries of the Western Hemisphere seem almost unlimited. And with the political tension existing in so many other parts of the world—he was in Argentina and Chile when the issues of world war and peace were in the balance—he thought it was "just plain common sense for the United States and Latin America to make every effort to grow close and closer to each other, both economically and culturally."

The visit was well timed to illustrate the readiness of Uncle Sam, acting through the Export-Import Bank, to grant something more than commercial credit, to develop these closer relations. The Bank had just discounted $5,000,000 of notes to assist American handling of a public works contract with the Haitian Government while it also financed Chile's latest purchase of railroad equipment—seven Mountain type steam locomotives from the Baldwin company. This is the kind of business which the Bank will assist with the provision of long-term credit—up to five years at medium-rate interest—so that some of the orders hitherto going to certain European State-subsidized exporters shall be switched northward and retained in the Pan-American domain.

The official tour also occurs at a time when it has been proved to South Americans that some business awarded to certain quarters solely because of its credit terms has not worked out so advantageously as anticipated.

Without specifying to prove a negative point, it can be said that in some cases southern buyers have been disconcerted by the presentation of bills before they have fallen due on long-term business, thus proving that the contracts were originally obtained on credit pretences difficult to fulfill. These experiences of theirs have stimulated interest in American propositions, though Mr. Pierson has been careful to explain that "certain countries, through barter arrangements or for political considerations, have occasionally gone beyond anything we would consider."

**Bank to Participate**

But, because of foreign competition, United States manufacturers are frequently called upon for credits which they hesitate to extend entirely on their own account. In selected cases, therefore, the Export-Import Bank is willing to participate with them by underwriting a substantial portion of the foreign obligations received in payment for exports. Mr. Peirson told the United States Chamber of Commerce in Buenos Aires that "except for isolated cases—involving propositions with which we would not even wish to compete—our lending policies compare very favorably with those of the governments of other trading nations."

This financing export business by the extension of medium-term Government credit is designed particularly for the capital goods field, such as heavy machinery, electrical and railway equipment. There are, however, two more well-defined fields of operation. The first involves extension of comparatively short term credits in connection with the exportation of agricultural products, when such accommodations are not available at private banks. South America has not so much interest in this as in the second, which involves loans to American exporters whose working capital has been reduced by frozen exchange. Many firms and especially the smaller ones have suffered this hardship south of Panama.

Southern buyers will be benefitted by financing these American exporters out of difficulties for which they were not responsible. Trade with Brazil was assisted this way when the Bank agreed to discount $27,500,000 of notes offered by the Rio de Janeiro Government to American exporters.

It has been explained to South Americans that the Bank prefers to make advances at a comparatively low rate of interest against the security of foreign obligations. Inasmuch as the Bank has no depositors it can afford to lend funds for longer periods than the ordinary bank. American commercial banking institutions have been assured there is no intention of competing with them. Indeed, these are encouraged to participate in the commitments—a beneficial policy and assisting to avoid the disturbance of existing channels of trade and finance.

**Loans Must Be Paid**

Mr. Pierson told southern market leaders, quite frankly, that increased exports resulting solely from the proceeds of foreign loans were of no value to the United States unless such loans were paid. To be justified, foreign as well as domestic loans should increase the productive capacity of the borrower. Obviously, therefore, unless a borrowing country could find an export market for additional products it would be unable in the long run to service the obligation incurred.

In answering the question, "Can an American exporter expect us to participate with him in extending a desired credit?" Mr. Pierson put four other questions. "Assuming," he said, "that the export proposition appears sound and we are satisfied that our advances will be repaid, applications are considered in the light of the answers to the following questions:

1. Will our participation in the proposed transaction aid the American applicant and our domestic economy generally?
2. Will our participation help to maintain an established market, or to create a new one for the product involved?
3. Will our participation further friendly relations with the foreign country concerned, or will the effect be to encourage it to continue to default in payment of obligations already held by Americans?
4. Will our participation tend to develop American business in a natural sphere of trade?"

These are questions for North American applicants but South Americans have been quick to perceive that these have been framed in their interest also. This continent is an "established market" for United States products and the furtherance of friendly relations between the peoples of this hemisphere is a mutually-declared policy. It is pleased to be officially advertised as "a natural sphere of trade" for American business. It does not resent the effort to prevent further default, for it knows that any additional credit facilities must be on a strictly business basis and that extra care must be taken among "good neighbors" and friends.

## Texas Oil Shutdowns Ordered Continued

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—The State Railroad Commission has ordered the Saturday and Sunday shutdowns of Texas oil fields continued through November.

Theh closings on Sundays had been in effect since last January and those on Saturdays for several months. Recently agitation for their lifting had been growing.

At a statewide hearing two weeks ago the Railroad Commission, which administers oil and gas conservation laws in Texas, heard arguments on the desirability of continuing or removing the restrictions.

In a statement, Ernest O. Thompson, Chairman of the commission, as well as of the Interstate Oil & Gas Compact Commission, asked refineries to reduce runs to stills 15 per cent.

## Favorable Building Trend Seen Continuing in 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—I. J. Harvey, Jr., President of the Flintkote Co., a producer of building materials, said today developments during September "indicated that a favorable trend in construction activity would probably hold for the balance of 1938 and extend into 1939."

The company and its subsidiaries at the same time reported a net income of $436,986, equal to 65 cents a share on capital stock for the three periods of four weeks each ending Oct. 8, compared with $432,757, also equal to 65 cents a share in the corresponding period of last year. The company has a nation-wide chain of manufacturing plants.

**Business Failures Rise**

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended October 20 advanced to 227 from 226 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago they totaled 199.

## U.S. Steel Deficit Larger, But Pays Senior Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation reported a $5,847,791 deficit for the September quarter, but the directors, in what some observers regarded as a gesture of confidence in the business future, voted an unearned dividend of more than $6,000,000 on the preferred preferred stock.

The quarter's deficit was about $700,000 larger than the loss reported in the June quarter despite an increase in business. Steel circles believed the increased loss was the result chiefly of the general cut in steel prices made late in June, averaging about $6 a ton.

The third quarter deficit compared with a loss of $5,010,426 in the three months ended last June.

**Sees Action Encouraging**

For the third quarter last year, when steel operations were still at a relatively high rate, the corporation had net income of $30,617,638, equal to $2.97 a share of common stock.

Edward R. Stettinius, the 38-year-old chairman, said he thought the dividend action "would be encouraging to everyone." He would not, however, express an opinion on general business prospects.

The preferred dividend is payable Nov. 19 to stock of record Oct. 28.

Big steel's shipments of finished products in the September quarter totaled 1,577,870 tons, representing 34.6 per cent of capacity compared with 1,445,110 tons, or 32 per cent of capacity in the second quarter.

Mr. Stettinius said the increased demand for steel products which developed about the middle of July has since shown further improvement but during the third quarter did not advance to a point where under existing market conditions and high costs of operation a profit was possible.

In neither the second nor third quarters did the corporation cover the preferred dividend, amounting to more than $6,000,000 quarterly.

**Operations 43 P. C. Capacity**

For the nine months ended Sept. 30, the corporation operated at a deficit of $12,150,368. For the like period last year it had net income of $90,852,853, equal to $4.95 a share on common stock.

Shipments for the nine months totaled 4,588,224 tons compared with 10,956,846 tons in the same period of 1937.

"Operations in the first weeks in October," said the statement, "have averaged better than 43 per cent of capacity."

Regarding spending on plant improvement and modernization the corporation said it was being limited largely to work under way for some time and rapidly nearing completion.

Such expenditures for the year to Sept. 30, for property outlays and retirement of capital obligations, totaled $64,500,000.

Gradual improvement in the operating rate, the statement added, "is permitting more satisfactory employment to a larger number of our workers."

For the nine months the corporation had 201,533 employees and total payroll of $202,488,466. For the comparable period last year employees numbered 263,542 with payroll at $354,217,827.

## Johns-Manville Net Sharply Below 1937

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK — Johns-Manville Corporation and its subsidiaries have reported consolidated net earnings for the three months ended Sept. 30 totaling $882,366, according to a financial statement made public by Lewis H. Brown, President of the company. This was equivalent, after dividend requirements on the preferred stock, to 89 cents each on 850,000 shares of outstanding common stock, and compared with $1,780,857, or $1.94 a common share, earned in the third quarter of last year.

Operations in the first nine months of this year resulted in consolidated net earnings of $857,469, or 55 cents a share on the common stock, after provision for preferred dividends. In the corresponding period of 1937, consolidated net earnings were $4,592,191, or $4.94 a common share.

Sales in the third quarter aggregated $12,341,457, a decrease of 25 per cent compared with $16,397,160 in the September quarter of 1937, but an increase of $415,744 over the $11,925,713 reported for the second quarter of this year. Sales in the nine-month period this year declined 25 per cent to $34,702,289 from $46,188,636 in the nine months ended with September, 1937.

## Reich's Loan Issue Is Oversubscribed

BERLIN (AP)—The German Government's third loan issue of 1938 "for continuing the tasks assumed by the Reich Government" was oversubscribed.

The loan closed with subscriptions totaling 350,000,000 marks ($140,000,000) more than 1,500,000,000 marks ($600,000,000) which the Government asked when it announced the loan October 1. Germans said this reflected the German people's strengthened faith in the Nazi state since Adolf Hitler's victory in Sudetenland.


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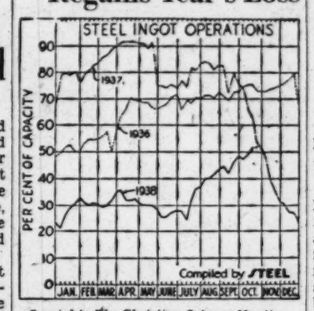
## Steel Ingot Output Regains Year's Loss




*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Mounting almost steadily since midsummer, steel ingot operations have recovered most of the losses of the preceding year, and for the week ended Oct. 22 stand only slightly below the level of a year ago, according to the chart prepared by the magazine Steel.

## ICC Would Reduce Missouri Pacific's Debt $316,304,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—An Interstate Commerce Commission examiner has recommended reorganization of the Missouri Pacific railroad system with a sharp reduction in its fixed interest debt.

The examiner, R. H. Jewell, said holdings of all stockholders should be wiped out.

Mr. Jewell proposed that the new company have a total fixed interest debt of $188,729,500, compared with $505,033,721 for the present system. Total capitalization would be $553,898,000, compared with $671,205,664.

Total annual charges under Mr. Jewell's proposal would be $20,468,013, compared with $29,108,019 as now.

Fixed interest would be $7,414,265 compared with $24,770,052 under the present system. Total charges prior to dividends on stock would be $15,019,113 compared with $25,598,514.

The examiner recommended consolidation of owned properties which now are being operated as the Missouri Pacific system, with the exception of the Missouri-Illinois Railroad, which would not be included.

He said the record showed certain economies may reasonably be expected to be effected by consolidation of the properties and that better service probably would result from continued system operation rather than from separate operation.

Jewell said that as of January 1, 1938, the aggregate indebtedness of the Missouri Pacific system was about $618,487,780.

## U. S. Spends Billion Above Income In About 3½ Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—Treasury expenditures already have outrun income by more than $1,000,000,000, the books showed, although little more than 3½ months of the fiscal year have elapsed.

Publication of Oct. 19 figures placed the deficit at $1,012,389,658, compared with $487,202,215 on the same date last year.

The deficit, however, has gone only a fourth of the way anticipated by President Roosevelt this fiscal year as a result of the spending program to stimulate business.

Nearly all of the major items of Federal expense, especially WPA, stood higher than a year ago. Between July 1 and Oct. 19, WPA increased its expenditures about $290,000,000 over corresponding expenses last year to a total of $684,882,048. Navy costs were $20,000,000 higher at $185,412,650, and Army expenses were $16,000,000 higher at $140,119,416.

Total expenditures in the period amounted to $2,723,989,026, or $358,000,000 more than last year, while receipts dropped $167,000,000 to $1,711,599,368.

## Tax Battle Looms In Next Congress As Deficits Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—Put taxes high on the list of problems for the Congress which meets Jan. 3.

One reason is the talk initiated by Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the former War Industries Board, for a special tax to pay for larger armaments. The joint Congressional Committee on Taxation already is considering a 10 per cent income tax boost and other proposals.

**Budget Balancing Asked**

Another reason is the continuing cry from many financiers and politicians for an attempt to balance the budget.

Not the least cause is the annual plea of various interests for revision of taxes to remove alleged injustices or to shift the burden to someone else.

Since the Roosevelt Administration came to power, taxes on income and estates have been increased and new taxes have been levied on numerous items such as automobiles, gasoline, refrigerators, cosmetics and theater admissions.

Nevertheless, the current fiscal year will register the ninth consecutive Federal deficit, two of which were incurred by the Hoover Administration. In that time, the public debt will have risen from $16,000,000,000 to more than $40,000,000,000 (by June 30, 1939).

The new taxes and a measure of business improvement have boosted Federal income from $3,189,639,000 in the 1931 fiscal year (the first of the nine deficit years) to $6,241,661,000 last year and an estimated $5,000,270,000 this year. But expenditures rose from $4,091,598,000 in 1931 to $7,766,374,000 last year and an estimated $9,000,000,000 this year.

**Relief Costs Big Factor**

Much of the spending and the deficits has been caused by relief costs. President Roosevelt has asserted that only business recovery can balance the budget, by reducing relief and increasing the yield from existing taxes.

But this does not mean that the Administration may not seek additional taxes. Aside from the possibility of an armaments levy, the President already has asked for changes in the taxes on undistributed profits, capital gains and Governmental bonds and salaries which imply at least small revenue increases.

Also, some Treasury experts are tinkering with the idea—often proposed by Senator Robert LaFollette and as often rejected by the Senate—for broadening the income tax base by boosting taxes on persons of small or moderate income.

There is a possibility, hinted a year ago by Secretary Henry Morgenthau, that higher income taxes on the little fellow might be substituted for some of the excise taxes on automobiles and such. Most of these excise taxes expire next June 30 and, although the Treasury is expected to ask their re-enactment, no commitment has been made.

## Power Output Near Year's High Mark

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States last week fell just short of the year's high mark touched last month, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Power output in the latest uperiod totaled 2,214,097,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of 1.4 per cent over 2,182,751,000 in the preceding week and only 3 per cent below the comparable figure of 2,281,636,000 a year ago.

Percentage gains over last year according to major geographic areas were shown by New England up 2.6, and Southern States, up .7 of 1 per cent. Declines included Middle Atlantic .2, Central Industrial 8.2, West Central 2.6, Rocky Mountain 9.2, Pacific Coast .3, the institute said.

## Rail Labor Agrees To Delayed Report

*By the Associated Press*

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 26

A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, announced today the union has agreed to a three-day extension in filing the report of the President's Fact - Finding Commission which is studying a proposed 15 per cent pay reduction for railroad workers.

The report originally was scheduled to be issued today, but will be delayed until midnight Saturday by the extension, Mr. Whitney said. The union has threatened to strike if any pay cut is put in force.

## Wage Plan Offered To Stabilize Work In U. S. Industry

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND — "In connection with the unemployment problem, the working out of a longer week during the busy season and a shorter week during the slack period would help to stabilize employment," according to Harold B. Bergen of McKinsey, Wellington & Co., of New York, management consultants, in an address here to the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.

"Closely related to this problem is the question of the annual wage," Mr. Bergen stated. "It should be possible in each company to determine the minimum amount of business which could be expected during the slack season. Employees required to handle this minimum could be designated as 'permanent' employees, and guaranteed an annual wage. Certain other employees might be considered 'semi-permanent' and during the slack season there should be work-sharing by them, at least down to a minimum of 32 or 24 hours per week before any such men are laid off.

"There is no substitute for fair wages. Wage levels in each company should compare favorably with those in the community and in the industry as a whole.

"The first step is to find out what your own employees think about your present labor policies and practices. Labor spying has no place in a constructive personnel program."

## Many Cities Protest Freight Rate Cut On Grain to East

WASHINGTON (AP)—A six-cents-a-bushel reduction in freight rates on grain shipped from Chicago to North Atlantic ports for export is now effective.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has refused to suspend the reduced rate. Numerous protests, chiefly from Gulf ports and Buffalo, N. Y., were filed with the Commission.

Examples of the new rates: Chicago to Baltimore, 16 cents instead of 22 cents; Chicago to Philadelphia, 16½ cents instead of 22½ cents; Chicago to New York, 17½ cents instead of 23½.

Agriculture Department officials, anxious to stimulate wheat exports, had asked the railroads for the reduced rate.

The New Orleans Joint Traffic Bureau and other New Orleans organizations contended the six-cent reduction "will bring down the entire export grain rate structure to the Atlantic ports."

The Erie County (N. Y.) Board of Supervisors called the reduction a "six-cents preferential tax given to Canadian grain."

Other protests came from Galveston and Houston, Texas; Gulfport, Miss.; Mobile, Ala.; Duluth, Minn., and St. Louis.

## World Cotton Use In Year Declines 3,552,000 Bales

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Showing a decrease of 3,552,000 bales, the quantity of cotton consumed by the world's cotton mills dropped from 29,720,000 bales for the year ended July 31, 1937, to 26,168,000 bales for the year ended July 31, 1938.

The preliminary result of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association census shows that in the countries furnishing returns consumption of American cotton fell from 13,279,000 bales to 10,923,000 bales, East Indian from 6,022,000 bales to 5,863,000 bales, Egyptian from 1,273,000 bales to 1,188,000 bales, and sundries from 9,146,000 bales to 8,194,000 bales.

The total cotton mill stocks on July 31, 1938 and 1937, in countries reporting, according to continental distribution, were as follows:

American cotton: Europe, 564,000 bales, against 428,000 bales on July 31, 1937; Asia, 59,000 bales, against 329,000; America 1,284,000 bales, against 1,304,000. The total mill stocks of American cotton on July 31, 1938, were 1,926,000 bales, as against 2,068,000 bales in the year 1937.

East Indian cotton: Europe, 303,000 bales, against 376,000 bales on July 31, 1937; Asia, 1,308,000 bales, against 1,452,000. Altogether the mill stocks of East Indian cotton were 1,606,000 bales against 1,850,000 12 months ago.

Egyptian cotton: Europe, 191,000 bales, against 173,000 bales on July 31, 1937; Asia, 26,000 bales, against 55,000; America, 21,000 bales, against 23,000. The total mill stocks of Egyptian cotton were 261,000 bales against 286,000 bales 12 months ago.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October 26, 1938.

Associated Press Quotations — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1938 — Associated Press Quotations

Odd Lot-Inactive issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 1,600,000
Previous day 1,497,000
1938 volume to date 222,984,313
1937 volume to date 344,747,479

## Leading Stocks Drop Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Stock prices slipped a cog today after the market machine had rolled forward for five sessions in a row.

As the final period neared, however, the set-backs of fractions to 3 points, and in a few cases more, had been accomplished on relatively slow turnover, which promised to approximate 1,800,000 shares for the full five hours.

Steels led the decline which was fairly general in a list that Wall Street quarters described as looking "tired."

Low-priced motor shares and aircrafts found occasional buyers at higher prices, but early morning enthusiasm for them waned near the fourth hour. Big blocks of Packard and Studebaker were prominent on the ticker tape for a time. International Paper changed hands rapidly in early dealings at moderately higher prices, but quieted later. Safeway Stores advanced.

Down fractions to a point or so were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Anaconda, Kennecott, Air Reduction, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, American Telephone, Montgomery Ward and Standard Oil of N. J. A few off 2 to 4 or more included Westinghouse, Johns Manville, American Can and Owens Illinois.

Modest losers in the curb market included Aluminum Co. of America, American Gas, Colts Firearms, Sherwin Williams, Gulf Oil and Aluminum, Ltd. Bell Aircraft and Lookheed advanced.

### Bonds Irregular

A run of fair gains in U. S. Governments contrasted with mixed swings in the corporate divisions of today's bond market.

Corporate liens pointing higher included Studebaker 6s, Remington Rand 4¼s, Nickel Plate 6s, Southern Railway 5s of '94, International Hydro Electric 6s and Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, with gains ranging from fractions to around 3 points at the start of the final hour.

As a group rails were in a sagging mood. New York Central 3¼s of '52, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68 and Rio Grande Western first 4s gave up 2 to around 3.

Mobile & Ohio loans dipped rather sharply on a fairly large turnover as Wall Street financial quarters awaited results of a meeting called to consider a merger plan for Mobile & Ohio and Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railway.

Most leading European issues in the foreign list retreated fractionally.

## Wheat Prices Show Declines in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Confirmation that the British Government had bought Rumanian wheat on a large scale, 250,000 tons, did much today to bring about downturns of prices here.

European purchases from North America were restricted to 400,000 bushels of Canadian wheat and 250,000 to 300,000 of United States corn. Domestic flour business was reported as of only a hand to mouth character.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ¼-⅞ lower compared with yesterday's finish, Dec. 65⅜-½, May 67⅜-½, corn ¼-⅝ down, Dec. 46¼-⅛, May 49⅝-½, and oats unchanged to ¼ off.

## Investment Trusts

Affiliated Fund, one of the Lord, Abbett group of investment funds, reported total assets at Sept. 30, 1938, of $14,017,582. This compares with assets of $8,982,682 on June 30 and $4,210,008 on Dec. 31, 1937. Asset value on Sept. 30 was $3.82 per share. By Oct. 13, 1938, total assets had increased to $15,746,407, and asset value per share to $4.30.

The Broad Street Investing Co., Inc., reported as of Sept. 30 net assets of $7,099,688, equal to $24.12 a share on 294,348 shares of capital stock outstanding. As of Dec. 31, 1937, net assets were $5,930,595, equal to $21.52 a share on 275,544 shares outstanding.

Capital Administration Company, Ltd., reported as of Sept. 30 net assets of $5,456,439 before deducting bank loan but after deducting provision for Federal income tax on unrealized appreciation. This indicates an asset coverage as of that date of $88.85 a share of preferred stock and an asset value of $11.75 a share of Class A stock outstanding. As of Dec. 31, 1937, net assets before deducting bank loan were $5,159,828, equivalent to $82.02 a share of preferred stock and $9.69 a share of Class A stock outstanding.

Selected Industries Incorporated reported as of Sept. 30 net assets of $35,759,325 before deducting bank loans, indicating an asset coverage as of that date of $89.52 a share of Prior Stock outstanding in the hands of the public. As of Dec. 31, 1937, net assets were $35,319,058 before deducting bank loans, indicating an asset coverage of $85.69 a share of Prior Stock outstanding. During the third quarter of the year the Corporation purchased 2,150 shares of its Prior Stock at an average price of about $71 per share.

Supervised Shares, Inc., reported total net assets of $9,505,048 on Sept. 30, 1938, equivalent to $9.77 a share on the 972,535 shares outstanding at that time. This compares with a net asset value per share of $9.52 on June 30 and $8.83 a share at the close of 1937. As of Oct. 11, the figure had further increased to $10.41 a share.

Report of Mutual Investment Fund, Mutual Management Company, managers, for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1938, certified by independent auditors, stated that net asset value of the fund on Sept. 30, 1938, after all expenses and reserves, was $11.34 a share, compared with $10.98 a share on Dec. 31, 1937.

| 1938 High | 1938 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 56½ | 36¼ | Abbott Lab (1.60a) | 3 | 57 | 56½ | 56½ | |
| 123¾ | 119¾ | Abbott pf (4½) | 1 | 122¾ | 122 | 123¾ | Oct 6 |
| 52 | 28 | Acme Steel (1) | 1 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | Oct 25 |
| 12¾ | 6½ | Adams Exp (.10e) | 9 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 14½ | Adams-Millis (1¼e) | 2 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 30 | 16⅝ | Addressog (1.40) | 4 | 27⅜ | 27 | 27 | — ⅜ |
| 67¼ | 40 | Air Reduction (1a) | 8 | 65¼ | 63½ | 64¼ | — ¼ |
| 1⅝ | ⅝ | Air-Way El Appl | 3 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 1⅛ | 8¼ | Alaska Juneau (.60a) | 17 | 9⅜ | 9½ | 9⅜ | |
| 1⅝ | ⅞ | Allegheny Corp | 27 | 1⅝ | 1¼ | 1¼ | — ⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 5½ | Allegheny pf xw | 2 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅜ |
| 17⅛ | 6¼ | Alleghan pf $30 ww | 37 | 14⅞ | 14 | 14⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 17½ | 5 | Alleghan pf $40 ww | 3 | 13 | 12½ | 13 | Oct 25 |
| 21⅜ | 7¾ | Alleghan pr pf | 4 | 16½ | 16 | 16 | — ¾ |
| 14¼ | 14⅜ | Allegheny-Lud Steel | 42 | 21⅜ | 20¼ | 21 | — ⅜ |
| 4½ | | Allen Industries | 8 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | + ¼ |
| 197 | 124 | Allied Chem & D (8) | 1 | 189 | 189 | 189 | —2 |
| 12½ | 7 | Allied Kid (½) | 2 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12¾ | + ¼ |
| 14⅞ | 8⅝ | Allied Mills (1⅝e) | 10 | 13⅞ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 4½ | Allied Stores | 43 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 70 | 38 | Allied St pf (5) | 3 | 70 | 69½ | 70 | Oct 22 |
| 55¾ | 34¼ | Allis-Ch Mfg (1⅝e) | 33 | 53¼ | 51¼ | 51⅝ | —1⅝ |
| 20 | 11¼ | Alpha P Cem (1) | 2 | 19 | 18¾ | 19 | — ¼ |
| 3⅜ | 1¼ | Amal Leather | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | + ⅛ |
| 24 | 10 | Amal Leather pf | 5 | 22 | 22 | 22 | Oct 18 |
| 78 | 55 | Amerada Corp (2) | 4 | 70¾ | 69¼ | 70¾ | +1 |
| 28½ | 24½ | Am Ag Ch Del (new) | 3 | 25 | 24 | 24 | — ¾ |
| 23½ | 10 | Am Bank Note (.70e) | 3 | 21 | 20½ | 20¾ | — ½ |
| 64⅜ | 63¼ | Am Bosch | 74 | 8⅞ | 8¼ | 8⅝ | + ¾ |
| 44⅜ | 23¼ | Am Brake Shoe (¾e) | 1 | 44 | 44 | 44 | |
| 105½ | 70¾ | Am Can (4) | 5 | 103 | 101 | 101½ | —2½ |
| 176 | 160¼ | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 176 | 176 | 176 | Oct 25 |
| 32¼ | 12⅝ | Am Car & Fdy | 8 | 29⅜ | 28½ | 29¼ | — ¾ |
| 53 | 27 | Am Car & F pf (2½e) | 2 | 51½ | 51 | 51 | —1⅜ |
| 23⅜ | 9½ | Am Ch & Chl (.55e) | 10 | 22⅜ | 21¾ | 22 | — ½ |
| 110¾ | 89½ | Am Ch & Chl pf (5) | 1 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | Oct 21 |
| 125 | 88½ | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 125 | 125 | 125 | Oct 22 |
| 9¾ | 4½ | Am Colortype | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 14¾ | 9 | Am Comi Alcohol | 2 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ½ |
| 16¾ | 8¼ | Am Crystal Sugar | 4 | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 6¾ | 2½ | Am Encaus Tiling | 17 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ⅛ |
| 6¾ | 4 | Am European | 2 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2¼ | Am & For Power | 9 | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅞ | 10 | Am & F P $6 pf | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | — ⅛ |
| 25¼ | 13½ | Am & F P $7 pf | 2 | 21½ | 21 | 21 | — ⅝ |
| 12¾ | 5½ | Am & F P $7 pf | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | — ½ |
| 13¼ | 9 | Am-Hawaii SS (1) | 7 | 14¼ | 13¾ | 14¼ | +1 |
| 5½ | 2 | Am Hide & Leather | 34 | 5¼ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 30¼ | 12 | Am Hide & L pf | 5 | 30¼ | 30 | 30¼ | + ⅛ |
| 44 | 30¾ | Am Home Pr (2.40) | 9 | 42⅞ | 42¾ | 42¾ | |
| 2¼ | 1¼ | Am Ice | 2 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅜ |
| 20¼ | 13¾ | Am Ice pf (1¾e) | 2 | 16½ | 16 | 16 | Oct 25 |
| 8¾ | 4⅛ | Am International | 8 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 27½ | 12⅜ | Am Locomotive | 32 | 26½ | 26 | 26¼ | — ⅝ |
| 74½ | 44 | Am Locomotive pf | 1 | 72 | 72 | 72 | —1 |
| 17⅜ | 10 | Am M & Fdy (.80) | 5 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15 | — ¼ |
| 5¼ | 3⅜ | Am M & Met | 2 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 45 | 23 | Am Metal (½e) | 12 | 43½ | 42¼ | 42¼ | —2½ |
| 120 | 99½ | Am Met 6% pf (6) | 1 | 120 | 120 | 120 | Oct 25 |
| 7½ | 3¼ | Am Pow & Lt | 65 | 7⅛ | 6¾ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 24¾ | 19 | Am P & L $6 pf (3k) | 11 | 44½ | 43½ | 43⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 39¾ | 16½ | Am P&L $5 pf (2½k) | 15 | 39½ | 38 | 39 | — ⅜ |
| 19½ | 9 | Am Rad & St S | 39 | 18⅜ | 17⅞ | 18⅛ | — ¼ |
| 22⅞ | 13½ | Am Roll Mill | 45 | 20⅞ | 20¼ | 20⅞ | |
| 80¾ | 58 | Am Roll Mill pf | 8 | 71¼ | 70¾ | 70¾ | — ½ |
| 20⅞ | 14¾ | Am Saf Razor (1.60) | 7 | 17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 7⅛ | Am Seating | 3 | 20¼ | 19½ | 19½ | — ¼ |
| 58⅛ | 28⅛ | Am Smelt & R (2¼e) | 24 | 55¾ | 54¼ | 55½ | — ¾ |
| 136½ | 103 | Am Smelt & R pf (7) | 3 | 135 | 135 | 135 | — ¼ |
| 61 | 45¾ | Am Snuff Co (3a) | 1 | 61 | 61 | 61 | |
| 35⅜ | 15⅝ | Am Steel Fdrs | 38 | 34⅜ | 33⅝ | 33⅞ | — ⅝ |
| 11⅜ | 6½ | Am Stores | 7 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| 31 | 20 | Am Stove (.20e) | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Oct 20 |
| 117½ | 99½ | Am Sugar Ref | 7 | 29¾ | 29¼ | 29¾ | — ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 12⅞ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 5 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | + ⅜ |
| 149¾ | 111 | Am Sumat Tob (1a) | 1 | 19¾ | 19¼ | 19¼ | Oct 25 |
| 88¼ | 58 | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 14 | 148¾ | 147¾ | 148½ | — ½ |
| 91⅝ | 58¾ | Am Tobacco (5) | 4 | 88 | 88 | 88 | — ½ |
| 150 | 130 | Am Tob B (5) | 14 | 90½ | 89½ | 89¾ | — ¾ |
| 8½ | 3⅞ | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 150 | 150 | 150 | Oct 24 |
| 14⅞ | 6 | Am Type Fdrs | 5 | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ½ |
| 11 | 68 | Am Water Works | 81 | 14¾ | 14⅜ | 14¾ | |
| 7⅜ | 3¼ | Am W W 1 pf (6) | 2 | 89 | 89 | 89 | Oct 25 |
| 43 | 23⅜ | Am Woolen | 61 | 7⅛ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | |
| 9⅜ | 4⅜ | Am Woolen pf | 19 | 42¼ | 41 | 41½ | + ⅜ |
| 43 | 25 | Am Zinc Ld&S | 5 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| 42½ | 21 | Am Zinc pr pf | 1 | 42 | 42 | 42 | Oct 22 |
| 59¼ | 29 | Anaconda | 188 | 40 | 38½ | 39⅜ | —1⅛ |
| 21⅞ | 10¾ | Anacon W & C | 4 | 59 | 58 | 58 | —1⅛ |
| 20½ | 10 | Anchor Hoc Gl (.30e) | 1 | 20 | 19½ | 19½ | — ½ |
| 4½ | 2 | Andes Copper | 1 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19½ | — ⅛ |
| 31½ | 20 | A P W Paper | 21 | 23⅜ | 23 | 23½ | + ½ |
| 103⅞ | 82 | Arch-Dan-M (1e) | 8 | 27¾ | 27½ | 27¾ | — ¼ |
| 7 | 3⅞ | Armour Del pf (7) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | — ⅞ |
| 72 | 28¼ | Armour Ill | 94 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | |
| 94½ | 60 | Armour Ill pf | 2 | 50 | 49½ | 49½ | |
| 48½ | 24¼ | Armour Ill pf | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Aug 12 |
| 12⅜ | 5½ | Armstrong Cork | 9 | 45¼ | 44¼ | 45⅛ | — ¼ |
| 8 | 2½ | Arnold Const (⅝e) | 4 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 4 | Artloom Corp | 9 | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| 75 | 62 | Assd Dry Goods | 9 | 11¾ | 11⅜ | 11½ | + ⅛ |
| 73½ | 56 | Assd D G 1 pf (6) | 1 | 72 | 72 | 72 | —1 |
| 36½ | 27 | Assd D G 2 pf | 1 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | Oct 22 |
| 42 | 22¼ | Associates Inv (2) | 1 | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 72 | 40 | Atch T & S F pf | 32 | 39⅝ | 39 | 39¼ | — ⅛ |
| 27⅜ | 14 | Atl Cst Line (1½g) | 14 | 61¾ | 60½ | 60½ | —1 |
| 8¼ | 4¼ | Atl G & W Indies | 9 | 26 | 25½ | 26 | — ¼ |
| 14½ | 6½ | Atl G & W In pf | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ¼ |
| 27⅜ | 17¾ | Atl Refining (1) | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | — ½ |
| 109¼ | 101⅞ | Atl Refining pf (4) | 11 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ | — ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 5¾ | Atlas Corp (¾e) | 1 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | Oct 20 |
| 48⅛ | 38⅝ | Atlas Corp pf (3) | 10 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 63½ | 36 | Atlas Powder (1½e) | 2 | 43¾ | 43½ | 43¾ | |
| 7⅝ | 4½ | Atlas Tack | 2 | 63¼ | 63 | 63 | — ½ |
| 6½ | 2½ | Auburn Auto | 2 | 7½ | 7 | 7 | — ½ |
| 3⅜ | 2 | Austin Nichols | 46 | 5½ | 4⅞ | 5 | + ⅛ |
| 6 | 2½ | Aviat'n Corp (.18½e) | 2 | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ | |
| | | | 16 | 8⅞ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 5 | Baldwin Loco ct | 42 | 13⅞ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 11 | 4 | Balt & Ohio | 31 | 8⅜ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | — ⅛ |
| 13¾ | 5½ | Balt & Ohio pf | 7 | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 36 | 29 | Bangor & Ar (2½) | 9 | 30¾ | 29¾ | 30¾ | Oct 25 |
| 23¾ | 12⅛ | Barber Asphalt | 12 | 22 | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 14 | 5 | Barker Bros | 2 | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | — ¾ |
| 21⅜ | 10⅛ | Barnsdall Oil (1) | 17 | 18 | 17¾ | 17⅞ | — |
| 19⅜ | 9 | Bayuk Cigar (.56¾e) | 8 | 19⅜ | 19 | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 19¼ | 11⅜ | Beatrice Cream (1a) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | Oct 20 |
| 102 | 90½ | Beatrice pf ww (5) | 4 | 101 | 100 | 100 | Oct 20 |
| 115½ | 94½ | Beech-Nut Pack (4a) | 4 | 114 | 114 | 114 | — ½ |
| 9 | 5¾ | Belding-Hem (⅝e) | 3 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | Oct 25 |
| 33 | 15¼ | Belg N R pf (3.30e) | 1 | 67 | 67 | 67 | Sep 26 |
| 25⅜ | 8⅝ | Bendix Aviation | 68 | 23⅞ | 23½ | 23½ | — ⅛ |
| 54 | 26⅞ | Benef Ind Ln (1¼e) | 12 | 19 | 18¾ | 18¾ | Oct 25 |
| 67⅛ | 39¾ | Best & Co (2.32½e) | 5 | 54⅛ | 54 | 54 | |
| 17⅛ | 12¾ | Beth Steel | 97 | 67½ | 66⅜ | 67½ | — ⅜ |
| 110½ | 75 | Beth Steel 5% pf (1) | 3 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17⅝ | |
| 29¾ | 17⅛ | Beth Steel 7% pf (7) | 4 | 109⅞ | 109 | 109¾ | — ⅝ |
| 22 | 9¾ | Bigelow-Sanford | 2 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | —1¼ |
| 19¼ | 10½ | Black & Decker (⅛e) | 8 | 22¼ | 22 | 22¼ | + ⅛ |
| 35½ | 19 | Blaw-Knox | 10 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | — ¼ |
| 30½ | 15⅝ | Boeing Airplane | 99 | 28⅜ | 27½ | 27¾ | |
| 14¼ | 9 | Bohn Al & Brass | 5 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | — ½ |
| 19⅝ | 15 | Bond Stores | 1 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 36⅜ | 16½ | Borden Co (1e) | 33 | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | + ⅛ |
| 28 | 14 | Borg-Warner | 11 | 34½ | 33½ | 34⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 89 | 70 | Boston & Maine | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 48½ | 27½ | Bower Roll Bear | 2 | 28 | 28 | 28 | Oct 25 |
| 13¼ | 5⅝ | Brewing Corp (.1e) | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 27⅜ | 12⅝ | Bridgeport Brass | 18 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12⅞ | |
| 40¼ | 20 | Briggs Mfg (1½e) | 49 | 34⅞ | 34 | 34⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 41 | 28 | Briggs&Strat (2¼e) | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | |
| 2¾ | 1⅛ | Bristol-Myers (2.40) | 8 | 41½ | 41 | 41½ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 4⅞ | Bklyn & Qu Trans | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| 13⅜ | 5⅜ | Bklyn & Q Tr pf | 5 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | Oct 25 |
| 37 | 16¾ | Bklyn-Man Tr | 38 | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 23⅜ | 10⅛ | Bklyn-M Tr pf | 2 | 34 | 33 | 33 | — ¼ |
| 41 | 27¾ | Bklyn Un Gas | 18 | 20⅞ | 20¼ | 20⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 14¾ | 5½ | Brown Shoe (1¼e) | 2 | 33 | 33 | 33 | —2 |
| 13⅛ | 5⅞ | Brunswick-Kris | 11 | 13½ | 13 | 13¼ | — ⅛ |
| 6¾ | 3¼ | Bucyrus-Erie | 21 | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11½ | — ⅛ |
| 8¾ | 3 | Budd Mfg | 12 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 24⅜ | 13¼ | Budd Wheel | 9 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 39 | 15½ | Bullard Co | 11 | 24¾ | 24¼ | 24¼ | + ⅛ |
| 16⅜ | 6¾ | Bulova Watch (3e) | 10 | 38½ | 34⅝ | 35 | — ⅝ |
| 22⅛ | 14½ | Burlington Mills (1) | 5 | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | |
| 19 | 8 | Burr Add Mach (½e) | 19 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19¾ | — ⅛ |
| 3½ | 1½ | Bush Terminal | 3 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | Oct 24 |
| 11 | 4½ | Bush Term 7% deb | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | — ¼ |
| 10 | 5⅝ | Butler Bros | 9 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 | — ⅛ |
| 24 | 16⅝ | Butler Bros pf (1½) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | — ¼ |
| 5 | 3⅜ | Butte Cop & Zinc | 4 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 6 | Byers (A M) Co | 9 | 14⅜ | 13¾ | 14 | — ⅜ |
| 22 | 13 | Byron Jackson (1¼e) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | + ⅜ |
| | | | 16 | 57⅛ | 55½ | 55½ | — ⅛ |
| 51 | 45 | Calif Packing (1½a) | 5 | 22 | 21¾ | 22 | — ¼ |
| 2½ | 1 | Calif Pack pf (2½) | 4 | 49 | 49 | 49 | Aug 30 |
| 10¾ | 5¼ | Callahan Z-Lead | 15 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | |
| 20½ | 8⅜ | Calumet & Hec | 15 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | — ⅛ |
| 48⅛ | 38⅛ | Campbell Wyant | 12 | 18½ | 17½ | 17⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 21⅛ | 12¼ | Can Dry G Ale (¼e) | 16 | 17¾ | 17¼ | 17⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 8⅛ | 5 | Canadian Pacific | 7 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 42 | 21 | Cannon Mills (1⅝e) | 1 | 36⅛ | 6⅛ | 36⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8¾ | 4½ | Capital Ad A | 9 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 19 | 12⅜ | Carpenter Stl (.30e) | 2 | 19⅞ | 19½ | 19⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 4½ | 2½ | Carriers&Gen (.15e) | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | — ⅛ |
| 107½ | 63¼ | Case (J I) Co (5a) | 3 | 94 | 93 | 94 | — ⅛ |
| 58 | 39⅝ | Caterpil Tract (1½e) | 9 | 53½ | 52½ | 53 | — ⅜ |
| 106⅜ | 100⅛ | Caterpil Tract pf (5) | 4 | 106 | 106 | 106 | Oct 24 |
| 25¾ | 9 | Celanese Corp | 9 | 23 | 22¾ | 22¾ | |
| 96 | 82 | Celanese pr pf (7) | 2 | 93 | 93 | 93 | |
| 29¾ | 12½ | Celotex Corp | 30 | 29½ | 29 | 29½ | + ⅛ |
| 28 | 19½ | Cent Aguirre (1⅛) | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | Oct 25 |
| 5⅝ | 2 | Cent Foundry | 10 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4¾ | — ⅛ |
| 14 | 7 | Cent R R N J | 1 | 67 | 67 | 67 | Sep 26 |
| 8¼ | 4 | Cent Violeta Sugar | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Oct 25 |
| 8⅛ | 3¼ | Century Rib M | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Oct 25 |
| 50½ | 36¼ | Cerro de Pasco (4) | 8 | 47⅞ | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | |
| 12½ | 4½ | Certain-teed Prod | 5 | 54¾ | 54 | 54 | — ⅝ |
| 30½ | 18 | Champ Paper & F | 12 | 12½ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅜ | 6 | Checker Cab | 8 | 29¼ | 28½ | 29¼ | + ⅜ |
| 38½ | 22 | Ches & Ohio (2e) | 3 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Oct 25 |
| 89 | 70 | Ches & Oh pf (4) | 29 | 36⅞ | 35½ | 35⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 48½ | 27½ | Ches Corp (4.70e) | 6 | 80⅞ | 80½ | 80¾ | Oct 25 |
| 1¼ | ½ | Chi & E Ill | 6 | 45¼ | 44½ | 44½ | —1 |
| 4 | 1½ | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | Oct 22 |
| 1¾ | ¾ | Chi & N West | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Oct 24 |
| 5½ | 1 | Chi & N West pf | 8 | 1½ | 1¼ | 1⅜ | |
| 1¼ | ⅛ | Chi Great West | 7 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | Oct 25 |
| 5⅜ | 2¼ | Chi Great West pf | 2 | ⅝ | ½ | ½ | Oct 25 |
| 18⅝ | 8⅞ | Chi Mail Order | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | — ¼ |
| 1 | ⅝ | Chi M St P & P | 9 | 1⅝ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅞ | ¾ | Chi M St P & P pf | 2 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 17⅝ | 6⅞ | Chi Pneu Tool | 11 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 37½ | 22 | Chi Pn T cv pf (3) | 32 | 18 | 17½ | 17¾ | + ⅛ |
| 44 | 37⅜ | Chi Pn T pr pf (2¼) | 9 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 1½ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & Pac | 1 | 42½ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | +1 |
| 2½ | 1 | Chi Rock Is 6% pf | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | Oct 25 |
| 4 | 1⅛ | Chi Rock Is 7% pf | 4 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 12⅜ | 8 | Chi Yell Cab (¾e) | 5 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 19½ | 12 | Chickasha Cot (⅝e) | 2 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | — ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 3¼ | Childs Co | 3 | 16½ | 16 | 16 | Oct 25 |
| | | | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 84½ | 35⅜ | Chrysler Corp (¾e) | 108 | 83½ | 82 | 83¼ | — ¾ |
| 13½ | 8½ | City Ice&Fuel (1.10e) | 2 | 9½ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅜ | 2 | City Stores | 6 | 5⅜ | 4⅞ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 27½ | 10⅜ | Clark Equip | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Oct 25 |
| 30⅜ | 15¼ | Clev Graph Br (¾e) | 7 | 30 | 29½ | 30 | — ½ |
| 52⅞ | 32½ | Climax Molyb (.90e) | 21 | 51 | 50¼ | 51 | — ⅛ |
| 28¾ | 10½ | Cluett Peabdy (.55e) | 49 | 24⅞ | 23 | 24⅜ | +1⅜ |
| 142¾ | 105½ | Coca-Cola (1⅝e) | 1 | 132 | 132 | 132 | —1 |
| 61 | 57½ | Coca-Cola A (3) | 2 | 60 | 60 | 60 | Oct 25 |
| 16⅛ | 7⅞ | Colgate Palm P (½a) | 44 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 103 | 78 | Colgate-Palm pf (6) | 8 | 102¾ | 102½ | 102½ | Oct 24 |
| 39¾ | 13¾ | Collins & Aik (1e) | 11 | 38⅝ | 37¼ | 38¾ | — ⅛ |
| 20 | 9½ | Col Fuel & Iron | 2 | 19 | 18¾ | 18¾ | — ⅝ |
| 22¾ | 13½ | Col Br'cast A (.90e) | 2 | 18½ | 18 | 18½ | + ¼ |
| 22¾ | 13 | Col Br'cast B (.90e) | 3 | 17⅞ | 18⅞ | 17⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 83 | 57 | Col Gas & El | 148 | 9⅛ | 8⅝ | 9 | |
| 16⅜ | 9 | Col G&E pf A (6) | 1 | 81 | 80 | 81 | + ½ |
| 35⅜ | 27½ | Col Pict vtc (2½% ?) | 17 | 16⅜ | 16½ | 16¾ | — ¼ |
| 98½ | 53¾ | Colum Pict pf (2¾) | 1 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | Oct 24 |
| 57 | 23 | Colum Carbon (4) | 5 | 95½ | 94 | 94 | —2 |
| 84 | 31½ | Comi Credit (4) | 21 | 57 | 56 | 56½ | — ½ |
| 90 | | Comi Cred pf (4¼) | 2 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Oct 22 |
| 12¾ | 5½ | Comi Invest Tr (4) | 43 | 61½ | 59¾ | 61¼ | +1¼ |
| 2⅛ | 1 | Comi I T cv pf (4¼) | 1 | 111 | 111 | 111 | Oct 20 |
| 51½ | 25 | Comi Solvents | 41 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | — ⅜ |
| 28 | 22½ | Com'with & South | 865 | 2½ | 1⅞ | 2⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9½ | 3⅞ | Com & So pf (3) | 31 | 53¼ | 50 | 53¼ | +2½ |
| 8½ | 6 | Comwlth Ed (1.60) | 31 | 27½ | 27⅜ | 27½ | |
| 19½ | 10½ | Conde Nast | 1 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | Oct 24 |
| 25¼ | 13⅜ | Congoleum-Nairn | 5 | 27⅛ | 27 | 27 | — ¼ |
| 35 | 19¾ | Congress Cigar | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | Oct 24 |
| 15½ | 9 | Consol Aircraft | 38 | 18 | 17⅝ | 18 | + ⅛ |
| 23½ | 7½ | Consol Cigar (¾e) | 2 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | — ½ |
| 8½ | 4 | Cons Edison (1½e) | 12 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20½ | — ¼ |
| 21½ | ⅞ | Cons Edison pf (5) | 26 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | — ¼ |
| 1 | | Consol Film Ind | 2 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 11¾ | 6½ | Consol Film pf (¾k) | 5 | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅜ | 2⅞ | Cons Laundries | 4 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | + ⅛ |
| 10¾ | 7 | Consol Oil (.80) | 24 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| 7½ | 2½ | Consol R R Cuba pf | 2 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 2¼ | Consol'n Coal | 1 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 22 | 10 | Consol'n Coal pf | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Oct 11 |
| 93 | 78 | Consum Pow pf (4½) | 5 | 93 | 93 | 93 | Oct 25 |
| 17¾ | 9¾ | Container Corp | 15 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16¾ | |
| 28⅞ | 8⅝ | Cont Bak A | 7 | 30 | 29½ | 30 | — ½ |
| 2¾ | 1¼ | Cont Bak B | 12 | 22 | 21½ | 21⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 103½ | 65½ | Cont Bak pf (8) | 5 | 2¾ | 2½ | 2¼ | |
| 49 | 36½ | Cont Can (2e) | 1 | 98 | 96½ | 98 | +1½ |
| 113½ | 107 | Cont Can pf (4½) | 1 | 44½ | 43⅝ | 44 | — ⅝ |
| 11 | 6 | Cont Diam Fibre | 1 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | Oct 24 |
| 36 | 21¼ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 1⅞ | ⅞ | Cont Motors | 38 | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| 35¾ | 21¼ | Cont Oil Del (¾e) | 28 | 23¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ⅛ |
| 35¾ | 22⅞ | Cont Steel | 4 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | — 

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# • Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Frothingham Says Banks Still Fear Federal Policies

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—Francis E. Frothingham, President of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, told the opening session of its 27th annual convention here that "there are signs of a growing realization that government and business must be more mutually co-operative and realistic.

The erect, silver-haired 66-year-old Bostonian added:

"It is high time that this should be so, as a proof of our ability to function under a democratic form of government."

**Policies Change Too Much**

He said the investment banking houses were still not performing their normal function of raising billions of new capital to finance business annually, because in the words of Bernard M. Baruch, "the single missing element is a feeling of security"—security from sudden changes in Government policies tending to thwart business' ability to plan for the future.

Close to 600 delegates from all parts of the country appeared at the opening session, and the tenor of comment was much more optimistic than a year ago, when the bankers were suffering from the shock of the 1937 collapse in the securities markets. Some said informally that they were virtually deluged with inquiries from corporations concerning possibilities of financing, although most of the business was still in the "talk" stage.

Mr. Frothingham warned that genuine confidence was still lacking, saying:

"There is now, I realize, a sense of relief from the fear of imminent war, and the spending program of government is having its effect on a general improvement in business, but people are deeply, and I think fairly, concerned with the fear that these are but passing symptoms and that a day of reckoning is still to be met, we all applaud waking the public conscience to the need of major corrective envisioned, but we fear that the means to the goal is proving disastrous."

Pointing to the assaults upon democracy in Europe, he said America should present "a front of peace, security and smooth-working successful business. If the United States cannot give such a demonstration, it offers no helping hand to those in the morass of authoritarianism."

**War Strain Eases**

Mr. Frothingham warned against what he saw as overcentralization of Government in this country, tending to weaken democracy, and pointing in the direction of the evils of European authoritarianism.

He said the threat of war was not removed. "The acuteness of the strain of the past few weeks has been temporarily eased, but at what expense of moral principle. The mutual incompatibilities between the dictatorial and the democratic principle of government remain unaltered, and it is difficult to see how real peace on this earth can come until the issue is finally joined."

John Phillip Wenchel, chief counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, cited legal ground which he considered would permit abrogation of tax exemption clause in municipal securities, and urged this course of action as a stimulation to the capital market. He said tax exempt bonds were so attractive to wealthy persons as a means of escaping taxation that they were not supply "risk" capital for business enterprises.

David M. Wood, New York lawyer, another speaker, differed with Mr. Wenchel, asserting that legal grounds for abrogation were lacking, that an amendment to the Federal Constitution would be required.

## Millions Spent on Factories Making New Synthetic Fibers

NEW YORK (AP)—By way of the test tubes of research workers came hints of a new wave of capital expenditures for plants to convert laboratory ideas into business activity and jobs.

Textile circles said the two big synthetic fiber plants just projected by du Pont and Celanese Corp. interests for immediate construction may be forerunners of more expansion in that line if business improvement holds.

During recent years, it was said, much money has been poured into research for development of synthetic fibers, particularly. Revival of business and reopening of the capital market to borrowing for plant expenditures, trade authorities noted, encourages industry to bring into production ideas developed in laboratories during the years when the incentive to lower costs and to find new waves of production, was abetted by poor business.

Details of the new synthetic fibers to be manufactured in the $7,000,000 plant at Seaford, Del., by the E. I. du Pont De Nemours Corp. and at the $10,000,000 plant of the Celanese Corp. of America near Fearisburg, Va., were kept a trade secret, pending development of manufacturing plants.

However, persons in close touch with developments in the field said the new fibers promised to give impetus to the rapidly developing rayon and allied synthetic materials which have assumed increasingly important roles in textiles the last decade.

Rayon output, reviving after a temporary lull, recently spurted to record figures and crowded wool for runner-up to cotton in domestic textile fiber consumption. Last year rayon consumption in the United States was recorded as 301,000,000 pounds, against about 354,000,000 for wool.

Rayon use has more than doubled since 1929 and increased from a figure of less than 9,000,000 pounds in 1920.

Trade authorities pointed out the latest projects continued to show a southward trek in synthetic fibre operations.

The Celanese Corp., whose main plant is now at Cumberland, Md., went South into new manufacturing territory for its latest venture, it was noted. The company said the plant ultimately was expected to employ more persons than the Cumberland factory, which has peak employment of from 10,000 to 12,000 with current payrolls placed at about 8,000.

## Foreign Markets

*By the Associated Press*

London: Profit taking caused prices to recede in the stock market's final dealings today with quotations under the day's best. Steel and armament shares were in good demand and British Government issues sold higher. Early firmness in rails was not maintained as traffic receipts were considered disappointing. Building, electrical, and motor issues improved while tobaccos and foreign bonds eased. Transatlantic securites finished generally lower.

Paris: Prices in the Bourse regained some of their early losses and the market closed steadier. French rentes were 40 centimes up to 100 lower and Bank of France moved up 70 francs. Both Suez Canal and Royal Dutch finished slightly lower.

Liverpool: Speculative interest in cotton futures was restricted by uncertainties regarding the American farm program. Prices advanced later and closed 1 to 4 higher on trade and Bombay buying.

Quotations to 2:00

## United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 3⅜s 43-40 June | 105.23 | 105.21 | 105.23 |
| 2 3¼s 54-43 | 109.27 | 109.26 | 109.26 |
| 1 3¼s 64-44 | 109.28 | 109.28 | 109.28 |
| 2 4s 54-44 | 114.16 | 114.16 | 114.16 |
| 2 2⅞s 47-45 | 106.31 | 106.31 | 106.31 |
| 3 3s 48-46 | 108.15 | 108.12 | 108.12 |
| 1 2⅞s 51-48 | 105.15 | 105.15 | 105.15 |
| 6 2½s 53-49 | 102.20 | 103.19 | 102.20 |
| 10 2¾s 54-51 | 104.4 | 104.4 | 104.4 |
| 2 3s 55-51 | 107.4 | 104.4 | 107.4 |
| 37 2¾s 60-55 | 104.20 | 104.19 | 104.20 |
| 5 2¾s 59-56 | 103.17 | 103.17 | 103.17 |
| 13 2¾s 63-58 | 102.28 | 102.27 | 102.28 |

**Federal Farm Mortgage**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 102 3s 47-42 | 106.6 | 106.3 | 106.3 |
| 2 2¾s 47-42 | 105.8 | 105.8 | 105.8 |
| 3 3s-49-44 | 106.19 | 106.19 | 106.19 |

**Home Owners' Loan**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40 2¾s 39-49 | 102.23 | 103.22 | 102.22 |
| 10 2¼s 44-42 | 104.12 | 104.12 | 104.12 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43 | 102¾ | 102½ | 102¾ |
| 23 Alleghany 5s 44 | 79 | 78¼ | 78¼ |
| 9 Alleghany 5s 49 | 69½ | 68½ | 68½ |
| 1 Allied Strs 4½s 51 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 15 Allis Chalm 4s 52 | 112½ | 112 | 112 |
| 18 Am & For P5s 2030 | 57¼ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 19 AmICChem 5½s 59 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104½ |
| 9 Am Int 5½s 49 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 32 Am T&T 4½s 43 | 112⅞ | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| 22 Am T&T 3¼s 66 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 6 Am T&T 3¼s 61 | 104⅞ | 104⅝ | 104⅞ |
| 2 Am T Fdr cv 50 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅜ |
| 4 AmWW&E 6s '75 | 99½ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 26 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50 | 106 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 50 Ang C Nitra deb '57 | 36½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| 3 Ark&MRyB&T 5s '64 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 2 Arm'Del 4s '57 | 97¾ | 97¼ | 97¾ |
| 21 Arm Del 4s '55 | 97¾ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ |
| 1 AT&SF 4s '95 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ |
| 12 AT&SF 4s 1960 '55 | 91¼ | 91 | 91 |
| 11 AT&SF cv 4½s '48 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 7 ACL cit 4s '52 | 67⅛ | 66¾ | 66¾ |
| 7 AC Line 4½s '64 | 68¼ | 67 | 68 |
| 1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 2 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59 | 54½ | 54½ | 54⅜ |
| 1 Auburn Auto 4½s '39 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 35 B&O rfg 6s '95 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 |
| 10 B&O 1st 5s '48 | 50 | 49¼ | 49¼ |
| 6 B&O rfg 5s '95 | 20 | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 25 B&O 5s '96 P | 19¾ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ |
| 46 B&O 5s 2000 D | 20 | 19⅝ | 20 |
| 39 B&O cv 4½s '60 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15¼ |
| 9 B&O 4s '48 | 50⅜ | 49⅝ | 49⅝ |
| 5 B&O 5s S W '50 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 4 B&O 4s T C '59 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ |
| 4 Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 5 Bell TP 5s '48 B | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ |
| 10 Beth Stl 4¼s '60 | 106 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 22 Beth Stl 3¾s '66 | 99⅞ | 99½ | 99⅞ |
| 46 Beth Stl 3½s '52 | 96¾ | 96⅝ | 96¾ |
| 13 Boston&Me 5s '67 | 30⅜ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ |
| 15 Bost&Me 4¾s J) '61 | 28 | 27⅝ | 28 |
| 10 Boston&Me 5s '55 | 31 | 30½ | 30½ |
| 5 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68 | 67¼ | 67 | 67⅛ |
| 10 Bkly U Gas 5s '45 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ |
| 4 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 36 Buf R&P 4½s '57 | 26¼ | 25 | 26¼ |
| 15 Bur C R&No 5s '34 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 |
| 16 Bush T Bldg 5s '60 | 55½ | 55 | 55 |
| 6 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66 | 93 | 92⅞ | 92⅞ |
| 5 Can Sou 5s '62 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55 | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| 6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 114⅛ | 114 | 114 |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 114⅝ | 114⅝ | 114⅝ |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ |
| 1 Can Nor 6½s '46 | 123½ | 123½ | 123½ |
| 4 Can Pac 5s '44 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 12 Can Pac 5s '54 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 4 Can Pac 4½s '46 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| 19 Can Pac 4s perp | 82¼ | 81⅞ | 81⅞ |
| 5 Caro C&O 6s '52 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 25 Cen Il E&G 5s '51 | 102½ | 102 | 102½ |
| 2 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 79 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49 | 73½ | 72⅞ | 73½ |
| 1 Cen Steel 8s '41 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 8 Certain-td 5½s '48 | 84⅞ | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| 3 C&O 3½s '96D | 96½ | 96⅜ | 96½ |
| 8 C&O rfg 3½s '96E | 96⅛ | 96⅛ | 96⅛ |
| 12 Chi & Alton 3s '49 | 14¼ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 18 CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 97¾ | 97½ | 97¾ |
| 1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 | 98⅜ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| 1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 | 14¾ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 5 Chic t West 4s '59 | 20¾ | 20½ | 20¾ |
| 10 Chi I & L 5s '66 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 1 Chi I & L 4s '47 | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 57 CMSP & Pac 5s '75 | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 154 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000 | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 3 |
| 5 CM&SP 4½s '89 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| 16 CM&SP 4½s '89C | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ |
| 3 CM&SP 4½s '89D | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 4 CM&SP gen 4s '89 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 1 Chi&NW 6½s '36 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 22 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 10 Chi&NW gm 5s '87 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 24 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5¾ |
| 4 Chi&NW 5½s 2037 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 24 Chi&NW 4s '87 | 16 | 15⅞ | 16 |
| 18 CRI&P 4s '88 | 18 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| 2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 8 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 4 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 2 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62 | 88⅝ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 32 Ch & W Ind 4s '52 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 3 Childs Co 5s '43 | 76⅜ | 76⅜ | 76⅜ |
| 5 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 17 CCC&StL 4½s '77 | 59¼ | 59 | 59¼ |
| 5 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 2 CCC&StL gen 4s '93 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 10 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65 | 109¾ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 1 Clev Un Term 5½s '72 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 4 Clev Un Term 5s '73 | 79½ | 79 | 79 |
| 5 Colmin G 5s '52 May | 96¼ | 96 | 96¼ |
| 19 Colmbia G 5s 1961 | 94¾ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| 6 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 5 Coml Cred 3¼s '51 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 13 Coml Cred 2¾s '42 | 103 | 102¾ | 103 |
| 19 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68 | 105⅞ | 105¾ | 105⅞ |
| 10 Comwlth Ed 4s '81 | 108⅞ | 108½ | 108⅜ |
| 30 Comwlth Edcv 3½s'58 | 109½ | 109 | 109 |
| 8 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65 | 108¾ | 108½ | 108¾ |
| 29 Comw Ed cv3½s '58 n | 109⅜ | 109 | 109 |
| 13 Con Ed 3½s '48 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 4 Con Edis 3¼s '46 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 11 Con Edis 3½s '58 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 20 Con Oil 3½s '51 | 103 | 102⅝ | 103 |
| 2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65 | 108⅝ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 12 Consum Pow 3½s '70 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 Consum Pow 3½s '67 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 Consum Pow 3½s '65 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 11 Consum Pow 3¼s '66 | 103¾ | 103⅝ | 103⅝ |
| 5 Container 5s '43 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 6 Crane Co 3½s '51 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 1 Crown Cork 5s '50 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 3 Crown Will 6s '51 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 3 Cuba R R 5s '52 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 3 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 1 Del P & L 4½s '71 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 Del P & L 4¼s '69 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 3 D & R 5s '51 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 12 D & R G 4½s '36 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 27 D & R G 4s '36 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 4 D & R G West 5s '55 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5⅞ |
| 29 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd | 5⅞ | 5¼ | 5¾ |
| 8 D & R G West 5s '78 | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ |
| 2 Det & Mack 1st 4s '95 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 11 Det Ed 4s '65 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Dul Miss & I 3½s '62 | 104¾ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Duluth CC&A 5s '37 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 1 East'n Ry Minn 4s '48 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 27 Erie rfg 5s '67 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 10 Erie rfg 5s '75 | 13½ | 13 | 13½ |
| 35 Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 21 | 20½ | 21 |
| 32 Erie cv 4s '53 A | 18½ | 17⅞ | 18 |
| 6 Erie cv 4s '53 B | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 4 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42 | 101¾ | 101 | 101 |
| 3 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st | 100 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| 54 Fla E Cst 5s '74 | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8½ |
| 4 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 12 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 1 Gen Mot Acc 2¼s '51 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 14 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49 | 63½ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| 9 Goodrich 4½s '56 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 12 Goodrich 6s '45 | 100 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| 25 Goodyr T & R 5s '57 | 103⅛ | 103 | 103 |
| 2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| 1 Gt Nor 5s '73 | 86⅝ | 86⅝ | 86⅝ |
| 4 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 3 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E | 81¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ |
| 12 Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 95¼ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 5 Gt Nor 4s '48 H | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 1 Gulf M & N 5s '50 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 11 Gulf St Util 4s '66 | 107½ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 1 Hackens Wat 4s '52 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 4 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 2 Huds Co Gas 5s '49 | 122 | 122 | 122 |
| 19 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57 | 50¼ | 49⅞ | 49⅞ |
| 19 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57 | 50¼ | 49⅞ | 49⅞ |
| 1 Ill Cen 4s '52 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 2 Ill Cen 4s '53 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 12 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55 | 56½ | 55⅜ | 55½ |
| 20 Ill Cen 4¾s '66 | 47¼ | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| 3 Ill Cen 5s '55 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ |
| 11 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63 A | 54½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 7 IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63 | 49¾ | 49 | 49¾ |
| 9 Inland Stl 3¾s '61 | 107⅞ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| 7 Interb R Tr 3s '32 | 56¼ | 56 | 56 |
| 11 Interb R Tr 6s '32 | 34 | 33¼ | 33¼ |
| 11 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66 | 59¾ | 59 | 59 |
| 3 Interlake Iron 4s '47 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 1 Int Cit Nor 5s '56 B | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 17 Int Hydro El 6s '44 | 78¼ | 77¼ | 78 |
| 1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 1 Int Paper 6s '55 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 5 IntPaper 5s '47 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ |
| 10 Int T&T cv 4½s '39 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 6 Int T&T 4½s '52 | 69 | 68½ | 68½ |
| 19 Int T&T 5s '55 | 72⅜ | 72 | 72 |
| 10 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 6 K C South 5s '50 | 69½ | 69 | 69½ |
| 6 K C Term 4s '60 | 107 | 106¾ | 106⅞ |
| 1 Kans G G E 4½s '80 | 104⅜ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 31 Koppers Co 4s '61 | 103¼ | 102⅝ | 102½ |
| 1 Kresge Found 3½s '47 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 Lac Gas 6s '42A | 49⅝ | 49⅝ | 49⅝ |
| 2 Lac Gas 5½s '53 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 4 Lac Gas 5s '39 | 82¼ | 82 | 82¼ |
| 29 Lautaro Nit inc '75 | 34 | 33⅛ | 33⅛ |
| 1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 1 Leh Val HTerm5s'54 | 40 | 39 | 40 |
| 3 Leh Val NY4½s'40 | 48 | 47½ | 48 |
| 3 Leigh Val 5s 2003 | 27⅝ | 24⅜ | 27⅝ |
| 2 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 21 Leh Val 4½s 2003 | 22½ | 20 | 22 |
| 74 Leh Val 4s 2003 | 20½ | 18½ | 20 |
| 2 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd | 19 | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 1 Liggett & M 7s '44 | 128¼ | 128¼ | 128¼ |
| 11 Loews 3½s '46 | 102 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 | 82⅝ | 82⅜ | 82⅜ |
| 5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st | 83⅞ | 83⅞ | 83⅞ |
| 1 Lorillard Co 5s '51 | 121 | 121 | 121 |
| 15 Louisla & Ark 5s '69 | 81½ | 81¼ | 81⅜ |
| 2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| 1 Lou&N 4½s 2003 | 90½ | 90 | 90½ |
| 8 Louis & N un 4s '40 | 100⅜ | 100¼ | 100⅜ |
| 2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 3 Maine Cen 4½s '60 | 44 | 43⅞ | 44 |
| 2 Manati Sug 4s '57 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ |
| 14 Manhat R 4s '90 | 30¾ | 30¼ | 30¾ |
| 9 Man R So 5 4s '59 | 84 | 83½ | 84 |
| 6 McCrory Strs 5s '51 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 17 McKes&Rob 5½s '50 | 103⅞ | 103⅜ | 103¾ |
| 5 Mead Corp 6s '45 A | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 1 Met WSideElCh4s'38 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 9 MidlEtRy&L 5s '61B | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 2 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 1 M&S L cn 5s '34 ct | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 5 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78 | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 8 MSP&SSM gtd 5s'38 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 1 MSP&SSMCM4s38 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 1 M-K-Tex5s 02A | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 37 M-K Tex aj 5s 67 | 18 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ |
| 7 M.-K-Tex 1st 4s '90 | 55¾ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 1 M-K-Tex 4s '62B | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 46 M-K Pac 5½s '49 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 4 |
| 3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A | 19¼ | 19 | 19¼ |
| 39 Mo Pac 5s '77 F | 19¼ | 18¾ | 19 |
| 1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 5 Mo Pac 5s '80H | 19 | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 2 Mo Pac 5s '81 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 27 Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 89 Mob&Oh 5s '38 | 37 | 34½ | 34½ |
| 97 MobO 4½s '77 | 31 | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 6 Monongah Ry 4s '60 | 103 | 102¼ | 103 |

## Dividend Declarations

**Accumulated**

| Company | Rate | Payable | Record |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blue Ribbon Corp Ltd 8½% pf | 50c | Nov. 1 | Oct. 27 |
| Calaveras Cement Co 7% pf | $1 | Nov. 1 | Oct. 25 |
| Easy-Washing Machine Co Ltd 7% pf | 35c | Nov. 1 | Oct. 22 |
| No Western P S 7% pf | $1.75 | Dec. 1 | Nov. 19 |
| do 6% pf | $1.50 | Dec. 1 | Nov. 19 |
| U S Rubber Recl Co. 8% pr pf | 50c | Oct. 25 | Oct. 21 |

**Resumed**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aetna Ball B | 25c | Nov. 15 | Nov. 1 |
| H'lulu R TrCo.Ltd | 30c | Oct. 31 | Oct. 22 |
| Robert's Public Markets, Inc | 10c | Dec. 15 | Nov. 30 |

**Reduced**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| All Penn Oil & Gas | 5c | Oct. 15 | Oct. 10 |
| Fall Riv Gas Wks | 25c | Nov. 1 | Oct. 26 |
| Lane-Ri Mns. Inc. | 20c | Sep. 30 | Aug. 15 |
| St Hel Pu&Pa Co | 20c | Nov. 1 | Oct. 25 |

**Liquidating**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bay State Fish Co | $44 | ..... | Oct. 21 |

**Increased**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gossard (HW) Co | 50c | Nov. 21 | Nov.-10 |

**Interim**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-Iran Oil 5% | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Howey Gold Mines Ltd | 4c | Dec. 1 | Oct. 31 |
| Tex Gulf Prod | 15c | Dec. 15 | Nov. 18 |
| Venezuelan Oil Co | 8d | ..... | ..... |

**Regular**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allied Fin Corp | 3c | Q | Nov. 1 | Nov. 1 |
| Amer Arch Co | 25c | Q | Dec. 1 | Nov. 18 |
| Atlantic Ref | 25c | Q | Dec. 15 | Nov. 22 |
| Badger Paper Mills Inc 6% pf | 75c | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 21 |
| Boston Fund Inc | 14c | Q | Nov. 21 | Oct. 31 |
| Brink's, Inc | $1 | .. | Oct. 29 | Oct. 22 |
| Calg & Edmonton | 8c | .. | Dec. 15 | Nov. 15 |
| Cal Wat Serv pf | $1.50 | Q | Nov. 15 | Oct. 31 |
| Can Oils Cos, Ltd | 12½c | Q | Nov. 15 | Nov. 1 |
| Do 8% pf | $2 | Q | Jan. 2 | Oct. 20 |
| Charis Corp | 10c | .. | Nov. 1 | Oct. 29 |
| Cleve & Pitts RR 7% guaranteed | 87½c | Q | Dec. 1 | Nov. 10 |
| Do 4% spec guar | 50c | Q | Dec. 1 | Nov. 10 |
| Colum Dental Mfg Co 7% pf | $1.75 | Q | Sep. 30 | Sep. 24 |
| Cosmos Imp Mills, Ltd 8% pf | $1.25 | Q | Jan. 14 | Dec. 31 |
| Emsco D&E | 15c | Q | Nov. 25 | Nov. 8 |
| Fla Power Corp 7% pf A | $1.75 | Q | Dec. 1 | Nov. 15 |
| Do 7% pf | 87½c | Q | Dec. 1 | Nov. 15 |
| Goodyear T&R pf | $1.25 | Q | Dec. 15 | Nov. 15 |
| Hotel Barbizon, Inc. vtc | $2 | Q | Nov. 5 | Oct. 25 |
| Hudson Bay M&S | 75c | .. | Dec. 12 | Nov. 18 |
| Inland Stl | 50c | .. | Dec. 1 | Nov. 15 |
| Isld Mt Mines Ltd | 5c | .. | Nov. 15 | Nov. 3 |
| Kan Cy, St. L & Chi RR 6% gtd pf | $1.50 | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 21 |
| Ky Util Jr pf | 87½c | Q | Nov. 19 | Nov. 1 |
| Lane-Wells Co | 30c | .. | Nov. 1 | Oct. 25 |
| Luzerne County G & E Corp $7 1pf | $1.75 | Q | Nov. 15 | Oct. 31 |
| Do $6 1pf | $1.50 | Q | Nov. 15 | Oct. 31 |
| Manhattan Shirt | 20c | .. | Dec. 1 | Nov. 10 |
| Mayfair Investm't Co (Los Angeles) | 75c | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 26 |
| Metro Storage Warehouse | 40c | .. | Nov. 1 | Oct. 20 |
| Monmouth Con Water $7 pf | $1.75 | Q | Nov. 1 | Nov. 1 |
| Natl Auto Fib pf | $1.50 | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 24 |
| Natl Lead pf A | $1.75 | Q | Dec. 15 | Dec. 2 |
| Neon Prod Western Can.Ltd 6% pf | $1.50 | S | Nov. 1 | Oct. 15 |
| Norfolk & W RR | $2.50 | Q | Dec. 19 | Nov. 29 |
| North Amer Oil Consol | 25c | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 25 |
| Ont St Prod pf | $1.75 | Q | Nov. 15 | Oct. 31 |
| Pac Fire Ins Co | $1.50 | .. | Nov. 15 | Nov. 4 |
| Paterson Sav Institut (Paterson,N.J.) | $1 | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 18 |
| Phila Suburban Water Co 6% pf | $1.50 | Q | Dec. 1 | Nov. 12 |
| Phillips Pet | 50c | Q | Dec. 1 | Nov. 4 |
| Portland & Ogdensburg RR | 50c | Q | Nov. 30 | Nov. 21 |
| Pitts, Bess & L E R R 6% pf | $1.50 | S | Dec. 1 | Nov. 15 |
| Ry & Lt Secur pf | $1.50 | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 25 |
| Reading Co 1pf | 50c | Q | Dec. 8 | Nov. 18 |
| Rustless I & Steel pf | 62½c | Q | Dec. 1 | Nov. 15 |
| San Gabriel River Improvement Co | 10c | M | Oct. 28 | Oct. 25 |
| Sears Roebuck | 75c | Q | Dec. 10 | Nov. 10 |
| Security Realty Corp Ltd pf | 37½c | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 20 |
| Secur-First Natl Bk (Los Angeles) | 65c | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 22 |
| Servel Inc | 25c | .. | Dec. 1 | Nov. 17 |
| Sierra Pacific Power Co 6% pf | $1.50 | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 24 |
| Stand Cap & Seal | 40c | Q | Dec. 1 | Nov. 15 |
| Do pf | 40c | Q | Dec. 1 | Nov. 15 |
| Sun Oil | 25c | Q | Dec. 15 | Nov. 25 |
| Do pf | $1.50 | Q | Dec. 1 | Nov. 10 |
| Tampa Elec | 58c | Q | Nov. 15 | Oct. 31 |
| Do pf A | $1.75 | Q | Nov. 15 | Oct. 31 |
| Taylor & Penn Co | $1.50 | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 24 |
| Tradesmen's Nat Bk & Tr Co (Phila. Pa.) | $1.50 | Q | Nov. 1 | Oct. 24 |
| Tyler Fixt Corp | 10c | .. | Oct. 31 | Oct. 22 |
| Unit Eng & Fdry | 50c | .. | Nov. 15 | Nov. 4 |
| Do pf | $1.75 | Q | Nov. 15 | Nov. 4 |
| United Gas Imph | 28c | Q | Dec. 22 | Nov. 29 |
| U S Steel pf | $1.75 | Q | Nov. 19 | Oct. 26 |
| Warren (Northam) Cp | 75c | Q | Dec. 1 | Nov. 15 |
| Weymouth Lgt & Pw Co | 62c | .. | Oct. 31 | Oct. 20 |
| Worcester Salt Co 6% pf | $1.50 | Q | Nov. 15 | Nov. 5 |

## U.S.-Reich Effect Trade by Blocked Marks and Barter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Government officials, studying reports that Germany wants a triangular trade arrangement with Great Britain and the United States on the basis of barter and "blocked marks," have found that a large share of German-American commerce already is conducted on such a system.

Although Secretary Cordell Hull has declared Germany's method of trade was diametrically opposed to that of the United States, some officials believe the bulk of the trade between the two countries may be along Germany's lines. They said the exact percentage was not known here.

In 1937 Germany bought $124,166,000 worth of merchandise from the United States and sold it $92,644,000 worth—a total trade of more than $200,000,000.

One official estimated that nearly all the American cotton sold to Germany—655,894 bales in the year ending last July—has been sold either on a barter or "blocked mark" arrangement.

(Blocked marks are German funds owned by Americans and other foreigners in bank deposits in Germany. They can be used only for certain limited purposes permitted by the Government and can not be removed from the country.)

The Treasury, by order of Dec. 23, 1936, permitted trade with Germany in four artificial categories. One of them involves barter—the exchange of merchandise between German and American parties without any monetary transaction taking place.

A dozen firms in New York, informed persons said, engage in barter trade with Germany. They act as brokers for the sale of American products.

In exchange for these products they take German merchandise, which they sell in the United States. They then pay the American exporter with the dollars they get from the sale here of the German products.

Pure barter, however, is a minor element in German-American trade, officials believe. Some other categories form a much larger percentage.

## Raw Wool Sales Moderate; Prices On a Firm Basis

# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS made selling Christmas Tree Grass Mats, Calendar of Truth, Box Assortments and Name Imprint Christmas Cards. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1 - All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. FREE samples. Also, marvelous value $1 Box Assortments. General Card, 400 S Peoria St., Dept. X-519, Chicago.

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites 1-5 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24a Clearway Street.

### HELP WANTED—MEN

FARM SUPERVISOR—College trained plus seasoned experience; executive type; capable taking full charge farm management service covering fifty or more farms; state experience, age and salary expected. Address M-28, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

### INFORMATION WANTED

STANISLAUS HARPER (believed to have emigrated to Boston, Mass., after 1850); evidence required to establish his present whereabouts or death. Write "R. M. G." c/o Charles Barker & Sons Ltd., 31 Budge Row, London, England.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

RAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

### PHOTOGRAPHY

35-MM. FILM

Fine grain developed and each good exposure enlarged to approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$x$3\frac{1}{2}$ in. only $1.00.
UNIVERSAL PHOTO SERVICE
La Crosse, Wisconsin

### REAL ESTATE

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes and Investment Buys, Homes, all sizes, all prices. Rentals, Loans.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019-B La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

INCOME PROPERTY ONLY
Years of successful experience in serving our clients. To buy or sell we offer the facilities of this organization without obligation.
A. M. BEAVER, REALTOR
$200 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. WA 1103

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
R. KING KAUFFMAN
Real Estate investments. Property management. Mortgage financing and estate management. Member National Realty Board.
San Diego Trust & Savings Bank Bldg. Main 1210.

### REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN to demonstrate Sandra Cosmetics. (Monitor advertised) to friends and neighbors; commission basis. Write SANDRA INC., 2212 W. 7th St., Los Angeles. EX. 2929.

### ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

N. Y. C., Columbia Court, 431 Riverside Drive (corner 115th). Route 9—Automobile tourists; excellent beds; $1 daily. Tel. UN. 4-8242. Ask for Miss Nelson.

### ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT. COM. 7862.

### SALESWOMEN WANTED

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce "Double A" Better Books. Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 268, Chicago.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-NURSE, typist, good reader; go anywhere; good references. MISS B. JAREAUX, 3626 E. Jay, Tacoma, Washington.

# Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 rooms in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212.

BOSTON—To sublet, attractively furnished 4-room apt., including linen and silver; Edison steam heat; near The Mother Church; also unfurnished apts. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St. KEN. 4033.

LYNDHURST, N. J.—Five rooms and bath, with heat; $35; adults preferred. Enquire Gift Shop, 232 Stuyvesant Ave.

PLEASANT apartments near The Mother Church. 3-4-5 rooms. Jesse Tirrell Estate, 23 St. Stephens St., Boston. KEN. 8187.

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 17 East 41st. Street—Comfortably furnished, entire third floor; unusually spacious studio living room; bedroom, bath, kitchenette. Maid service. Ideal for business couple who appreciate quiet and convenience. Monitor advertised restaurant in building. $150.00 per month. This apartment is unusually attractive.

### APARTMENTS WANTED

REFINED woman desires furnished, heated, 2-room apt., private bath, kitchenette; top floor private home near Beacon St., Brookline. Box A-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

BRIGHTON, MASS., 18 Bothwell Road—7-passenger limousine for hire, expert chauffeur. Tel. Circle 9668, or Stadium 8792.

RIKER GARAGE & CAB CO.—Always open; parking, storage, washing, taxi. 12 Lackawanna Plaza, Montclair, N. J.; MO. 2-0029.

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates. Insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

### CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM CARPETS AND RUGS
N. E. DAHLMAN, MAin 4-9426
56 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 150th St., New York City
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

### COUNTRY BOARD

YEAR-ROUND home in country, adult family; large grounds; modern conveniences; hot water heat; good food; $10 weekly. Christian Scientists preferred. E. B. COLLINS, Avondale, Pa.

### DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIOS
15 W. 67 St. TR. 7-9480
Creative modern dance for children; also corrective posture for children and adults. Ballet, toe, tap and theatre routines; ballroom; latest dance steps; voice, corrective tone production; French conversation; dramatics; fundamental theatre experience; diction.

### FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL, RENT
CAPitol 3432 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

### FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

IRISH SETTER puppies, 5 months, registered AKC; reasonable. KITCHING, 2709 East 28th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Sheepshead Bay).

## Control of Education By State Is Assailed

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADISON, Wis.—When control of education ceases to be partly in the hands of privately endowed universities and falls completely under domination by state universities and government agencies, America is on "the high road to fascism," William Lindsay Young President of Park College, Parkville, Mo., warned in an address here.

"The tragedy of tragedies will come," he asserted, "when the State alone controls education. It is the highroad to fascism then."

Dr. Young cautioned against concluding that he thinks the state universities do not have an important place in education.

"But the state university should not completely dominate our educational field," he added.

## Indian Aide Transferred

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPOKANE, Wash.—A friend of the Indians of the Inland Empire, Harvey K. Meyer, Superintendent of the Colville Indian Agency, at Nespelem, Washington, is being transferred to the Choctaw agency, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Mr. Meyer came to Nespelem in 1926.

# Local Classified

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
LOUISE C. HAHN
286 Broadway, New York City. Worth 2-2800.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 28 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 2-5724.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

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Fine Values in Storage and Factory Furniture, Rugs, etc.
BETTER HOMES INSTITUTE
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WATERTOWN FURNITURE CO.
70 Main St., Watertown

### FURNITURE FOR SALE

GOLDEN-BERCH COMPANY
66 Canal St., Boston, near No. Sta. CAP. 0173
Fine Furniture and Floor Coverings
Our tags are marked at competitive retail prices from which you get a special Monitor discount

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

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### HELP WANTED—MEN

APPLICATIONS invited from Christian Science nurses and orderlies, for service in a well established institution. Write Box X-88, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED nurse for twin girls, seven months, permanent position, happy environment, country. Write full particulars. Write Box C-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

GENERAL housekeeper; good cook and waitress; $15 per week; Christian Scientist preferred; suburb of New York City. Write Box X-87, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MAID to cook and do general housework; also maid to attend small child and assist in housework (white, Protestant). Tel. Scarsdale 2814 for appointment, Scarsdale, N. Y.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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South Abington Township, 10 miles from SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA
Good little house, completely remodeled in modern manner. Attached garage. Call Annie L. Price, Scranton 2-1410.

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BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., 121 States Ave.—Half block from "Walk"; attractively furnished rooms with bath; also high class 5-room apt. with porch.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Vacation at Hotel Troy; quiet rest and study; near church; $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. 1510 Pacific Ave.

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N. Y. C., 495 West End Ave. (84th), Apt. 4-W—FOR BUSINESS GIRLS: newly furnished and decorated, single, double; kitchen privileges. SU. 7-7625.

N. Y. C.—Master bedroom, attractively furnished, private bath, for woman, in private apt.; $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. GR. 7-7953.

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N. Y. C., 202 Riverside Drive (92nd), Apt. 6-D—Attractive sunny, quiet, homelike single-double; kitchen privileges. Riv. 9-1143.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates. Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WINCHESTER, Mass., West Side—Private family, one or two large sunny furnished rooms with bath. Tel. 0746.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CREDIT and office manager, 15 years diversified manufacturing experience checking retailers and jobbers; proven ability, conscientious. Write Box C-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate, student La Salle Extension University, desires general office work; 3 years experience; operates typewriter, adding machine; references. Box C-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Position as caretaker; private estate where responsibility is required; married; references; go anywhere. Box A-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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# Local Classified

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For Better SINGING and MUSICIANSHIP
Send for Information
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EMILY LAWRENCE
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FREE SONG RECITAL, Oct. 30th, 8:30 p. m. ROBERT MALONE, 1105 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. SINGERS WANTED, CHORAL SOCIETY.

STENOGRAPHY private lessons hourly; 100 words per minute in 2 months. MISS HALE, 149 W. 72nd St., N. Y. C. TR. 7-7566.

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Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678-0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

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CRANFORD, N.J. WESTFIELD, N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

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9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*For Your*
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
*Agent and Broker*
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

East Orange Homemakers!
Why not enjoy that personal attention given to details at
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!
Or. 3-1244, Night Ph. Or. 4-1650
75-77 Central Avenue
HENRY HORNECKER

Joseph Sari, Pres. John Magyar, Sec'y.
Main Street Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
TAILORING : REMODELING
ORange 3-1141-42 484 MAIN ST.

Betty Ann Shop
*Gowns of Distinction*
Telephone ORange 3-1279
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For Custom-Built Upholstery
Furniture Repairing
Slip Covers and Drapes Made to Order Consult
PHILIP SCHMIDT
Acme-Central Upholstery Co.
405 Main Street Or. 5-3270

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Jean's Leading Millinery Shoppe
GAGE-KNOX HATS
Englewood, N. J.—Nyack, N. Y.
Ridgewood, N. J.
Tel. Englewood 3-6197

EDITH KERR
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 3-4948
13 DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N.J.
UNTRIMMED COATS OF STROOCKS AND WORUMBO MATERIAL.
Eng. 3-4948

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Willner's
Corset and Glove Store

Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure Lingerie.
171 Main Street HACKENSACK
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Austin's
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1039 Springfield Ave. 219 Main St.
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

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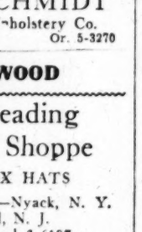
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
- Convenient Branches for All Business Sections of Hudson County



HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
*Certified*
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St., Jersey City
*Tel. Bergen 3-2426*

## NEW JERSEY

### MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Miracle Whip Salad Dressing
Quart Jars 41c
Royal Scarlet Pure Grape Jelly
2-lb. Jars, 2 Jars 49c
Sanka Coffee 45c
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

Dresses for all occasions
Van Raalte Stockings
Corticelli Slips
*Edith Taylor*
DRESSES
157 Maplewood Avenue SO 2-5544

SIRLYN'S
163 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE
*The Exclusive Men's and Boys' Shop*
Haberdashery, Hats, Rainwear and Sportswear of Nationally Recognized Quality

THE POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SALON
*Specialists in New Hair Styling*
166 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-9822

INSURANCE
FIRE SURETY CASUALTY
State-Wide
Underwriters Agency, Inc.
1102 Military Park Bldg.
Newark, N. J. Ma. 3-0875

### MILLBURN

Dave's Choice Meat Market
Meats — Poultry — Fish
Fruits — Vegetables — Groceries
*Free Delivery*
347 Millburn Avenue Mill. 6-2700

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10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday.
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*Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere*
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

J. BROWN
25th Anniversary Sale
*All Furs Specially Priced*
467 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Mont. 2-4266

BOOKS GIFTS
Greeting Cards Circulating Library
(Join Free—10c for 3 Days)
CLAIRIDGE BOOK & GIFT SHOP
11 Church St., Montclair, N. J. MO. 2-0768

NORTH STAR BLANKETS
Monogrammed Handkerchiefs for Christmas
E. B. & J. H. CLEGG
THE LINEN SHOP, Inc.
418 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

*For* QUALITY *and* SERVICE *Shop at*
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phones: Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
*Electrical Contractors and Dealers*
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

CALL MO. 2-4048
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
*For Radio and Battery Service*
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*Fine Jewelry*
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver *Hats Ready Made and to Order*
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

C. Johnson & Co., Inc.
*Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds*
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MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Custom Venetian Blind., Curtains, Draperies, Upholstery
GIFTS AND ACCESSORIES

Cooper Studio
Artists and Interior Designers
545 Valley Road, MO. 2-9179
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We repair practically everything in Wood, China, Marble, Glass and Metals

*Visit the New*
CURTAIN DEPARTMENT
SECOND FLOOR
LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
MONTCLAIR'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Distinctive Christmas Cards
Norcross, Eticheraft, Nu-Art, etc.
*Standard Lines at Standard Prices*
Albums left with you for your inspection.
Please Call Glen Ridge 2-5353
MRS. FRED LEISS
3 Ridley Court Glen Ridge, N. J.

## NEW JERSEY

### NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
*When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it*
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

Rug Cleaning Specialists
Expert Cleaning, Repairing, Altering, Mothproofing, Storage
Stewart & Van Duyne
Newark, N. J. Bigelow 3-5040

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H. W. CLAPP
*Jeweler*
313 George St., Telephone 2062

YOUNGS
*60 years of selling quality merchandise*

### NUTLEY

THE HAND KNIT SHOP
New Styles
New Yarns
*Expert Blocking*
136 Chestnut Street (at Passaic Ave.)

THE LITTLE SHOP
356 PASSAIC AVENUE
New Fall Woolens
Crepey Silks
$7.95 to $22.50
Rollins Run-Stop Hosiery
NUTLEY 2-0140

Morris' Confectionery
561 Franklin Avenue
Candies and Favors
for Hallowe'en
*Fancy Forms of Ice Cream*
Delivery Telephone Nutley 2-1058

### ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508
daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
Department Store
(SINCE 1908)
239-241 MAIN STREET, ORANGE, N. J.

ENNA JETTICK
*Shoes for Women*
$5 to $6
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co. 235 MAIN STREET

### SOUTH ORANGE

HARRIET E. ACH
A. I. D.
Member American Institute of Decorators
It costs no more but results are certain if you consult a decorator
122 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-7945

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Waterman Fountain Pens, Toys, Games
21 Vose Ave. S. O. 2-1656

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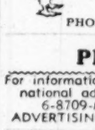
Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table

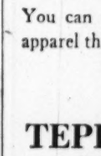


ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

### PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8709-M, 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*The Football Season Is On*
You can purchase the wearing apparel that will keep you comfy and warm.
*at*
TEPPER BROS.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
*"A Safe Place to Shop"*



The State Trust Company
Plainfield, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
*Offering Complete Banking Facilities*

ANDREW HAYE & SON
*Realtors Insurance*
Farms, Suburban Homes
City Properties
135 No. Ave. Plfd. 6-1617
FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
TEL. PLFD. 6-0642

## NEW JERSEY

### RIDGEFIELD PARK

Emil Gehm
REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE
79 Teaneck Road Hack 2-6314
*Property Management*

### RIDGEWOOD

*Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not*
Schweinfurth
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

LOUIS WEINBERG
Manhattan Shirts
Underwear, Pajamas, Arrow Shirts
Cravats, Interwoven Hose,
Smithson Clothes
48 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

THE QUALITY SHOP
J. F. STRAKOSCH, Prop.
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
Berkshire Lovely Hosiery
3 and 4 thread, 51 gauge crepe $1.17
stockings and well-known "Kantrun"
MAPLE AVENUE HO-HO-KUS

### RUTHERFORD

Distinctive Fall and Winter Merchandise for Men and Boys
at
WERNER'S
5-7 Sylvan St. Ru. 2-1178

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CENTRAL MARKET
*Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables*
Meats and Sea Food
FREE DELIVERY
Summit 6-1116-7-8 366 Springfield Ave. SUMMIT

Joseph O. Chrystal
INC.
*Heating Engineers*
OIL HEATING, FUEL OIL
AIR CONDITIONING
PLUMBING, METAL WORK
WATER SOFTENERS
Sum. 6-2808 387 Springfield Ave.

B. L. SCHLOSSER
*Cleaner*
*Cleaning Suggestions:*
Neckties Hats
Gloves Scarfs
37 Union Pl. Sum. 6-2122—23

STEPHENS-MILLER CO.
*Building Materials*
'blue coal'
FUEL OIL
Summit 6-0029 38 Russell Place

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THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

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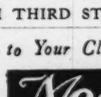
9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Meet Me at*
KLINGERS MARKET
70 Elm Street
*Specials Each Week*
Meats Poultry Groceries
Fruits Fresh Vegetables
Telephone 2-2640

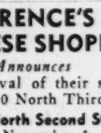
SPECIAL
Mon.—Tues.—Wed.
3 Items 1.00
PHONE WESTFIELD 2-2935
FOR APPOINTMENT



Philquin Beauty Shop
103 PROSPECT STREET

LAMBROS HAT WORKS
Ladies' and Men's Hats Cleaned and Remodeled. Hats Made to Order.
131 E. Broad St. *One Flight Up*

SCHUSTER'S MEAT MARKET
118 ELM STREET
Ph. WEstfield 2-0547



Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
*Men's Apparel*
WESTFIELD, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

## PENNSYLVANIA

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*(Continued)*

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Allentown, Pa.
*"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*
ARNOLD'S BAKERY
*Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery*
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
*Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience*

### BALA-CYNWYD

GOWNS AND ACCESSORIES
$7.95-$29.95
DOROTHY WINTERS
130 Bala Ave. Cyn. 640

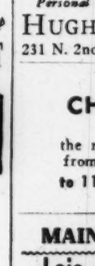
### CHESTER

SPEARE BROTHERS
*October Is*
COAT MONTH
at Speare's.
Extra Savings!
7TH AND EDGMONT AVE.

"TRUTREDS"!
Our Trutred equipment rebuilds tires by a process vastly superior to mere retreading.
HARRIS & LEONARD
1301 West 9th Street, Chester

It's Time . . .
TO PHONE CHESTER 6615
for those fine quality
Made-to-Order Shades
*Armstrong's Linoleum* *First Class Upholstering*
D. SPRUANCE HALL
22nd and Upland St., Chester, Pa.

SINCLAIR SERVICENTER
Let us SINCLAIRIZE your car for safe winter driving. Greasing is our specialty. Battery and Tire service. Washing, Simonizing, etc. Dial Chester 2-9684.
ANDERSON & McFERREN
1423 Providence Avenue



The Prize of the Pastures! Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk, Butter—Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

### ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Frost, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
61st Anniversary
Now in Progress.
Shop for Bargains

### HARRISBURG

Allan Stuart
*Haberdasher*
*Just around the corner from*
19 NORTH THIRD STREET
*"Be Kind to Your Clothes"*
CLEANERS
TAILORS
HATTERS
FURRIERS
Model
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# Daily Features Page

## Quotation for Today

*YOU have not fulfilled every duty unless you have fulfilled that of being pleasant.*—CHARLES BUXTON.

## Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

### Oil-Paper Mops

Mrs. H— has found a means of supply from her invention of oil-paper mops. She had been using oil-paper dusters in her own home and was struck by the thought that the dusters would be much more convenient if attached to a mop stick. A mop stick was modeled, being made so that the oil-paper dusters after certain alterations could be attached or detached as desired.

With the cooperation of a manufacturer, a workman-like model was made of the mop stick, and Mrs. H— had it patented. She made arrangements with a paper products company to manufacture the mops and sell them from door to door in connection with their other products. They sell for 25 cents, and when refills are necessary, they can be bought three for a quarter.

She has found that her mops sell easily in apartment buildings, particularly where there are restrictions about shaking mops out of windows; and her royalties bring in a neat sum each month.—Julia M. H., Milwaukee, Wis.

## Odds and Ends

**From Top to Bottom**

Both the highest (Mt. Whitney) and the lowest (Death Valley) points in the United States are in Southern California.

**Replacing the Model-T**

During the last 25 years, the total mileage of rural mail routes in the United States has increased more than 34 per cent, while the number of carriers has dropped from 41,000 to about 34,000.

**Population**

Estimates by the United States Census Bureau reveal a birth every 14 seconds, a passing every 22 seconds, an emigration every 7 minutes, and an immigration every 12 minutes. This results in an increase in population of 1 every 36 seconds.

## Puzzle Corner Answers

**Cryptogram:** Joseph Aspdin, a British bricklayer, originated the so-called artificial stone now known as Portland cement.

**An Enigma:** Fill, full, fall, fell.

**Letter Changing:** Baby, babe, bale, gale, gall, gill, girl.

**What Are the Dimensions?:** 170 feet x 330 feet.

**Fun With Synonyms:** Rapid-speedy; sensible-judicious; actual-real; docile-submissive; suitable-appropriate; restless-agitated; wrong-unjust; rustic-bucolic; savory-appetizing; sanguine-hopeful.

## Where Beauty Dwells

Monitor Camera Club from Miss J. R. Loveday, Johannesburg, South Africa

**A Glimpse of the Beautiful Natal Coast, South Africa. It Is Washed by the Warm Mozambique Current, Making Bathing Delightful at All Seasons. And, as the Contributor Puts It, "It Is a Winter Haven for Those Who Are Able to Flee the Icy Blasts of June, July, and August in Johannesburg."**

## Did You Ever Wonder

### Why It Is Helpful to Pour Oil on Troubled Waters?

That a film of oil upon the surface of a stormy body of water will lessen the violence of the waves has been known since very early times. Today many good manuals on seamanship include directions for using oil for soothing the tempestuous surface of the sea. The common method recommended for distributing the fluid is by means of a bag of oil suspended from the ship's bow. It also has been discovered by experiments that oils of animal or vegetable origin are more effective soothers than petroleum.

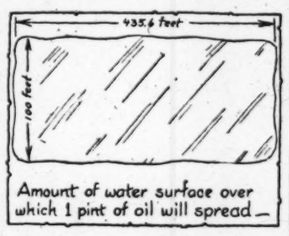
Storm waves are largely due to the action of the wind on the water. A peculiar thing about waves is that though they seem to be rushing along with a forward motion, the water moves only up and down, like wind ripples across a sea of grain.

That waves can have forward motion without carrying floating objects forward with them is illustrated by the fact that a stone dropped in a pool of still water will cause little waves to rush outward from the spot in everwidening concentric circles, yet a leaf or other object floating on the surface merely rises and falls as the ripples pass and is not carried along by the waves.

It is only when the crest of the wave breaks that it is able to beat against the vessel and drive her from her course. Smooth swells rush under the vessel harmlessly having no effect other than to raise and lower her from crest to trough alternately.

Pouring oil on a stormy sea results in the formation of a thin film over the surface of the water. An idea as to the thinness of the film may be gained from the fact that a pint of oil will spread out and cover a water surface an acre in area. This oil film is made up of particles which are distinct from the particles of water; and oil is, in general, more sluggish in its movements than water.

This protecting coat of oil prevents




the wind from having access directly to the water and tends to prevent the waves from breaking. It is this help in keeping the waves from breaking which is oil's most valuable service in calming troubled waters.—W. P. Keasbey.

### Environment

Still to ourselves in every place consign'd
Our own felicity, we make or find.
—Oliver Goldsmith

## Daily Anecdote

### A Crown for Washington

Noteworthy in the inauguration of Washington as first President of the United States were the attempts of admiring citizens to do honors to him as to a king, and Washington's efforts to discourage them as being too imperialistic in the new democracy. The results were both touching and amusing.

When the President-elect came to Gray's Ferry, in Pennsylvania, on the way to his inauguration, the people desired to place a laurel crown upon his head, but feared that he would not accept such a symbol of monarchy. As he passed beneath a triumphal arch near the river they therefore had contrived to lower the crown so skillfully that it rested upon his head before he knew of its existence.

Out of respect for their devotion, Washington suffered it to remain.

## Brevities

**Detroit News:** "Let us assume," said the history prof, to the class, "that what I say is so, subject to a cable advice any minute to the contrary."

**Milwaukee Journal:** If he straddles the fence, and keeps an ear to the ground, it can be politics, or a trick angle camera shot for the picture weeklies.

**Punch** ©: We read that an extending table, working on a new principle, remains absolutely rigid however much it is extended. The leaves in fact are guaranteed non-deciduous.

## In Lighter Vein

**The Objection**

Young Lady: "I have brought back those stockings I had from you yesterday. They are too fast for me."

Shopkeeper: "Too fast? What do you mean?"

"When I walk they run."—Montreal Star.

**Nest Egg for the Morrow**

As the venerable Negro passed under the window on his way home, the mistress intercepted him. "You are not quitting now, are you, Uncle Henry?"

"Yas'm, I's gwine home now."

"But why? It isn't 5 o'clock yet, and you can easily finish the work this evening if you just go on and do it."

"Yas'm. Yas'm, I knows dat. But what's de use ob hurryin'? Dar's nudder day ter-morrow what ain't neber been tetched yit."

**The Secret**

Teacher noticed that one of her pupils was being dreadfully teased by the other little boys during playtime, and drew near to the group to hear what was happening.

"Come on, Bill," they were insisting, "tell us what your father is." But the child remained obstinately silent.

Teacher decided that she had better interfere, and, breaking up the group, took little Bill aside.

"Why wouldn't you answer their question?" she asked gently.

At first Bill would not reply, but in the end it seemed to be almost a relief to him, and he burst out: "Father's the bearded lady in a circus, miss, so, of course, I couldn't say."—Answers.

**By All Means**

The best way is to chop the suit into very small pieces before adding it to the flour.—From a Recipe.

Care being taken to remove all large buttons—Humorist.

**Completeness**

"Did you hear the good news? I found gas and oil in my land the other day!"

"Have you checked it for air and water yet?"

**SOMESENSE RHYMES**

**Although a bulldog looks Ferocious,**
**It's just because he's so Pugnoseous.**

**"If Mohammed Will Not Go to the Mountain—"**

Headline: "Queen Mary docks without tugs; uses a rowboat and saves $600."

The proud Queen Mary
Came to our shores;
Tugs not there, she
Took to the oars;

Up the Narrows,
Safe past Staten,
Came the mountain
To Manhattan.

## Forty Winks

Monitor Camera Club from Robert R. Mullen, Squantum, Mass.

**When Sweet Sleep Knits the Raveled Sleeve of Care.**

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Generosity

Arlington, Mass.

Mr. W—— arrived at the palatial home of his old school friend for a visit. It was winter; and, strolling into the sunroom adjoining the library, he exclaimed at the sight of dozens of boys and girls skating on a small pond at the rear of the house.

"Aren't those youngsters on your land? Or have you sold part of your grounds?" he inquired, as his friend appeared in the doorway.

"No it's my property, all right, and I'll tell you all about it. For several years the gardener has been flooding that place for a rink for my three children. One day, Bob coaxed me to allow him to go skating on the near-by lake, which is never safe except in extremely cold weather. Of course, I refused. 'Why, we wouldn't have a minute's peace until you returned,' I explained.

"'But the other boys' parents let them skate there all the time. They have nowhere else.' And that remark started me thinking. We enlarged the space and invited the youngsters of the neighborhood into our private pond. Oh, yes, they make a noise at times, laughing and shouting to one another. But when I overhear them, I try to count the bright woolen caps as they skim about. And for every bobbing head, I know a mother is going contentedly about her work. When the maid rings the bell at mealtime, they quickly disperse, and never once have they abused the privilege."

They both smiled as a plump little girl plopped down on the ice. His friend threw his arm about Mr. W——'s broad shoulders. "The same fellow who shared his school lunch with me when I forgot my own!" he said.

## Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

**Cryptogram**

As usual, the asterisks (*) denote proper names. And today's message deals with the inventor of a well-known product.

*HPESOJ *KEOLNQ, K *RTIU-NEJ RTNVXYKZST, PTNAN-QKUSL UJS EP-VKYYSL KTUN-BNVNKY EUPQS QPC XQPCQ KE *OPTUYKQL VSDSQU.

**An Enigma**

This is shared by a Kenmore, N. Y., reader. Words to be supplied consist of 4 letters each, and, with the exception of the second letter, are spelled alike:

If with good thoughts your mind you'll ONE,
And strive to keep it TWO,
From high estate you will not THREE,
And learn you never FOUR, 'tis true.

**Letter Changing**

Following the usual rules, try changing BABY to GIRL in 6 moves.

**What Are the Dimensions?**

The length of a football field exceeds its width by 160 feet. If a margin of 20 feet is added on each side and the ends of the field, the area is increased by 21,000 square feet. What are the dimensions of the field?

**Fun With Synonyms**

More words and their synonyms, today:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | rapid | appetizing | |
| 2 | sensible | bucolic | |
| 3 | actual | speedy | 1 |
| 4 | docile | hopeful | |
| 5 | suitable | real | |
| 6 | restless | judicious | |
| 7 | wrong | submissive | |
| 8 | rustic | agitated | |
| 9 | savory | appropriate | |
| 10 | sanguine | unjust | |

(Answers Appear on This Page)

## What They Say

**Pilgrim Father**

"I should have felt more like a Pilgrim Father landing at Plymouth if I had brought with me all my nine Kennedys."—Ambassador Kennedy.

**Living in Hopes**

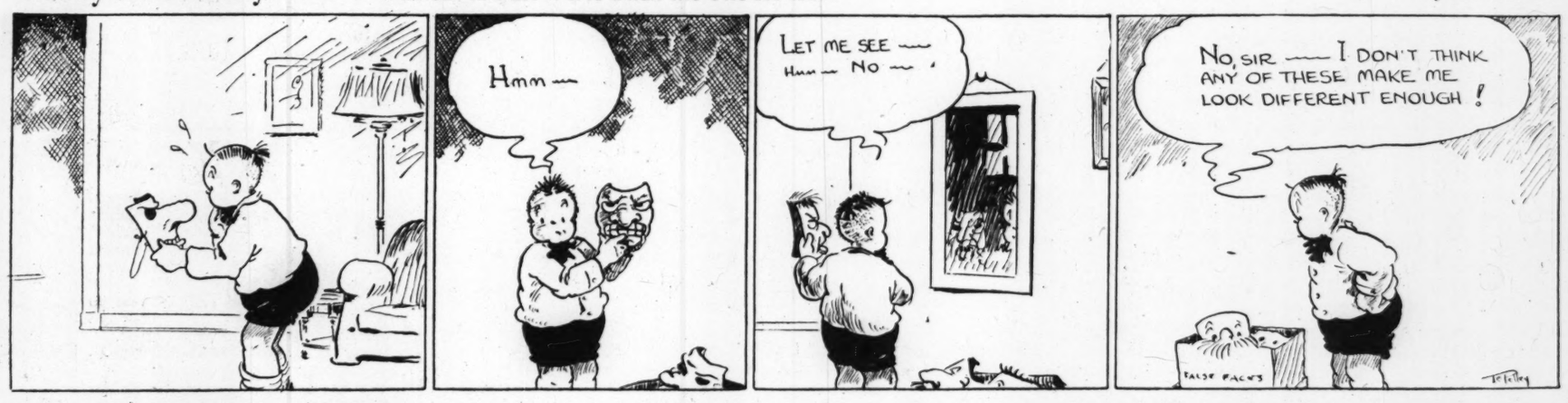
"For the first time the victim has the pleasure of announcing to the League of Nations that it has beaten the aggressor."—Dr. Wellington Koo (China's delegate).

**Freedom**

"A high degree of public understanding of the meaning of our Constitutional right to freedom of religion, freedom of education, freedom of speech, and a free press is essential to the continuation of true liberalism. Within the last few years the number of countries in which these rights exist have grown fewer and fewer. This trend is directly opposed to the progress of true liberalism. With the tide toward race prejudice and absolutism abroad in the world, it is important that we jealously guard our freedom in these respects."—Alf M. Landon.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Wanted: A Face Worse Than the One He Has*—

By LE PELLEY



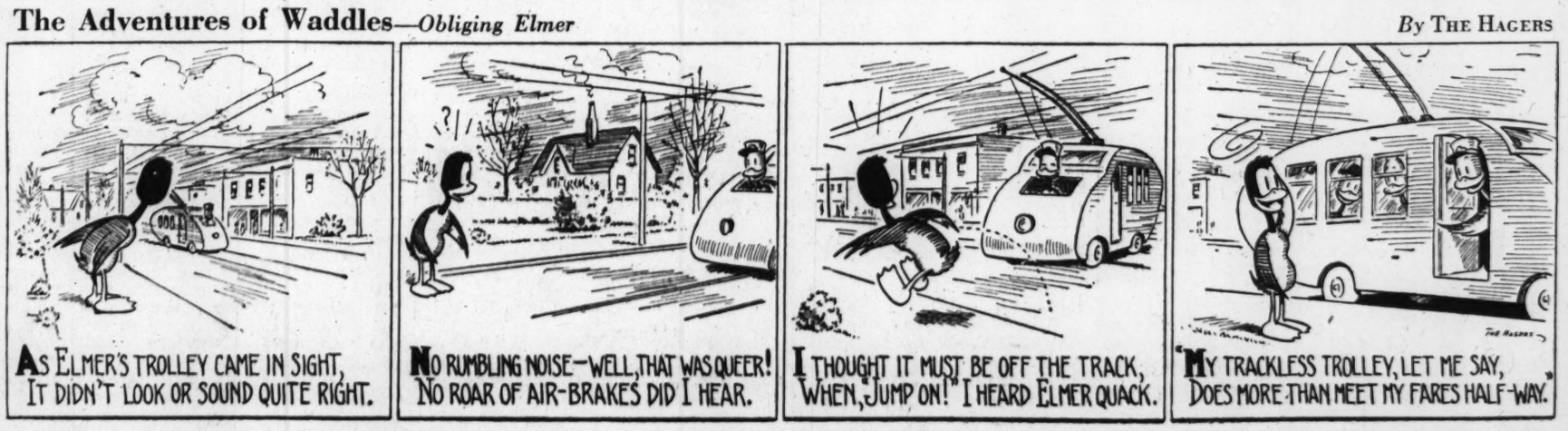

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Saved*

By CARMACK

Well, the fellows on the football field finally caught me and were just about to put me out when up rushed the Boss
He finally persuaded them to let him take me to his seat in the grand stand - which I thought would be the end of my troubles-
But it wasn't, because in the excitement I'd bark for the wrong team —
Which must have been a pretty bad mistake, judging by the fuss the Boss made about it —

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Obliging Elmer*

By THE HAGERS


AS ELMER'S TROLLEY CAME IN SIGHT, IT DIDN'T LOOK OR SOUND QUITE RIGHT.
NO RUMBLING NOISE—WELL, THAT WAS QUEER! NO ROAR OF AIR-BRAKES DID I HEAR.
I THOUGHT IT MUST BE OFF THE TRACK, WHEN, "JUMP ON!" I HEARD ELMER QUACK.
"MY TRACKLESS TROLLEY, LET ME SAY, DOES MORE THAN MEET MY FARES HALF-WAY."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### The Deutschland

LISTENING to radio flashes as frequent as those which kept them informed of the recent European crisis, Americans on Tuesday evening rediscovered how much deeper is the humanity that unites than the nationalism that divides. They were reminded that at the time of the Hindenburg disaster they had felt Germany's loss as in part their own. Off the coast of Newfoundland 1000 persons aboard the German liner Deutschland were facing the peril of fire at sea. Before rescue ships reached her, the Deutschland's crew had won out against the flames, and we had witnessed one of those most heartening of all experiences—in which men overcome danger instead of merely being rescued from it.

Yet the story would not be complete without its chapter on the race of ships through heavy seas, the warming up of airplanes which would take aid a-wing if needed, the spontaneous quickening of the eternal eagerness of men to save men. What thinking person observing these things can help contrasting them with the unnatural, semi-willingness to destroy which men sometimes accept, provided they be schooled long enough with hateful propaganda? But no persuasion by press or speaker or government bureau is needed to awaken the heroism that sends men on quests for others' safety.

Beyond that, by their response to the Hindenburg reports and their relief at the final reassuring messages from the Deutschland, Americans and others may know how closely their interests are interwoven with those of all mankind. No nation suffers a business depression that all others quite escape, nor suffers loss for a time of any reward of progress, any symbol of fine achievement, that is not at the same time suffered by all others. That is one reason why in a world wiser if apparently no kinder we say that everybody loses a war, and feel that everybody wins when a Deutschland flashes good news.

### Rumanian Reluctance

IN A Europe of grab, Rumania shows an almost disarming reluctance to get into the game of annexation. The visit of Poland's Foreign Minister to King Carol was reported to have been made with a view to persuading Rumania to share with Hungary in a proposed partitioning of Czechoslovakia's Ruthenia. Poland's interest, apparently, was not so much to enlarge Rumania for the Rumanians as to set up contiguous boundaries among Poland, Rumania, and Hungary, thus forming a bloc of states which could act together to bar German penetration into the Ukraine.

Aside from the fact that Ruthenia is not an over-tempting portion of territory, inhabited as it is by an unprosperous people and offering little opportunity for profitable exploitation, Rumania had other reasons for not wishing to annex Ruthenian lands. Berlin has become the arbiter of a Central Europe in flux, the capital to which every revisionist state is likely to take for judgment its territorial demands against its neighbors. Rumanian policy can ill afford to displease the judge by overtly aiding the Polish scheme for a bloc of states across Germany's eastward path. Rumania was a beneficiary of the peace treaties of 1919 and may itself be the object of demands for return of territories which it received at its neighbors' expense after the World War.

Thus Rumanian backwardness about sharing new spoils of territorial revision has very practical-minded aspects. Rumania no doubt would prefer to see the game of grab over and done with than to prolong it and extend it for the sake of such a stake as might—or might not—be won in Ruthenia.

### Tulip Time

AS TUMBLING temperatures and fading foliage signify to some people that winter is just around the corner, so to another group even in the North Temperate Zone these same signs indicate that spring cannot be so very far distant, for tulip-planting time is at hand. It is when the June-to-August flowers go into temporary hibernation that bulb enthusiasts really come into their own, with the result that over much of America flower lovers are taking advantage of the yet mild weather to set out onion-like tubers which in due time will thrust hardy heads above snowy blankets to greet the infant year.

Just as the gardener during January to March carefully cons his seed catalogues, so does he whose fancy runs to early flowers study his bulb book with equal assiduity, pondering the merits of a variety of Early Darwins or comparing the claims (for your true bulb fancier is rarely a "one-flower man") of the crocus, the hyacinth, narcissus, jonquil, or daffodil. While others are raking, burning, or covering—putting the "flower beds to bed"—he is preparing and planting, either carrying up from the basement last year's carefully hoarded bulbs or unwrapping with anticipatory fingers his seedsman's most recent offerings.

To those who question his hobby he may well reply that this apparently arbitrary reversal of times has its advantages since it affords him not only a final fling at Nature, but enables him to be among the earliest to brighten with blossoms of rainbow beauty a winter-weary world.

### "Pub" Relations

THERE are almost as many definitions of public relations as there are of news. One simple and sane definition is that the aim of public relations is satisfactory relations with the public. It was offered recently by the public relations director of a major motor corporation. A definition is pertinent and timely because it already is evident that the New York World's Fair of 1939 is destined to be utilized by many exhibitors as a public relations medium.

Among the exhibitors who see the fair as a tool to establish closer relations with the public are the liquor interests. The past week has disclosed two "dramatizations" of the liquor industry at the fair—the longest bar in the world, and a transparent cornerstone containing $5,000 in dollar bills to be distributed to five charities to be chosen by the votes of patrons of a brewer's restaurant at the exposition.

The latter stunt is announced by a brewing firm whose president says:

> I feel that a business organization has a local and national obligation of assuring the continuance of intelligent and lasting assistance to the unfortunate, a function that means so much to the well-being of our society.

An unrealistic pronouncement, this will seem to many, and a slender reed on which to predicate continuing help for the unfortunate. No matter how much publicity it receives, the question arises, too, how many of the "unfortunate" are unfortunate because of alcoholic beverages? Even $5,000 will seem a small sop to the public for the social damage done, and an infinitesimal contribution to the total charity and welfare budget of the nation, raised through public and voluntary channels.

And purely from a public relations standpoint, is it good public relations? Can it conceal the fact that liquor interests and the public interest are essentially irreconcilable?

### Anglo-Japanese Deadlock

EVER since the beginning of the fighting in China, Anglo-Japanese exchanges have been in progress. The exchanges have been official and unofficial. They have assumed varied forms: diplomatic notes; private talks between representatives in London, Tokyo, and Shanghai; questions, often of a sharply critical nature, addressed to the British Government in Parliament, and public demonstrations, invariably hostile, against Britain in Tokyo.

While all these interchanges have doubtless made each side more familiar with the other's viewpoint, they have not led to any visible basis of agreement. It is true that the more active anti-British demonstrations in Japan have been discouraged and curbed since the early part of the present year. It is also true that Premier Neville Chamberlain's policy of avoiding a head-on clash with the expansionist powers applies to the Far East. But nothing but deadlock seems to have emerged from the effort to bring about a more positive understanding between the two countries through a series of talks between the Japanese Foreign Minister, General Kazushige Ugaki, and the British Ambassador to Japan, Sir Robert Craigie.

The British viewpoint was summed up vigorously by the Foreign Minister, Lord Halifax, when he told the House of Lords:

> The Japanese Government claim that the action they are taking is for defense of their interests in China, and we have every right to expect them to recognize that, if they have certain interests to protect, we have the same and are not unmindful of our responsibilities, which we have every intention of discharging. . . . We are quite ready to consider and already are considering possible action open to us if we do not secure adequate consideration for interests we have a right to protect.

Among infringements of British interests in China by the Japanese military occupation may be noted: the prolonged Japanese military retention of the Hongkew and Yangtzepoo sections of Shanghai, where large British industrial and utility plants are located; the Japanese stoppage of navigation on the Yangtze River by British merchant vessels; discrimination against British shipping in Tsingtao and the creation of a Japanese wool monopoly in North China detrimental to British firms.

The Japanese response to repeated British representations assumes two forms. First, it is argued that the restrictions are the regrettable result of military exigencies. This is the preferred official version. But the Japanese press openly declares that, so long as the British Government "supports" Chiang Kai-shek's regime there should be no concessions to British requests on other points.

Here one would seem to have the elements of complete deadlock. Neither the state of public opinion at home nor consideration for future British interests in China would permit the British Government to take an attitude that could be construed as recognizing the validity and legitimacy of Japan's occupation of a considerable part of China's territory. Now that the fall of Canton brings the Japanese invasion even closer to threatening British strategic as well as commercial interests, British-Japanese representatives have an increasingly touchy subject for discussion.

## Fifty-Four Forty Or . . .

*Book News of the Day*

ANY schoolboy will tell you that the heroic missionary, Marcus Whitman, riding alone through the snowbound Rockies to pilot the emigrants of 1843, saved Oregon to the United States. That the schoolboy would be wrong is the thesis of Melvin C. Jacobs's WINNING OREGON (Caldwell, Idaho: The Caxton Printers, Ltd. $3). The reasons why the Stars and Stripes float above the Northwest, instead of the Union Jack, are more remote than the missionary movement, more complicated than the activities of any individual.

The explorations of Gray (he discovered the Columbia in 1792), Lewis and Clark, and Bonneville, the story of Astoria, the exploits of Sublette, Bridger and Wyeth, had brought about a popular acquaintance with the region, and established a habit of thought in which it was assumed to be American. There was also a sort of crusading zeal which demanded that the whole continent be made safe for freedom; a boisterous confidence in American prowess; the pressure of the panic of 1837, and finally, but most important, that inexplicable land hunger of the western pioneer—surrounded by incredibly cheap lands of proved fertility, he still cast longing eyes on the faraway places where land was free.

* * *

By 1840 the movement was under way, and a number of families entered the territory "for the purpose of settling." Reports of these settlers became a sort of propaganda, and 1843 saw a thousand emigrants going west in covered wagons.

As fur became scarcer, the Hudson's Bay Company turned its attention first to the coastwise and Pacific trade, enjoying for a while a practical monopoly. Later it attempted to colonize the region with settlers from the Red River. But by the time Congress agreed on the Oregon question, British opposition, which had from the time of the Joint Occupation Treaty in 1818 insisted on the Columbia as the boundary, had become indifference.

In Congress much of the opposition was found among the Whigs; the industrial East had little interest in markets 2,000 miles away. Democrats were usually in favor and the Democratic platform of 1844 contained an Oregon plank. The Oregon question was fostered and kept alive by the Westerners. Southerners in Congress were generally indifferent, but the annexation of Texas was an excellent opportunity for political barter, and the Western bloc took full advantage. The immediate factor, of course, was the attitude of President Polk; his enthusiasm for an American Oregon, coupled with a willingness, shared by Senator Benton, to accept the forty-ninth parallel as the boundary, brought about the settlement.

* * *

It seems to this reviewer that Dr. Jacobs's reasoning, based on intensive study of sources which have not been easily accessible, fails to take into account several imponderable factors concerned with the Whitman activities. The fact that Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Spalding were the first white women to enter the territory, the famous ride, and the tragedy of the Whitman massacre all must have served to fire the popular imagination, at the same time that they demonstrated the feasibility of settlement.

For the rest, a solid, scholarly volume, more of value to students than of popular appeal.

K. C. K.

### Pump Priming—New Style

## An All-American Athens

IT IS interesting to have a dot on the map come to life for you. Athens, Alabama, is something more than a dot—it is a dot with a circle around it, for Athens is the county seat of Limestone County on the Tennessee border. The town is largely a row of one- and two-story store buildings around the large Courthouse square, with a spur of small business blocks along one street where the theater is and another down the street that goes past the railroad station and the principal hotel.

But I didn't know that when I picked out Athens as my destination for a couple of days. It was merely the designation of one of the first communities to be connected up with power from the generators of the Tennessee Valley Authority and seemed a suitable test tube for a little study of TVA. The results of that study have been told elsewhere; what lingers now with me is a group of pleasant impressions—such as one might bring from any American small town—of people who help make the place what it is. Names that were unknown before or were so many letters on a note card are clothed with faces and individualities.

There is Hill Hayes, mine host of the Ross Hotel, a slim, erect, courteous southern gentleman. One imagines he may be a graduate of one of the southern military schools, for his speech, while smooth and gracious, has a precision and crispness that bespeaks steel underneath. He has been a member of the city council and is helpfulness itself in suggesting people to see.

Then there is Sam Bowen, pleasant, phlegmatic, square-built and well-upholstered hardware merchant who has been there a long time and has probably the cream of the electrical appliance business that has boomed and ebbed since TVA. Sam, among his clean white refrigerators and stoves, is patient and friendly in answering questions.

* * *

On the corner is the Limestone County Bank, sole survivor of the vicissitudes of the last few years. Its president, if you are expecting a dour, thin-lipped rural Scrooge, is a singularly genial, kindly-appearing and forward-looking person—A. V. McWilliams, who settled down here a few years ago content to play second fiddle to the big bank which then occupied the corner but who eventually had to move his institution in to take its place.

I talked with Mayor R. H. Richardson, Jr., a scion of one of the old plantation-owning families that made Limestone County a county of cotton. He is progressive enough to recognize that the cotton economy must give way, at least in part, to more dairying and small-farm ownership, and he welcomes the Federal credit facilities that are gradually showing the share-cropper how to pay off his debt to the "furnishing merchant." Youngish, modest and spare, Mayor Richardson looks more like a clerk than does the keeper of books, big-framed M. S. Kennamer, city clerk, who gets out the figures on how Athens has fared with municipal ownership.

Now down to see Mrs. R. M. Rawls, the sweet-faced, slender, intelligent little woman who continues to edit the Alabama Courier which her husband carried on for many years. She follows metropolitan papers as well as her own and gives judicious, thoughtful answers to your questions.

And then to leave a card for R. H. Walker, editor of the Limestone Democrat. Unfortunately he is not in. But two blocks down the street a small car pulls up and a lean, energetic gray man says, "Were you looking for me?" It is "Harry" Walker, not only editor, but also speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives and a leader of the liberals of the State. Apart from that he likes to remind a son who writes for the New York Times that the younger man began his career on the Limestone Democrat.

* * *

Across the street I find the shop of Henry G. Neal, Jr., who has bucked the depression to start a business of his own as a dealer in electrical appliances, which he used to sell for the company's distributing house in Birmingham. He is young, dark and outspoken, of the hard-bitten, thrifty Scotch stock one finds in eastern Tennessee. He knows the side of the occasional farmer who is not too well sold on TVA.

But he takes me to see G. B. Phillips, the county agricultural agent, who is working whole-heartedly with the TVA men in their farm program. Big-boned and obviously capable, Phillips's boyish look belies an experience that has won seasoned farmers to depend on his judgment.

These names had taken on living meaning to me. Is it any wonder, as I walked across the Courthouse square to pack up for the bus—past the sign that warned against eating watermelons on the Courthouse lawn and past the little knot of workingmen that seemed always waiting across the corner—that I felt very much as I did one day in boyhood when I mentally bade good-by to a schoolground that had been the center of many friendships. If anyone is at loss for a plan for a vacation I can commend to him the idea of picking out on the map some American small town and going and getting acquainted with it.

TULLY NETTLETON

## Incident in a Japanese Camp

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your paper this summer there was a statement which I know to be incorrect, and as I believe you always wish to publish the truth I am writing this. The statement is, "Both sides [China and Japan] refuse to take prisoners alive."

Just a year ago, my house man, a huge strapping Japanese farmer, who was so gentle to the sick and old, so rough at times, and so strong that he could carry two bales of rice, when most men stagger under one, was called to serve in the army. It was hard to leave his wife and three beloved babies, but like many others he went to be as good a soldier as possible. At the end of three months he was wounded, and after four months in the hospital was discharged. This was his story.

He had gone directly to Shanghai, and there had been in sixteen attacks before he was wounded, and told how they would run so many yards, then throw themselves down using their metal helmets as a shelter, told it in much the same way that a boy learning football would have explained the rules of the game. Then he told me about getting wounded, how a dumdum bullet had got him in the left ankle, how he had calmly sat down in a deep puddle up to his neck, and with his bayonet cut out the terrible thing as he had been told it would mean infection. He kept the dumdum as a memento, had it in a tiny silk bag, and put it in my hand to see. After tying up the wound he had hopped on after his mates, but was hit by an ordinary bullet in the right thigh, and could no longer move. But he said the saddest thing he had seen was rows and rows of trenches, according to his gestures dug in scallops, in which young boys of good Chinese families had been left, not only chained together, but pegged to their places so that they could not move. The Japanese could not understand why no one ran from the trenches as they came up. When they looked down they saw these boys all crouching, wringing their hands in supplication, for they had been told that the Japanese took no prisoners, and even in telling it my house man nearly wept, and he said that all the Japanese simply let the tears roll down their cheeks, as they cut the boys free, and pulled them out. The boys had had nothing to eat for three days, so the Japanese fed them from their own small rations, and took all 600 back with them, where the boys did everything they knew how to show their gratitude, and even asked to fight with the Japanese against the Chinese.

This of course is only one incident, but in all the Japanese papers the number of prisoners has often been stated, as well as many pictures of prisoners at work. When it was stated in the British Parliament that the Japanese slaughtered their prisoners, the Japanese Government made a formal protest that it was untrue.

War is a terrible thing, but it has seemed to me that the blind and unreasoning hate which has made it impossible for Japan to make itself understood in any way, is a terrible thing for Christian countries and people to have allowed to grow, and I wish to congratulate you on your fairness of spirit that would publish the little article about a visit to a Japanese family, as it is the first article during the last year which has not expressed hatred which I have seen.

(MISS) ELIZABETH FENNO UPTON
Iruma Gun., Saitama Ken, Japan

## The Wide Horizon

### On Being FOR Something

By Pearl Strachan

ITS icy breath was on my throat. I pushed the book of sonnets from me, with an impatient, "Pshaw! What place has poetry in this torn and bleeding world?" And then I caught sight of a friend across the table, in the midst of all argument chaotic, mentally remote from all the rest of us, deep in a poem he was composing on the back of a menu card. I felt the chill claws of despair release their grip on me. I was saved. His poem was probably no good, but he was writing it, and loving it, and I was grateful. It was a narrow escape.

All week I had been listening to persons who were against things. First Phyllis Bottome appeared on the scene, in vigorous contempt of Chamberlain's policies and the partitioning of Czechoslovakia. The subject of international politics powdered the air like rifle shots, at a literary tea. My inquiry of the Duchess of Atholl regarding her once-loved pastime of musical composition seemed out of time and place as she confessed there was no opportunity for such pursuits just then and turned her attention to the more vital theme of keeping Franco from victory in Spain. Through the rattle of thick dishes in the restaurant where I sat I listened to bitter denunciations from those around me. Their faces, in the dim light, were gray and heavy, with close-knit brows and lips compressed.

They were vigorously against and only automatically for anything. While they perhaps excused their agitation over the Sudeten question by an incidental sympathy for the Czechoslovakians, their fundamental emotion was one of hatred. They were torn by the injustices of non-intervention on the side of Spanish Loyalists and furious at the intervention on the rebel side, but the majority of those present, it seemed to me, were primarily burning with revenge upon the Fascists.

They were earnest, they were sincere. They were prepared to sacrifice the little luxuries which might easily be theirs, prepared to eat cheap food and eliminate all amusement, to work every available hour of the day or night, to don uniform and get into the trenches to demonstrate how much they were against. They were dry-lipped and unhappy, this little group, for they were deliberately driving all beauty from their lives. They had gone beyond the point of serving for a cause. They had begun to regiment themselves into the ranks of the "againsts." Only the youth pencilling across his menu card showed any serenity or peace. I grabbed my book of sonnets, and ran.

What I needed at that moment, I felt, was poetry. What the world needed was poetry. We were all losing the loveliness of life. I read through the sonnets and picked up translations from the Oriental poets. Like rain on the heels of a sulphurous drought came the verses of the eleventh century Chinese, Wang An-Shi:

> Silence reigns where sound has been;
> Chill the breeze, half soft, half keen;
> While the moon through sleepless hours
> Shifts dark blossoms up the screen.

And like a trumpet call to life again rang the words of Omar al-Khayyam:

> Awake! for morning in the bowl of night
> Has flung the stone that puts the stars to flight:
> And lo! the hunter of the east has caught
> The Sultan's turret in a noose of light.

Shelley, in his essay on poetry wrote, "the world would have fallen into utter anarchy and darkness, but that there were found poets among the authors of the Christian and chivalric systems of manners and religion, who created forms of opinion and action never before conceived; which, copied into the imagination of men, became as generals to the bewildered armies of their thoughts."

In the same work he also has declared, and those who would turn upside-down the existing order of a democratic form of government should take special note, "For the end of social corruption is to destroy all sensibility to pleasure; and therefore it is corruption. . . . Poetry ever communicates all the pleasure which men are capable of receiving: it is ever still the light of life. . . ."

If there is anything I am against at the moment it is this stark figure of condemnation that stalks through the world demanding the sacrifice of all that gives grace and color to daily life. I am thankful for the poet who scribbles on his menu card and in all the clamorous againstness makes time to be happily and imperturbably for that which "is ever still the light of life."

### Mirror of World Opinion

#### Billions for Pleasure

WHEN we stop to consider the billions spent on vacation travel and the billions spent on other pleasures, . . . we find that there is still a good deal of water in the well and that the most effective "pump-priming" is that done by business itself.

This is still a wealthy nation. It has an enormous reserve, not only of wealth but also of human ingenuity and resourcefulness. There is, therefore, a hope not just for the one-third who spend lavishly on vacation travel, but for that other one-third of whom we have heard so much who still await a revival in business and industry.—*Minneapolis* (Minn.) *Tribune.*

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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BOSTON, OCTOBER 26, 1938

# State of the Nation—1938

### *By Erwin D. Canham*

*The chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau has recently completed a zig-zag trip across the continent and back, mostly by motorcar, investigating and writing about a wide variety of national problems.*

THE UNITED STATES is greater than any of its problems. To know the country is to have faith in it, to be impressed by its achievement, to be aroused by its challenge, and to be entirely cognizant of the tasks that remain to be done. These are my main conclusions arising from 15,000 miles of inquiring travel across the American continent in the summer and fall of 1938.

I cannot tell which are the finest, American people or the things they have achieved. I remember days in the saddle, back in August, with a fine philosopher and Christian gentleman—a rancher—who had faith in America and confidence in its future, because he spent most of his days out-of-doors and knew nature's decencies. I remember the party of impoverished migrants, their jalopies tied over with mattresses and pots and burlap sacks, who lent us gasoline on the desert and helped us out of an awkward predicament. I remember the rustic proprietor of a filling station in New York State who didn't want to take the odd pennies on our gasoline and oil bill. I remember the cheery greeting of westerners in restaurants or filling stations or roadside cottages: "Hurry Back." After two months of traveling, encounters with hundreds of people under all sorts of circumstances, I cannot recall a single real discourtesy. Yes, perhaps the greatest thing about America is the Americans.

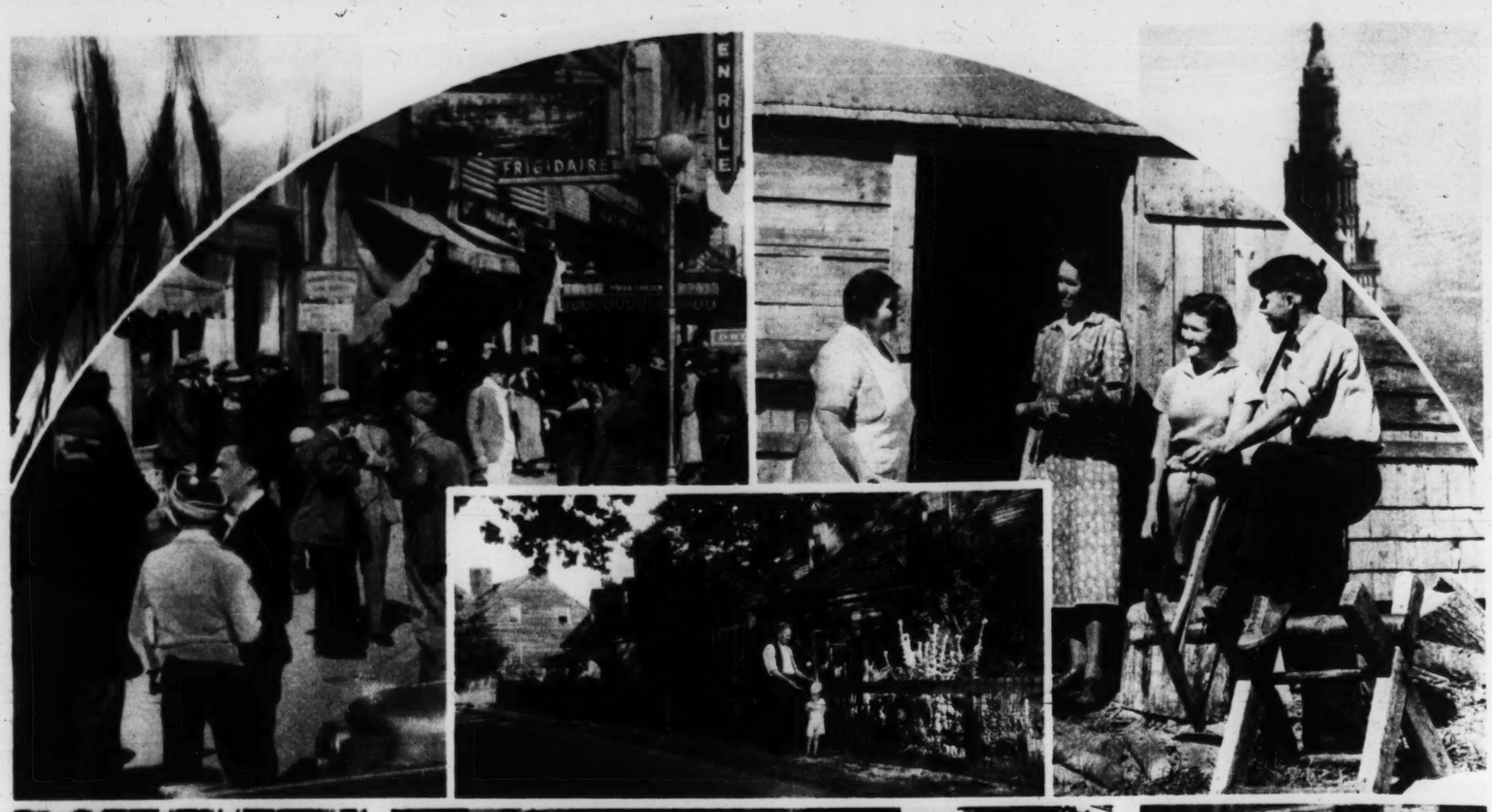
So here is a summary of the state of the nation, as it seems to me from observation and some study, in cities and towns, along highways and on farms, in the forests and on the desert. Here is what we saw:

Of the Shape of Things. There is dislocated economics in the United States: too many men and women are out of work. There are political futilities, and labor disputes, and civic corruption. But beneath all these outward things, there is great hope and mighty achievement.

The country is beautiful this year with abundant harvests. The cities, even in times like these, constantly being rebuilt with great civic structures, are finer than they have ever been before. All things are relative, and while the challenge of things-to-do rings out in the nation, the evidence of things-well-done is no less eloquent.

First comes the beautiful land, the good earth. It has been a magnificent year for growing things in most parts of the United States—a rare and rich year in fertility. It is hard to choose which harvests to describe: the fat, green dates hanging in their basket-like clusters in the desert-oases of Southern California; the glowing oranges in their dark foliage nearer the coast; the golden peaches shining on the trees in the Inland Empire of Washington; the dusky Concord grapes filling the air with heady fragrance along Lake Erie's shores; the scarlet apples on gnarled trees on the rocky hillsides of Maine.

Or the wheat harvest on the great plains, with the air smelling like fresh-baked bread and the piles of straw looking like the new loaf; or the corn in the shock, from Iowa to New England, ready for yellow Indian meal or to fatten hogs; or the abundant




J. W. Mangal, Public Works Administrator

THE GREAT AMERICAN PARADOX—RICH HARVESTS AND THE UNEMPLOYED. MAGNIFICENT ESTATES AND SLUMS ALL EXIST TOGETHER IN A LAND OF PLENTY

vegetables ripening everywhere—the squashes and cucumbers, beans and green corn, new-dug potatoes blushing pinkly, and all the rest of this succulent tribe; or the fat cattle themselves—the steers out on the range, the massive hogs in Iowa, the golden Guernsey cattle in Minnesota and Wisconsin, the pecking hens and strutting turkeys out in the stubble all across the rich midlands.

These constitute just a little corner of the American harvest—this harvest of 1938, for which any sensible people down through the ages of history would have given thanks to all the gods they knew. And where the good earth has been so lavish, cannot man show enough intelligence to safeguard what he has?

Then come the homes. Of course, we have a housing problem. But we also have millions of decent, fine homes—fitted with conveniences that kings lacked a generation ago—more millions of them than any nation ever had before. There is a lot of fresh paint about this year. All-weather roads, and magical radios, and new plumbing, and the devices electricity makes possible are certainly altering the conditions of living all over the nation.

Then there are the cities. Some of them are badly and wastefully governed, but as sheer triumphs of modern organization they are magnificent. I think of so many splendid cities along the way: San Diego and Los Angeles and San Francisco, Portland and Seattle, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Des Moines, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Columbus, Cleveland—well, I have left out some of the finest. But each of them has its distinctive flair. Each has some notable architecture. Each has an art museum, each concert halls; each has fine schools and a university at hand; each has imposing public buildings, many of them new; each has shops that bring to housewives and businessmen goods fit for millionaires, at mass-production prices.

And then on the unpleasant, the challenging side: I could pick out tragic slums in most of these fine cities; I encountered families dragged into despair because of lack of work; I found some harvests where low prices made the crops scarcely worth picking.

But in the face of this adversity, people were striving magnificently. The crops were being picked and marketed, such jobs as were available—private or governmental—were being done and the WPA has spread across the land solid monuments to its craftsmanship as well as some of its blunders. Model improvements in slum conditions are to be found in every big city.

So much, then, for the shape of things—for the shape of things in an America that has produced magnificent material achievements — outward monuments with an inward challenge.

Of Things Within. Getting behind the façade of material achievement, it must be frankly written that the American people as a whole seem to be uneasy, uncertain, drifting at anchor. They are, by that very token, waiting for leadership. The time is long overdue for a great national crusade, a vital American movement, toward sensible co-operation between the groups now lined in hostile ranks. National unity is the imperative challenge.

On the one hand, President Roosevelt has apparently still an impressive majority of popular support. I stood beside his special train on a warm July day in Arkansas, this summer, talking with an old man. "That's the best friend we have in the world, right there on that train," said the old man, his faded eyes lighting with a gleam I have witnessed for six years and in all parts of the nation.

But equally impressive is the hostility to President Roosevelt. I move in ordinary, middle-class circles, socially—with newspaper people and old college friends, and so on. I do not think I encountered, socially, half a dozen wholehearted supporters of the President among such groups all summer long. I think a poll among the upper middle-classes, among business and professional men, and even reaching down into small storekeepers, would show an amazingly high anti-Roosevelt sentiment. And everybody knows the emotions of the brokerage houses, the banks, the bar associations, the Pullman cars, and the clubs.

Yet the nation must be run with the co-operation of all these people. Real progress can only be made when the interests of all are reconciled. Maybe it is necessary to go through a period like the last six years, when the political power of the underprivileged is waved like a big stick, giving stern warning to the "Haves." But the time comes—and it may now be here—when a co-operative settlement, based on agreement, is the only way to consolidate gains and continue progress.

Doubtless the "Haves" have been most to blame—have resisted gradual progressive reform down the years, until the New Deal—that expression of the "Have Nots"—ran wild and lost all thought of co-operation. Doubtless the "Haves" must accept some fundamentals, among them: That collective bargaining must be genuinely recognized and practiced, which is not now the case; that the machine age of mass production must pay retirement pensions to all its victims, which means social security; that government must be of the people, of all the people, and not against the people—an instrument to be used, not fought.

The issue is between sensible co-operation, or sharpest extremism. Things do not stand still. Unless directed into a sound middle way, the present uncertain mood of the American people is going to evolve to one extreme or another. In one lies authoritarian intervention of political leaders greater than has yet been dreamed of; in the other direction is black reaction and authoritarian rule by economic rulers. In between lies truly representative government.

America's task is not only to save political and economic democracy for herself, but for the world. That is the challenge appearing to the people of the United States in this year of uncertainty. I can think of no better statement of the case than these words of Graham Hutton, editor of the London Economist, in the Atlantic Monthly:

"The English economist visiting the States must confess to an utter inability to comprehend what political passion keeps the disarrayed Republicans and the discomfited Democrats, the embittered businessmen, and the unenviable Administration from joining forces in a national effort of co-operative reconstruction. . . . The demand for a new order in America is clamant and comprehensible. And only Americans themselves can produce that order. . . . The United States came into existence by moving forward faster than its kin. It cannot belie its nature. It can only go forward. If it tries to back up, it will fall a prey to internal convulsions, disintegrate, collapse. That is why the eyes of the younger generation in England and in Europe are tending more and more to focus upon the United States. It may well be that in America, and not in England, the destinies of democracy and of its citizens' economic functions will be ultimately decided."

Of Things Political. The by-elections of 1938 have already shown two significant portents: that there is a vast reservoir of voters who are attracted by pension promises, and the increasing likelihood that President Roosevelt is the only New Dealer who can be nominated for the presidency in 1940—if he can be. The pension reservoir has been tapped in states as various as Maine, Florida, Texas, and California. The President's purge attempts have shown that he cannot transfer his political mantle to others, and have guaranteed that the next Congress will be insurgent if it gets half a chance.

The threat of what Congress may do—of the next two Roosevelt years, black with prospective deadlock and dispute—puts the onus on the President again. He could furnish the leadership written of above—could turn toward a government of all the people, rather than of a sharply defined class, the have-nots. That way would lie his chance of conciliating Congress, where rank-and-file Democrats are eager to feel again the penetrating warmth of Mr. Roosevelt's political magnetism. But in time past he has been a crusader, not a consolidator.

Meantime, with Republicans likely to have heartening victories in numerous states: some 50-odd House seats; half a dozen new GOP Governors; a few new Senators; the balance of two-party government is more nearly restored, and the opposition party gets nearer the day it can produce strong leadership and take over the reins again.

Remains one threat—and it is no afterthought. Is the 1938 election a free election? Will 1940 be free? And 1944? The results this year may help to show whether a vast dependent class has been built up, by WPA and subsidy in its various hydra-heads, threatening all future free elections here. But I do not believe that the American voters, even if once bought, remain bought long. I have, as you may have gathered, a great faith in the Americans.

# An Entente That Works for Peace

## *France and England's Disregard of Ideological Obstacles Seen as a Means of Reaching the Munich Agreement With Germany and Italy*

By Sisley Huddleston

ALREADY THE NEW Franco-British Entente has justified itself as a partnership for peace. It refused an alliance for war. For the Entente disregarded ideological differences which separated it from the Berlin-Rome axis and decided to enter into negotiations at Munich. By this bold act Europe was saved from destruction.

Civilization is now safe if dictators and democrats will refrain in future from criticizing each other's political doctrines and realize that they are forced to live together in the same world. Nothing could be more helpful than cessation of the violent verbal campaign against particular governments and a meeting, instead, on a common ground of human welfare.

The whole world shrank appalled from the hideous consequences of fomented hatred; and in the joy of an assured peace France and England amazingly joined in eulogizing the parts played by Italy and Germany in helping to avert a catastrophic conflict. The reactions toward reason have been sudden and complete.

Nevertheless, chief credit must go to France and England. Without their unison war appeared to be certain. With it, possibility of European peace returns. Because I was convinced that the great popular Franco-British demonstrations of friendship a few months ago in Paris were directed against no other country or any other political systems than democracy, I applauded.

Here were the foundations on which the new Europe could be built. If two countries could agree, why not four? And if four, why not more? The conclusion of the entente was not a challenge or proclamation of hostility. It was the beginning of an overdue European reconciliation.

This faith has quickly borne fruit. The Entente Cordiale of France and Great Britain, solemnly renewed in the visit of the British sovereigns to France in September, proved to be a decisive factor in the issue of war and peace. When first the Entente Cordiale was announced in 1904 it helped to stabilize Europe for 10 years. That earlier entente eventually failed, because it was regarded by Germany as an instrument for her encirclement.

* * *

If today the Franco-British bloc had crystallized in opposition to the Italo-German bloc the result would have been again disastrous. Happily the Entente was this time conceived as the first step in a united approach to an understanding with Germany and Italy. My interest in European politics began with the making of the Entente, and the events that led up to it are vivid in memory. Never, perhaps, had the relations of France and England been worse than they were in the early part of the long tenure of office as Foreign Minister of that strange, strong-willed man, Théophile Delcassé. The interests of the two nations were everything divergent. They were at loggerheads in Egypt and in Morocco. In Siam and in Persia they were antagonistic. When Captain Marchand arrived at Fashoda and planted the tricolor flag, there was serious danger of a clash. The sympathies of France for the Boers in the South African War were expressed vigorously, and the British were mocked and insulted.

After all, it is not easy for Anglo-Saxons and Latins to understand each other: their temperaments, their traditions, their ways of thinking, are radically different. Yet when Delcassé became convinced that the division of France and England inevitably meant the domination of Germany on the Continent, he resolved to bring the old quarrel to an end.

It required courage and perseverance. The stupid legend that the two countries were "natural enemies" had taken deep root. There had indeed been frequent wars, and France found England in her path whenever she aimed at colonial expansion. Yet, little by little, the big little man in the Quai d'Orsay quietly removed the obstacles to an accord. In 1903 King Edward VII visited Paris.

Wide World

British Royal Family Cements Bond Between Their Empire and France. Above: Queen Elizabeth and President Albert Lebrun Before Australian War Memorial at Villers-Bretonneux. Below: King George Honors France's Unknown Soldier Before the Arc de Triomphe

Fears lest he be badly received turned out to be unfounded; the British monarch was popularly acclaimed. Two months later President Loubet went to London. It will be remarked how closely history repeats itself—although on this occasion there are, as between France and England, no outstanding problems that arouse deep feelings.

Lord Lansdowne and Delcassé, Sir Eldon Gorst and Paul Cambon, worked at the elaboration of the document that was, chiefly, to give England a free hand in Egypt and France a free hand in Morocco. This document had little more than a technical diplomatic character. It indicated no alliance of France and England. Its scope was narrowly limited, and France persistently complained of British unwillingness to implement the Entente Cordiale by common military preparations.

With their logical habits of mind, the French could not believe that the British would fulfill unwritten engagements that were not consummated in a military plan. The British felt it impossible to pledge themselves to a particular course of action in hypothetical circumstances. They must be trusted to do the right thing at the right time. The French like everything specified in advance—every contingency foreseen. The British prefer to wait and see—they consider it is impossible to make provision for all possibilities. In this lies the chief difference between the French and the British mental attitudes. The French try to crystallize situations; the British try to keep them fluid.

Nevertheless, the French have, by experience, come to appreciate the British method. There are those who pretend that if there had been a rigid Franco-British alliance in 1914 there would have been no war. That is, of course, pure speculation. What is certain is that the moment France needed help the British gave it far more generously than any Frenchman could have anticipated. There was no careful examination of documents, no minute analysis of commitments.

It was as if they agreed that aid which is given only grudgingly, because it is promised in some agreement, is not worth much. Indeed, diplomatic ingenunity can always find a flaw in the texts. Far better is that aid which is accorded spontaneously and wholeheartedly in a just case.

THE MAP MAKERS International News

Now it should be observed that the Entente Cordiale, though it may have postponed, did not avert the World War. All kinds of reasons can be plausibly put forward; but the chief reason is that, as policy worked out, Europe was split into two hostile camps. On one side was the so-called Triple Alliance—which, let it not be forgotten, included Italy as well as Austria and Germany—and on the other side was the so-called Triple Entente, for France was already linked with Russia. The two camps glared at each other, and hardly wanted to agree. There was then no question of "ideological" distinctions. The Tsar was on one side and the Kaiser on the other. It was not easy for the British—as I remember well—to associate with an Absolutist Russia; and Republican France could only accept the combination for imperious military purposes. Surely it is curious that there should be a similar lining-up today, and that an effort should be made to justify it by a supposed affinity of political thinking—about which grave reservations should be made. Now the same causes may have the same results unless there is a deep resolve—as I believe there is both in France and England—to bring the Paris-London "axis" into friendly contact with the Rome-Berlin "axis."

* * *

Therefore the mistake must not be made—nor is it likely to be made—of regarding the Entente as exclusive—as merely a challenging reply to an existing Entente or Alliance. Too much stress cannot be laid on the assurances given by King George VI and by President Albert Lebrun, in their official discourses, that they are anxious to extend the understanding to include Italy and Germany. This does not mean that there should be a Western accord which would purchase peace in Western Europe at the price of an abandonment of Eastern Europe.

There have already been more or less forcible revisions of the treaties, and there will be more. It is a pity that they were not undertaken by the League of Nations. It is a pity that they came only after Germany had recovered her strength. Yet we cannot complain that the blunders of 1919 should be rectified; and it is our own fault if we waited until pressure was put upon us and menaces were heard. What cannot be permitted is revision by violence.

The fundamental duty of France and England is, then, to guide Europe toward peaceful revision, toward an acceptable readjustment. Nothing would be more deplorable than a conviction that war is "inevitable," and therefore that France and England are definitely ranged against Italy and Germany, with Russia playing a doubtful role. The object of the new Entente is to institute a policy of mediation and of moderation. Anything which tends to divide Europe into two hostile groups is lamentable. Anything which tends to bring about a rapprochement is to be welcomed.

Thus the value of the new Entente does not lie in the fact that it improves Franco-British relations as such—they scarcely stood in need of improvement. Its value lies in the hope that these two countries mean to work together for peace with all the European powers. They are not seeking to pit their strength against the strength of others. They are not trying to show that the Democrats can stand up to the Dictators. They are endeavoring to discover what are the possible conditions of friendly international existence in the European framework. This is an Entente for peace—not for war. It is not a demonstration of defiance, but of good will. It strives for reconciliation and cooperation, not for separation and rivalry. So is it intended, and so it should be regarded and encouraged.

# Steel Boulevard

## *Fast Trains Today Demand Modern Rails, and New Processes Have Developed Tracks That Are Continuous and Also So Tough That They Seem to Endure Almost Any Punishment*

By Herbert B. Nichols

Wide World, Fred G. Korth

MILES OF JOINTLESS RAILS IN STORAGE—THEY WILL ELIMINATE MILLIONS OF CLICK-CLACKS IN RAILROAD TRAVEL. (Below) METALLURGY MAKES CRULLER OF STEEL RAIL WITHOUT A FRACTURE

RAILROADS TODAY are enjoying a comeback in the transportation industry which rivals progress of earlier days when their greatest competitors were sailing ships, canal barges, and the pony express. The public knows—because railroad activities are so often in the news these days—that much credit is due to more comfortable and faster trains and lower rates.

But the whole story is by no means found in new rolling stock between Maine and California. Speed and comfort without safety would be idle goals, and when safety is mentioned the rails themselves are important.

Their efficiency is often taken for granted by the layman, yet the story of modern steel track is marked by steady improvements gained only by persistent research. Announcing a new locomotive, it's easy to talk about better brakes, greater power and speed, streamline design, efficiency of operation or the new whistle; but describing a prosaic rail, its molecular pattern, cross section design, and such technically improved qualities as the hardness and durability of the steel, is apt to be rather dull reading.

* * *

For this reason, the requirements of rails are probably often underestimated. Upon the single small contact of one wheel with a rail, even though the train be standing still, may depend the support of as much as 36,000 pounds.

More than $1,000,000 is being spent by the United States Steel Company to produce the latest development in safe, fast railroading by fashioning steel rails that will stand up under tomorrow's traffic. Metallurgists find that relaxation is of value to the inanimate rail, tending to give it longer life through resistance to the rigors of service. Such "relaxation" is brought about through "Brunorizing," a process developed by research engineers of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation.

Like a tennis player failing to relax and suffering defeat because of tense muscles, a rail may squander its strength by harboring tenseness in the form of dual internal stresses, one working against another. Such stresses can possibly cause microscopic internal flaws.

Relaxation in a rail is conducive to longer life because it delays "fatigue," which is the metallurgical term again indicating the validity of the athlete analogy. Fatigue may ultimately result in a transverse fissure in the rail. In the "relaxed," or Brunorized, rail, the internal stresses are minimized so that a vastly smaller proportion of the total rail strength is accounted for by fruitless pulling and pushing within the rail and a high proportion of the strength is available to resist the fatigue of repeated loads under the wheels.

* * *

Brunorizing, which was named for the inventor, the late John Brunner, and combines with the metallurgical term "normalize," is a process of reheating which relaxes the rail, much as a rubdown and hot shower relaxes the athlete.

A rail is shaped from a large block of fine steel which is rolled at a high temperature. At this heat the steel is composed of many minute crystal grains held together with a tenacity even greater than that within the grains themselves. During cooling, a rail or any piece of steel must be cooler outside than it is within. Furthermore, steel acts like mercury in a thermometer, expanding with the heat and contracting with cold. Thus the difference in temperature in a cooling rail tends to produce different lengths and dimensions setting up high stresses which reach a maximum when the rail has cooled.

Brunner's method ingeniously halts the cooling and stress building before it becomes serious, and then reheating equalizes the temperature again, wipes out the stresses and never again allows them to build up to high values.

Other rail problems, notably the annoying clickety-click of train wheels over numerous joints, may be doomed to eventual extinction in the march of research. Steel usually contracts and expands with the switch from one season to another, with the result that in a regulation 39-foot rail there is a difference in length of one half to three quarters of an inch.

And if a 39-foot rail changes that much, what would happen to rails a half mile or more long? They might be expected to change by upwards of 22 inches at different times of the year, but recent experiments have shown that such is not the case. Apparently they shrink only about the same as the 39-foot rails and so, much longer rails, perhaps continuous welded rails, may be in order for the future. The answer, according to engineers, is in the spike fastenings. Apparently the spikes actually hold the rails tight enough to prevent them from sliding back and forth as they might without this support.

Then there is the "batter" problem. Wheels leaving one rail and impacting the next produce a hammering effect. A correlated feature of the Brunorizing process takes account of this particular severe action of heavy trains, by hardening the rail ends. This is accomplished by applying an air blast at the end of the rail at Brunorizing temperature. The extra hardness gradually tapers off, until some four inches from the rail-end the normal hardness is reached. In this way there is no soft zone between the hard end and the normal rail, a condition which would always result if the cold rail were especially heated for end-hardening.

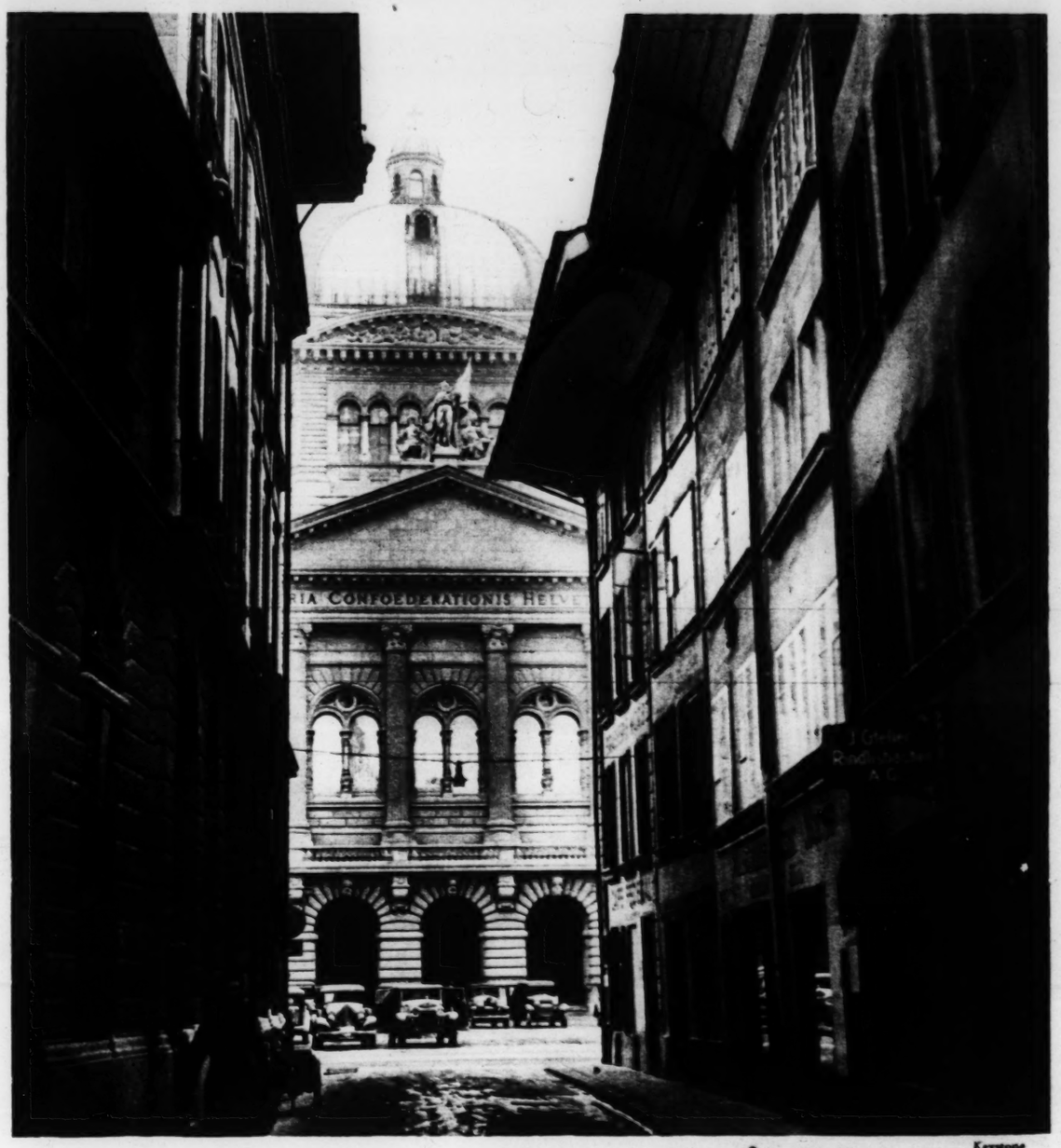
Brunorized rails have been tested for superiority by 23 railroads in 32 locations, selected to include all types of conditions. Such rails must be observed for years in track to evaluate their quality, for they give long service, but in the testing laboratory, trial time can be shortened to a few hours. Rails under test can be submitted to exaggerated hardships and conclusions reached very quickly as to fundamental properties.

The so-called drop-test involves a great projectile-like weight hoisted up 20 feet above the rail and dropped upon the mid-point of a six-foot rail section supported near the ends. This is repeated many times until the sturdy rail is bent, but not broken. Another test is the cold twist, in which 19 feet of Brunorized rail are given three complete twists. Like the fine tool steel of which the rail is made, it is something of a spring as well, for in the twist test the actual turning is 3½ revolutions, the rail recoiling half a revolution when twisting is discontinued.

# Democracy in the Swiss Manner

## *Giuseppe Motta, Long a Leader in Switzerland's Government and in the League of Nations, Regards Unity as the Key to His Country's Well-Being*

By Kees Van Hoek




Keystone

MINORITIES HOLD NO TERRORS FOR SWITZERLAND—IN THE PARLIAMENT AT BERNE, GERMANS, ITALIANS, SWISS, AND FRENCH UNITE UNDER DEMOCRACY. LEFT: GIUSEPPE MOTTA, SWISS FOREIGN SECRETARY

SWITZERLAND IS ONE COUNTRY which knows few problems other than the ups and downs of economic competition, I reflected as I waited in the ante-room of the Federal Palace at Berne.

When a commissionaire had ushered me into the study of Giuseppe Motta, chief of the Federal Political Department, as the Swiss Foreign Secretary is officially called, I could not refrain from testing my views as to this absence of serious problems.

"Surely," I insisted, "the Anschluss upset Switzerland?"

"It did in a way and yet it didn't really," Dr. Motta answered. Then he elucidated. "Of course, as we had lived with Austria in close neighborship and friendship one can understand the emotion with which our people see an independent state, so to speak overnight, liquidated. But instead of weakening our international position, the Anschluss must have strengthened us—as I think it has somehow helped clear the whole international situation. Switzerland's independence and neutrality have now become increasingly necessary for the maintenance of European equilibrium, to Italy no less than to France or Germany. Everyone can see that. Besides, the powers have given us solemn assurances in this respect of which the value is incontestable."

* * *

"Switzerland's mission in Europe," Dr. Motta went on, "has always been to defend the Alpine passes; in doing so Switzerland covers and protects vital frontiers of its big neighbors. The Swiss live in friendship with them all. I am sure that they harbor no designs on Swiss territory.

"You ask how Switzerland's relations are with Germany. Good! I am absolutely sure," the Minister underlined in tone and gesture the completeness of his feeling, "perfectly at rest.

"But if anyone should attack us—it would be a wanton crime as there would be no possible excuse—we should defend ourselves to the limit. Our people are unanimous. We have enlarged our defense budget from 70,000,000 Swiss francs to 120,000,000 Swiss francs, a great sacrifice for our modest state

finances. And we prolonged the training of our army, a real people's army. The Swiss citizen never forgets that he is a soldier, nor the Swiss soldier that he is a citizen.

"We are not militaristic, but we are a military nation, discipline has always been a Swiss characteristic—as I think it is with all mountain peoples. Never has the spirit in our army been so good as today. We have strengthened all our frontiers, a natural defense already in themselves—the Rhine, the Jura and the Alps. No power will find it worth while to try a short cut through our territory."

Mr. Motta was born at Airolo. His father was concessionaire of mail coaches down the St. Gotthard pass before the tunnel was built. Mr. Motta has grown up in an atmosphere of worlds that meet, in that constant coming and going of people and ideas, between North and South.

From his native Tessin he went to Fribourg, the French-speaking Swiss canton, and in Heidelberg he was graduated summa cum laude as Doctor of Law. Though Italian is the tongue which he speaks at home he can switch over into the French of a League of Nations speech or the German of a cabinet meeting at Berne, seemingly without even being aware of it.

When still under 40 he was elected Minister of Finance, and after having held that portfolio through the difficult war years the country entrusted him in 1920 with its foreign policy of which he is still in charge today. Five times in the meantime he was President of the Confederation, without relinquishing his departmental duties.

* * *

Our conversation dwelt on the esteem in which Swiss democracy is held in the world, how it is urged on other countries who find it difficult today to keep their houses in order.

"Swiss democracy is unique," Mr. Motta explained. "There is no historical parallel." The secret of its charm? The three greatest continental civilizations mix here—the grace and humanity of Italian ideology, crystal clear and generous French thought, and the methodic order and depth of German culture. The secret of its success? They equal each other, none can pretend that the other is inferior or less important. Centralization would make Switzerland impossible, the clash of different tongues, religions and characters would not hold out for a moment.

"We therefore do not seek unity of speech or race. We have of course our parties, but on great fundamental questions we think and feel alike.

"The necessity of a small state is unity. That unity need not exclude variety. Often I think," Mr. Motta continued, "that perfect unity in liberty can exist only in a small state without too deep a gulf between the rich and the poor. Switzerland has government by the people for the people, from the autonomous communal to the cantonal and the federal government.

"Take, for instance, our Referendum, the last word of the people on all matters of importance. Only a small nation has no desire to concentrate on the power of the state; the thing that matters is the well-being of the individual.

"Take our history. The Ur-cantons date from 1291, the present form of the Swiss state from 1803, and the constitution under which we live from 1874. Our Federal Council, the Cabinet, is elected for four years by the Federal Assembly, the National Council, our House of Commons, and the Council of the States. The Cabinet cannot be dismissed, it can only fail to be re-elected. Parliament cannot be dissolved. Whoever is elected as one of the seven Ministers has the post, so to speak, for life. Thus we have in a democratic state great stability and continuity of policy. When a minister is elected he ceases to be a party member for he becomes trustee for the whole nation."

Mr. Motta's dominant characteristic is vigor. His forehead and nose are almost classically Roman in an otherwise robust and square peasant face, engraved with countless little lines which in their play reflect his emotions. He has a humorous mouth and dark attentive eyes.

* * *

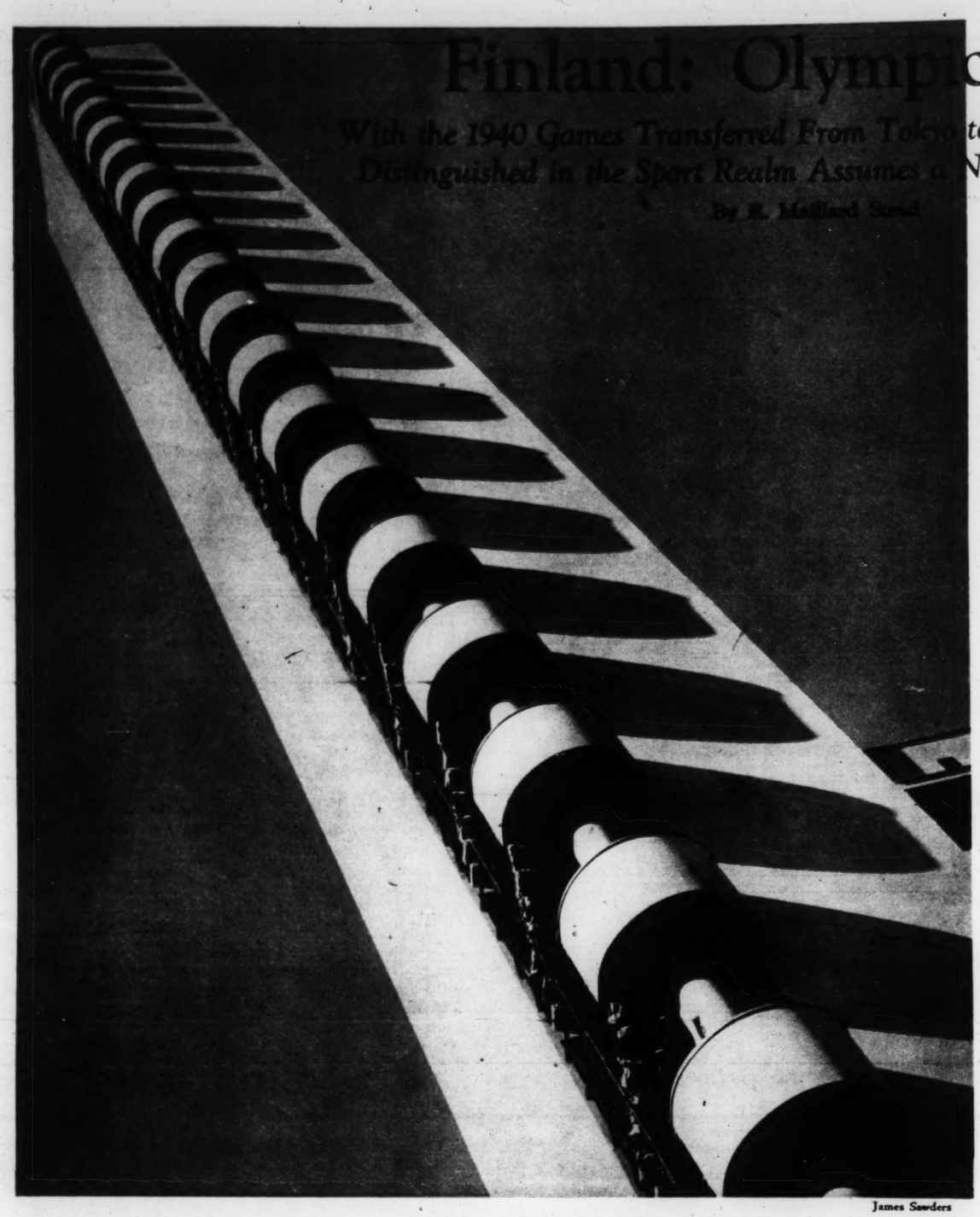
There is one record which fills Mr. Motta with some melancholy. Ever since the first Assembly of the League of Nations he has been Switzerland's chief delegate—besides having been once President of the Assembly. No one else holds such a record; no one is left of the statesmen of 1920. Mr. Motta therefore discusses the League frankly:

"No conscientious man can wish for the bankruptcy of the League. For small nations it is the only medium of influence on European politics. And I believe the balance of powers in Ententes and Pacts to be the more dangerous system. Since collective security failed we decided that economic sanctions are too dangerous in their implications for a small state, hence our desire to have Switzerland exempted. For this position the League has shown much understanding. Somehow the League is continuing to be useful until the day comes when, I believe, it can reassert itself."

# Finland: Olympic Host

## With the 1940 Games Transferred From Tokyo to Helsinki, a Land Long Distinguished in the Sport Realm Assumes a New International Role

By R. Maillard Sneed



James Sawders

STEPS OF SHADOW AND LIGHT—LEAD TO THE TOP OF FINLAND'S OLYMPIC STADIUM TOWER, WHERE GAMES CAN BE TELEVISED TO ALL PARTS OF THE NATION

TRANSFERENCE OF THE 1940 Olympic Games from Tokyo, Japan, to Helsinki, Finland's capital, "the White City of the North," takes them to a place where Olympics really matter. They matter there because to the Finns they symbolize, and have been made to play a part in, a successful struggle for political independence.

Finland, a lake-dotted timber country, is tucked away in a corner of Northern Europe, behind Norway and Sweden, so to speak, and resting against the little known part of Russia above Leningrad. The Czar's secret spies kept a very watchful eye and ready hand upon the Finns, and, when Finnish sports clubs began to come into being towards the end of last century, they were viewed with deep suspicion and treated accordingly. As a result, they developed a powerful retaliatory bias, and were to become a considerable factor in the events that led to the 1917 Declaration of Independence and the safe establishment of Finland as a Republic.

Since those days, successful participation in the Olympic Games—which provide an unrivalled opportunity for national self-portrayal—has been to the Finns almost a matter of duty to the State, discharged with all the patriotic intensity and thoroughness that are part of their national character.

Finland's Olympic victors are the best publicity-agents that this rather remote country ever had. Music-lovers know the works of the Finn, Jean Sibelius; students of modern architecture are acquainted with the name of the Finn, Eliel Saarinen; but almost every household in the world knows the name of the Finn, Paavo Nurmi, astounding distance runner.

The result of the Finns' solemn crusade in the Olympic Games, measured in terms of the medals they have won, is something to marvel at. Drawing upon a tiny population of about 3,500,000 they have enjoyed, proportionately, about 80 per cent greater success per million citizens than the United States. Since they made their Olympic debut at London in 1908, the Finns have borne away 69 gold medals for first places, 66 silver for second and 69 bronze for third. The bulk of these awards being for distance running, in which they hold nine of the world's records, field-events—throwing the javelin, especially—wrestling, and winter sports—four branches of competition to which Finns bring a special physical and temperamental aptitude, the legacy of generations of combat with powerful neighbors, stubborn wilds, the thin and barren soil, the long and severe winter.

* * *

Head and shoulders above all the rest in the great line of phenomenal distance runners who have borne the Blue and White flag of Finland on their breasts is Paavo Nurmi, popularly known as "The Phantom Finn." He revolutionized modern running theories by training himself to maintain an even pace throughout his races. Ordinary standards of athletic assessment do not apply to this extraordinary character, for he was a law unto himself. Frequently he made orthodox coaches throw up their hands in horror. As when he would stroll onto the track for the start of a race, unconcernedly munching an apple. Or limber up for a five miles race by trotting a steady two miles half an hour beforehand.

Never shall I forget the sight of him at the high noon of his heyday—at the Paris Games of 1924—striding round the Colombes Stadium track like an automaton, set for a certain pace. Carefully checking his speed by glancing at the stop-watch he carried in his hand, Nurmi won his dramatic series of races in a curiously detached, impersonal way. Instead of looking at his rivals, he looked at his watch. Knowing that, if he remained true to that, he would automatically rob opponents of their "final sprint" in runs which afforded them no breather, no opportunity to store up speed for the finish.

With his head back, his high hand carriage, his individualistic stride, he always looked to me somehow as if he were running down-hill, as if his feet (he put them down heel first) were pulling, rather than pushing, him. He had about him—off the track as well as on it—an aura of bleak equanimity. Applause never seemed to interest or gratify him. Photographers and reporters he avoided. He just did his stuff and walked away, breathing no harder than if he had run upstairs. Enigmatic, austere.

What a wonderful array of distance runners Finland has produced to be sure, since Hannes Kolehmainen—of the singularly gentle expression and most attractive smile—blazed the name of his country before the athletic world in 1912, with three victories at the Stockholm Games. Nurmi, Ville Ritola, A. O. Stenroos, Harri Larva, T. A. Loukala, Lauri Lehtinen, Vilmari Iso-Hollo, Gunnar Hockert, Ilmari Salminen, Erkki Tamila, M. Martellin and the rest.

* * *

Track and field athletics in Finland are splendidly taught and organized.

But distance running, field events, and wrestling are not the only sports in which the Finns are interested. During their short, hot summer, they play Long Ball, a derivative from America's national game, baseball. The game now played is actually a reformed type of King Ball, popular in Finland nearly half a century ago. They play soccer football, mainly in the cities, owing to the lack of proper turf fields elsewhere; they are very expert at rifle shooting and gymnastics; they cycle; they enjoy a limited amount of lawn tennis and golf. They delight to swim, fish, sail yachts, row boats and paddle canoes. And they rank among the world's finest skaters and skiers. A popular winter pastime of theirs is Bandy, the form of ice hockey played by teams of nine, with a small, round, lively cord ball.

The most celebrated winter sports center is Lahti, in the South, where the world's skiing championships were held in February this year, and the oldest is Kuopio in Central Finland, which has announced its preparedness to organize the Olympic Winter Games in 1940. But to find the highest and most imposing fell in Finland, you must travel 150 miles north of the Arctic Circle to Taivaskero (meaning "Heaven") a peak 2,692 feet above sea level—in lonely, mysterious Lapland, "Land of the Midnight Sun," where herds of reindeer wander and nomadic Laps live in tents.

The modern Olympic Games were instituted at Athens in 1896. They have been held since at Paris in 1900; St. Louis, 1904; London, 1908; Stockholm, 1912; Antwerp, 1920; Paris, 1924; Amsterdam, 1928; Los Angeles, 1932; and Berlin, 1936. The separate cycle of Winter Olympics did not come into being until 1924. Finland gained prominence in them right away, through the great speed-skating ace, Glas Thunberg. Finland has also won gold medals for skiing and figure-skating.

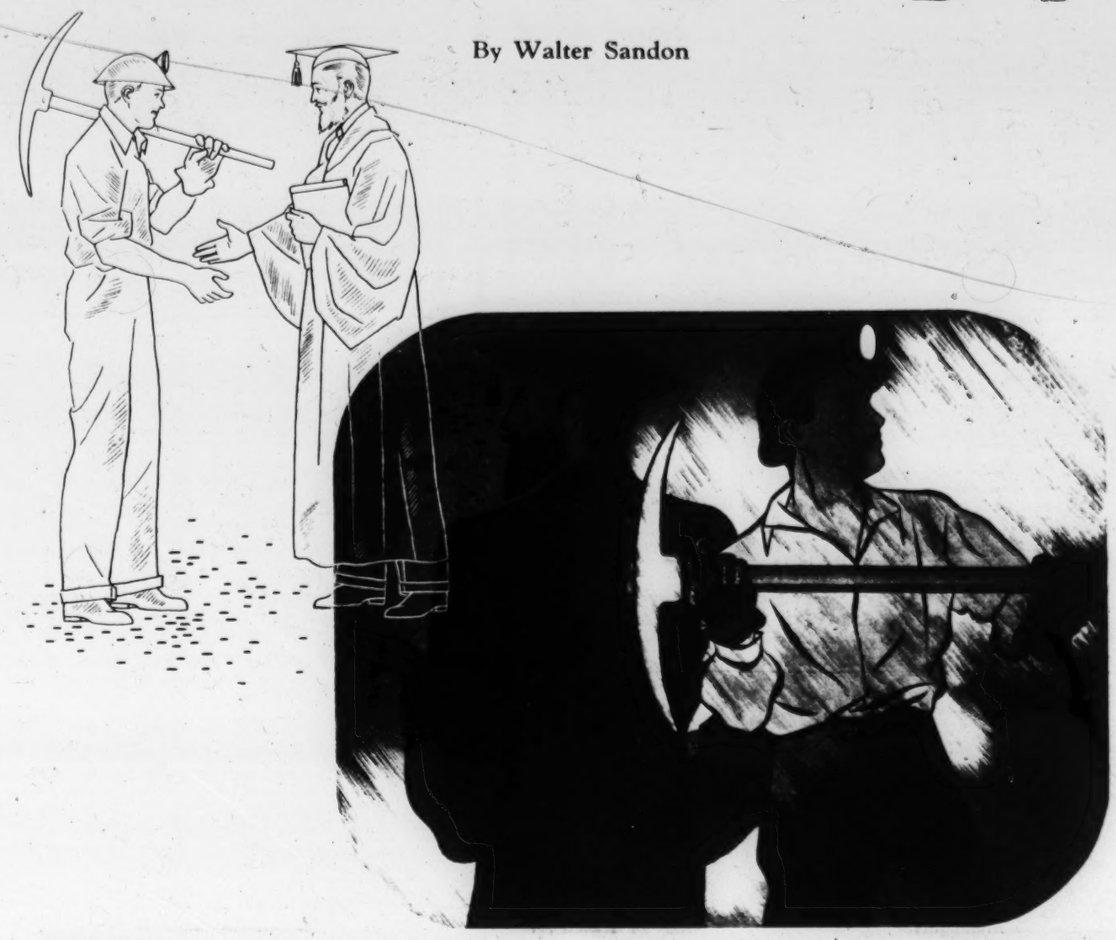
The vast detailed work of putting on such a show progresses rapidly. Fortunately, an up-to-date and easily enlargeable stadium with accommodation at present for 30,000 spectators was completed at Helsinki this summer—the President of the Republic, Kyösto Kallio, declared it open June 12—but a swimming bath of size will have to be constructed and the problem of housing thousands of visitors from abroad must be solved. A good many will be able to live aboard liners in Helsinki harbor.

Keystone

Paavo Nurmi, Finland's Greatest Runner—He Is Cast in the Tradition of the Marathon and That of His Nation's Devotion to Sport

# UNDERSTANDING

By Walter Sandon



WHY IS IT ASSUMED that because some people plead the vital need for raising the living and educational standards of ordinary humanity, they must be partisans of one or another of the political 'isms that seem to be demanding the same things?

Is there no justifiable reason for such demands other than a politico-economic one? For assuming that the political demand for these things be granted, what guarantee is there that it would result in peace and happiness?

There is clearly no guarantee whatever. For it is common knowledge that however wealthy men and women become, only a small proportion fail to desire still greater riches. And when modern education is considered, how many of the world's leading intellectuals and men of science have found in their knowledge of the world about them, the satisfaction and peace of mind that they once hoped to find there?

Undoubtedly a large proportion of the world-wide poverty is due to ignorance, yet with education as it is now understood, it matters not whether young people are sent to national schools or to the universities, there is no guarantee against the growth of mass ignorance any more than there is a guarantee that great wealth will assure human happiness. For the ignorance that produces poverty is ignorance of Life, and while that exists there can be no stable happiness in the world.

As a result of realizing these facts, there are people who, while desiring the establishment of an international minimum standard of living, are not interested in the removal of poverty merely as a victory for any particular political philosophy. But rather they support the seventh verse of chapter 4 of Proverbs which deals with the matter thus—"Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understanding."

* * *

Whoever saw that necessity sought to make it clear that the mere getting of wisdom—or what today is covered by education, physical science and politics—is not enough. And anyone can see the truth of that for himself today. For never before was there a time when education, the results of physical science, and the study of political theory, were so widespread as they are today. But how different the international state of affairs would be if men had understanding of each other and of the true nature of creation, and had a little less of that educational wisdom that has intensified, rather than decreased the conflict and economic inequalities within this politico-economic babel.

For understanding involves knowledge of absolute Principle. Without that knowledge wisdom is only theoretical. Yet such understanding is not to be found in the wisdom of modern business, or politics, or the schools. Each of these forms of human activity is composed of layers of tradition, theory and custom, which are grafted—so to speak—upon the human consciousness of existence in order to produce stockbrokers, sweeps, professors, miners, politicians and so on. Consequently the last thing that one is likely to discover under such a system, is that fundamentally he is *man* and a product of absolute Principle or Life.

Then it is not surprising that Christ Jesus once said "Follow me; and let the dead bury their dead"—Matt. 8:22. The demand seems illogical, for how can the dead bury their dead? And it is not until we understand that living man is something vitally different from the traditional stockbroker and the sweep, that we see the meaning of the Nazarene's saying.

Modern education and physics cannot explain that difference; neither do politics or economic wealth make the fact clearer. Therefore, is it surprising that there are people who desire to see the standard of education raised until it rests upon the understanding of the Principle of life, man and creation, in order that man shall also understand man, apart from the traditional miner, politician, American, German, Italian, Frenchman, Englishman, etc.

These lifeless surface individualities tend to hide man from man. That is, they hide the real man from himself, and keep him in a material mental vapor of desire, hope, fear, greed and patriotism, so that no matter if he be rich or poor in the economic sense, educated or ignorant in the intellectual sense, he can never escape from the unhappiness involved in this state of basic human ignorance.

* * *

For there can be no understanding between men; no permanent peace; no stable happiness, until men awake to the fact that man is a spiritual genus and not a variety of physical species.

Nationality, trades, professions and classes, are like so many suits of clothes which no more make the man, as someone once said, than a Miss Smith, becoming Mrs. Brown, in the least degree changes her real identity. For fundamentally she is neither Smith nor Brown.

When man is considered from that standpoint, how can his limits be defined? For instance, a department of the British Home Office lately stated that the modern child can look forward to an average of 20 more years of enjoyment of life than could his great-grandparents, which is intimating that it was ignorance that alone separated the great-grandparents from a like enjoyment of life. And also dealing with the subject of life enjoyment, the Swiss botanist De Candolle has estimated that the age of the famous yew trees at Fortingall, Perthshire, Scotland, is between 2500 and 2700 years.

In the face of the inference offered by such statements, why should politico-economic claims be deemed the most important reasons for raising the living and educational standards of all humanity?

Anyway, if you still have doubts, look up John 17:3.

# Beauty H

## San Francisco's 1939 Internatio
## the Orient, Fair Setting

Color Photos by Bates Creel

ONE OF THE SHINING ELEPHANT TOWERS FLANKING THE PORTALS OF THE PACIFIC, MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE EXPOSITION

SUPPOSE SOME MIGHTY magician of the story book were to set about conjuring up an ideal situation for a World's Fair. Before waving his wand and calling it into being, he might muse after this fashion:

"Yes, we must have water—lots of blue water. The ocean, perhaps, or better still, a spacious bay. Plenty of blue sky—same shade as the water. The whole show might be on an island. That's it! Make an island rise up out of the water! That's one of my best tricks. A fairy island covered with gardens and fountains and palaces. Leading to it, weave great web-like bridges of steel, so lofty that the mightiest ships may pass to and fro beneath them, churning the blue waters into white foam; so strong that trains and motors can flow across them in an endless stream.

"Turn bright golden sunshine onto the whole thing, then temper it with cool sea breezes and an occasional dash of white sea fog. Surround the island and the bay with ridges of green or tawny mountains, so that wherever the wondering visitor may look there will be a vista of sheer beauty, never twice the same, the lights and shadows changing every moment. Leave a gap in the hills, a sort of Golden Gate, opening up a boundless view of sea and sky. People like that. It leads them out of themselves, into realms of fancy.

"Throw an atmosphere of old romance about the whole thing. Memories of sailing ships, and gold rushes—a sort of reminder of the days of 'Forty-nine. Put in something of the bustle of a busy seaport. Fill the air with the smell of tar and hemp and copra and the evasive perfume of South Sea isles.

* * *

"It ought to be in the West, and have a tang of the Orient about it. It ought to be on everybody's far horizon, at the last frontier of civilization's forward march, yet looking out upon the most ancient lands and the most exotic peoples.

"I've got it! It ought to be in San Francisco Bay!"

And in San Francisco Bay it is—the Golden Gate International Exposition of 1939 which is rapidly taking final form, to open next February 18. It stands upon an island which has been called up out of the waters, even as the magician might have summoned it. Where three years ago the surface of the Bay stretched unbroken, has come into being a fairy city 400 acres in extent—a permanent island which, after serving as the site of the West's World's Fair, will become San Francisco's airport.

Already the big million-dollar air terminal building is completed, and houses the administrative offices of the Exposition. It was in the lofty semi-circular hall of this ultra-modern structure that President Roosevelt was entertained at luncheon last July, and made a speech in which he remarked that the things he saw about him had confirmed him in the opinion that when Westerners decided to do a thing, they proceed to do it better than anybody else. He told George Creel, United States Commissioner for the Exposition, that he intended to visit the Fair, and asked for a pass.

Pan American Airways are about to make the Exposition island—Treasure Island, it is called—the eastern terminus of their transpacific service. The big Clipper ships will shortly be landing and taking off from the lagoon beside the enormous hangar which will house them when they are in port. Arrivals and departures of these ships will be one of the featured attractions of the Exposition, and visitors will be able to watch the fueling and conditioning of the Clippers for their transoceanic flights.

Even in these days before the Exposition has opened, thousands of sightseers are flocking to Treasure Island every week. It is fascinating to watch this dream city taking form, to see a sandy waste being rapidly converted into a luxuriant garden. Some 4,000 big trees, gathered from San Francisco's famous Golden Gate Park and from nurseries, groves and orchards for miles around the Bay, are now firmly rooted in Treasure Island soil, having been transported by barges to their new location and skillfully set in place. Untold thousands of shrubs and plants have taken up a new abode here, and seem to like it.

* * *

Clubs and conventions meeting in San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley make a point of visiting the island and having lunch in these unusual surroundings, watching a city growing up around them, so fast that you can hardly recognize the same place from one week to another. It has become the fashionable thing to give parties on the island. College dances and club luncheons and dinners make the great hall of the administration building a gay, with th magic o before h on such left an memory the most (includin

Yet th the 1939 ful and fair. It an islan body of at that. comman land tha in the added t taking f in 1915 Bay Brid largest, with th The Ba tion, an full view be no d year's e than th now th

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AS THE ARTIST CONC EXPOSITION—CALIFOR

as well as a busy, place both by day and by night. When the Exposition is completed and opened, the fortunate pioneers who have visited the island in these early days can assume a superior attitude and say, " I saw it when . . ."

San Francisco set up a high standard for World's Fairs with its Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915. Thousands marvelled at the beauty of that fair. Its location just inside the Golden Gate, at the foot of San Francisco's beetling hills; the soft warmth of color of the exposition buildings,

# uty From the Ground Up

## 9 International Exposition Takes Form as a Garden City in the Bay, Portal of Fair Setting for a Romantic Story of History, Art, Industry and Trade

By Lewis Rex Miller

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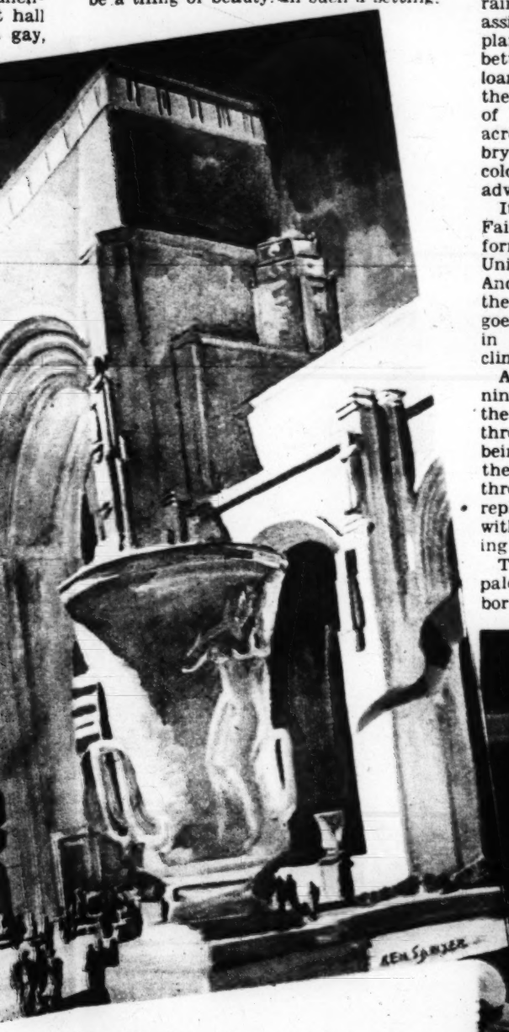
with their "travertine" finish; the magic of the lighting effects—never before had indirect lighting been used on such a large scale—; all these things left an indelible impression on the memory of many who still consider it the most beautiful exposition ever held (including the writer of this article).

Yet there is no doubt that the site of the 1939 Exposition is even more beautiful and striking than that of the 1915 fair. It is more novel, because it is on an island almost at the center of a vast body of water—and a man-made island at that. It is more beautiful because it commands a wider view of sea and land than the earlier exposition. And in the last few years there have been added to the landscape two breath-taking features which were not there in 1915: the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, by a big margin the world's largest, and the Golden Gate bridge, with the world's longest single span. The Bay bridge leads to the Exposition, and the Golden Gate bridge is in full view of Treasure Island. There can be no doubt that the location of next year's exposition is more spectacular than the earlier fair held on what is now the Marina.

Because of the natural beauty of the Exposition site, it has gone without saying that the Exposition itself must be a thing of beauty. In such a setting,



RTIST CONCEIVES THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT THE
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nothing but the finest in color and design could be appropriate. Beauty has been the watchword of the builders "from the ground up."

First there was the problem of making a flat sandbar into a garden. Anywhere but in California, the problem might have been insuperable. But here, where trees and flowers thrive beyond all calculation, the thing could not only be done, but it is being done in the grand manner. To begin with, the salt had to be washed out of the sand forming the island, which had been pumped up from the bottom of the Bay. Last winter turned out to be exceptionally rainy, and the rains were of great assistance in preparing the soil for planting. Just to make things grow better, some 80,000 cubic yards of rich loam have been brought on barges to the island and spread over the surface of the sandy earth. Already the 25-acre "Persian Prayer Rug" of mesembryanthemum is showing its bright colors, and the other gardens are well advanced.

It takes courage to open a World's Fair in the middle of February. California is one of the few places in the United States where it could be done. And as for opening at that season with the gardens at their best—that just goes to show there must be something in the Californian's talk about their climate.

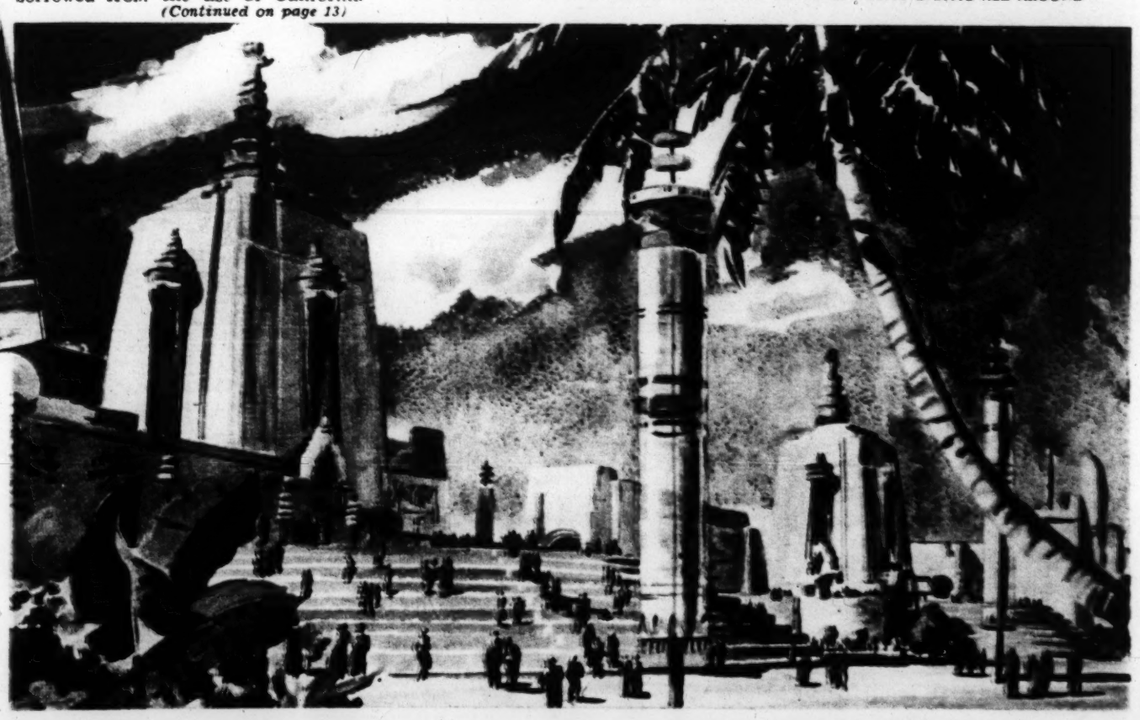
As the fair progresses through the nine and a half months of its duration, the flower gardens will undergo from three to four complete transformations, being renewed and replanted to keep them at their most attractive best throughout the successive seasons. Each replanting will be in complete harmony with the general color scheme prevailing throughout the Exposition grounds.

This color scheme derives from a palette of 19 colors, plus the use of gold, borrowed from the use of California

(Continued on page 13)

Fred Mac

ABOVE: SHADOWS AND SUNLIGHT ON ONE OF THE EXPOSITION'S COURTS. AT TOP: SOUTHERN END OF TREASURE ISLAND, WITH SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY BRIDGE IN BACKGROUND AND WATER TO REFLECT DAY AND NIGHT LIGHTS ALL AROUND



THESE ARE NOT THE POET'S IVORY TOWERS OF ESCAPE BUT THE TWIN TOWERS OF TREASURE ISLAND, SITE OF THE EXPOSITION, AND THE MOOD AND MANNER OF THE ORIENT IS STRONG IN THEIR ARCHITECTURE

# Among the New Books

## Problems of the Biographer—Travel and Reminiscence—A London Letter

**Jane Austen, a Life,** by Elizabeth Jenkins. Gollancz. 15s.
**John Gay,** by Phoebe Fenwick Gaye. Collins. 18s.
**In the Steps of Moses the Conqueror,** by Louis Golding. Rich & Cowan. 7s. 6d.
**Scarred Background,** by Nigel Heseltine. Lovat Dickson. 10s. 6d.
**Journals and Letters of Reginald Viscount Esher, Vol. IV, 1916–1930.** Nicholson & Watson. 25s.

LONDON

WHEN "PRIDE AND PREJUDICE" was first written, under the title of "First Impressions," it was rejected by the publisher in advance and unread. In the 16 years that followed Jane Austen rewrote her manuscript, and the publisher is always held to have done a service to literature. Such a service would be incredible today. The search for new novels has become frantic and it has a growing rival in biography.

* * *

But the problem before the young biographer is very different; anyone, as they say, can write a novel, but not everyone can find a subject for biography. The great names have been done and redone; and I am assured that those dozens of figures you see running their hungry fingers along the shelves of the London Library or trying to stave off sleep over the catalogues of the British Museum, in search of the untouched subject, might just as well give up. The untouched subject is useless. Queen Elizabeth, Lincoln, Napoleon, and Mary Queen of Scots—that is the requisite level. The gods and not the demi-gods. Your subject cannot be too familiar, nor too often done. The search is less a search for a subject than a search for the impudence to disregard everything except the obvious.

And even then you must remember that you live in a competitive world. Not a whisper to anyone. Never let yourself be seen "looking something up." There were two lives of Tom Moore last year within a few weeks of each other. And it can happen again. The only exception, where caution may be dropped, is with Napoleon. There are always two or three books on Napoleon every year and it does not seem to matter how many more there are.

I always like reading the author's opening apology, which has become de riguer in the preface of every new Life: the apology for doing again what has been done so often before. And I like the ingenuity of publishers. Blackies, for example, are doing a series of Lives of those who have received the Order of Merit since it was instituted in 1902. Hardy, Barrie, Lord Roberts, and Lord Kelvin are the first names. Miss Elizabeth Jenkins gets out of her difficulty with Jane Austen by calling her book a "Life,"—as if, without the inverted commas, it would not smell as sweet. She also claims that this is the first chronological life of her subject.

* * *

Though carelessly written here and there, this is a very sympathetic and clear-headed picture of Jane Austen, seen immersed as she preferred to be in the protective environment of her family. It was an eventless life, which is far from saying it was uninteresting; though it does mean, I'm afraid, that Jane Austen is as impenetrable as ever, for it is events which throw a deep light upon people. My own feeling, springing in part from an addiction to Jane Austen's view of life, is that she has suffered, as we all do, from far too sympathetic treatment. That, after all, was not her line; and I am not sure that we do not like her better in the snappy passages of Miss Mitford than in the devoted testimony of her family.

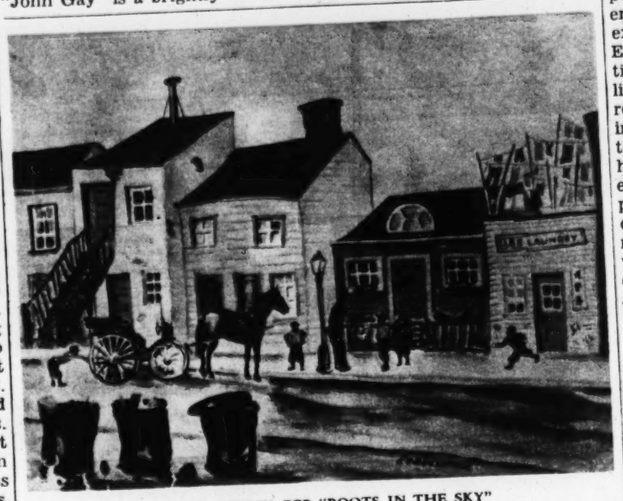
But, as Miss Jenkins truly says, the modest alofness, her refusal to come out and enjoy fame, and her immolation in the gentilities of Hampshire all point to Jane Austen's extraordinary integrity as an artist. I wish Miss Jenkins had not padded out the book with long examinations of the novels, but this is because I have a prejudice in favor of segregation of life from letters, and do not belong to the Janeite cult. This is certainly a book to read.

Miss Phoebe Fenwick Gaye's "John Gay" is a brightly written life of her ancestor. I liked the matter better than the style.

There are two interesting travel books: "In the Steps of Moses the Conqueror" is the tale of a sometimes daring and always entertaining journey through Palestine. Mr. Golding is outstanding as a writer about travel. "Scarred Background" is a young Englishman's journey in Albania, a vigorous, vivid book with an amusing sardonic humor running through it, and very ably written.

And finally there is the fourth volume of Lord Esher's "Journals and Letters" which covers the period 1916 to 1930. Lord Esher was one of those mysteries of public life, the born "man behind the scenes," the diligent intermediary, the detached adviser. A soldier's man, he is seen here chiefly defending Kitchener, Haig and Robertson from the politicians, arguing for the preeminence of the Western Front, explaining the French to the English and, after the war getting in touch with men like Smillie, the miners' leader, who, he recognized, would need guidance in the inevitable social changes the war had brought. Shrewd in his portraits, never unnerved by events, admirably judicious and precise in writing down a policy or a warning, he is excellent reading; and, of course, an invaluable source to the historian of the future. He had his blind spots. He was all for despotism in Ireland, for example. He has that lovely story of Sir Henry Wilson's about the two Connemara fishermen who were brothers, one of whom declared he was paid by the Germans to lay mines while the other was paid by the English to go out next day and take them up. They did quite well out of it.

V. S. PRITCHETT



JACKET DESIGN FOR "ROOTS IN THE SKY"

## Covenant in the Wilderness

**Roots in the Sky,** by Sidney Meller. New York: Macmillan. $3.

THE RABBI ELCHANAN DROBNEN read nothing but the prescribed literature of his race; if, however, he had ever chanced to read Emerson, he would have come across a perfect description of himself: ". . . the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude." Sidney Meller, in "Roots in the Sky," tells the story of Rabbi Drobnen's 40 years in the strangely crowded wilderness of America, during which time the gentle rabbi goes serenely on the only way he knows, the well-trod Orthodox path. In the midst of countless conflicts between the new and the old, he holds steadfastly and unquestioningly to the ideals which had been impressed upon him when he first began the study of the Talmud.

The record of these conflicts is told coincidently with the Rabbi's story; like swirling dust particles in a shaft of sunlight, the discordant elements in the Drobnen home and in the local synagogues are mercilessly exposed, while the Rabbi's fidelity and "perfect sweetness" shine in contrast. Rooted in the sky, unworldly, he and his wife, Chana, have nothing in common with those of their circle who succumb to the materialism rampant around them.

In the weaknesses of their own children, who manifest all the shortcomings of the proverbial perverse generation, the Rabbi and his wife see a solemn warning of the way in which the Orthodox faith is being undermined: there is Leo, worshipping money, and continually in trouble because of it; David, good at heart, but rudderless and bewildered; Irving, an unthinking shuttlecock; Miriam and Estelle, pathetic in their aimlessness, and lastly, Aba, who leaves his scholarly pursuits and flings himself into the labor struggle. Aba, fundamentally the most admirable of all the Drobnen sons and daughters, also has their greatest weakness. He realizes this when he voices the hope (in speaking of his parents): "If I could be as sure of anything, as they are of almost everything."

The Rabbi remains firm in his conviction that only an unswerving allegiance to his faith can provide his life with meaning, with both a direction and a goal. Equally imperturbable in the face of trials or good fortune, he never loses his inward peace. The rootless and confused younger generation present such a contrast to the Rabbi, they express such a discouraging amount of mental and moral weaknesses, that a twentieth-century *mene, tekel, upharsin,* is implicit throughout.

The book deserves commendation for the characters of Rabbi Elchanan and his wife; for its dignified and detailed descriptions of Jewish customs and rituals; for its obvious sincerity. There is an extraordinary lack of physical description, either of setting or characters, which may or may not be a defect; but the most distinct faults are the jerky narrative technique and the undue length of the book. However, these are superficial, and may be condoned by reason of the thoughtworthy content of the book considered as a whole.

M. W. S.

## The Book Window

**Myself When Young,** edited by the Countess of Oxford and Asquith. (London: Frederick Muller Ltd. 12s. 6d.). Childhood recollections of 14 "women of influence and achievement," sparkling account of the author "when young." Contributors include the Baroness von Hutten, Amy Johnson, Ethel Levey, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Sylvia Pankhurst, Maude Royden, Irene Vanbrugh, and Ellen Wilkinson.

**César Ritz, Host to the World,** by Mme. Marie Ritz (Lippincott, $3.50). Biography of a famous hotel man.

**Brown Hills,** by Judy Van der Veer (Longmans, $2). Further observations on country life by the author of "The River Pasture."

**The Polite Marriage,** by J. M. S. Tompkins (Cambridge University; Macmillan, $2.75). Eighteenth-century essays.

**Marvels of the Insect World,** by Jean-Henri Fabre (Appleton-Century, $2.50). Edited, annotated and translated by Percy F. Bicknell.

**Aid to Rhyme,** by Bessie G. Redfield (Putnam, $2.50). A third edition, revised and enlarged.

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# Shopping Comes to Your Door

## *Try This Convenient Way to Select Cosmetics and Toiletries in the Comfort of Your Home*

By Marilyn Mason

HAVE you ever stopped to think just how much energy and time you could save, how much downright comfort and convenience you could enjoy by doing an important part of your shopping right in your own living room?

And what kind of shopping could be more important to you, personally, than the proper selection of cosmetics and toiletries that help bring out your own feminine loveliness?

### Correct Selection Is The Key to Charm

There is one thing you must watch out for in choosing your cosmetics. Beware of the wrong colors. Guard against those shades of powder, rouge and lipstick which are not becoming to you, and which give you an unnatural "made up" look that detracts from charm.

Your individual type and coloring demand exactly the right color tones in your cosmetics if you are to achieve the most charming effect. The selection of your cosmetics and toiletries should not be made hurriedly and should never be left to guesswork.

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Women of Paris are famous for beauty which seems always fresh. Here is their secret. They have assortments of cosmetics brought to their homes so they may try different shades and fragrances, carefully and in comfortable privacy. That is the way they find the one correct combination of beauty aids that perfectly accents their charm and helps to keep them looking lovely.

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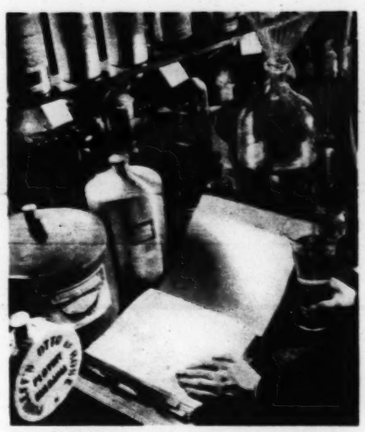

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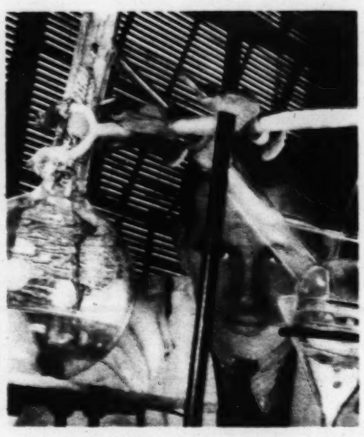

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# Mrs. Wharton's Unfinished Novel

**The Buccaneers**, by Edith Wharton. New York: Appleton-Century. $2.50.

IT MUST BE an interesting experiment for a publisher or a literary executor to offer the public the unfinished work of a well-known novelist. The puzzling question is whether there is enough in the book, aside from that interest attaching to its author, to offset the feeling of being let down that must come when readers find that the story has no ending.

Classic examples of unfinished published novels are the "Edwin Drood" of Dickens and Stevenson's "Weir of Hermiston." A new example is "The Buccaneers," by Edith Wharton. Mrs. Wharton worked on this during the last four or five years of her career, wrote enough to fill 355 pages of print, and left a synopsis of the entire novel, which at least satisfies the reader's curiosity as to how the story would have turned out had she been able to finish it.

The material of "The Buccaneers" is of the kind that several times proved most congenial to Mrs. Wharton—the social life of the eighteen-seventies. This time, as in some other novels, she has given it a transatlantic setting. Her theme is the American invasion of the British aristocracy, and her buccaneers are the daughters of three American families who, having found that their wealth will not buy them admission to fashionable society at home, have the bright idea of approaching Newport and New York's Four Hundred by way of London.

The first sentence of the book is characteristic and promising. "It was the height of the racing season at Saratoga." At that resort are the three mothers with their marriageable daughters—the St. Georges, the Elmsworths, and the Clossons. Rivals at first, they carry their unsuccessful campaign from Saratoga to New York, where the English governess engaged by Mrs. St. George for her younger daughter Nan suggests a foray into Great Britain. Aided by the astuteness and experience of Governess Testvalley, and by the fact that the Closson girl has already captured an English lordling, they undertake the English adventure, severally, at first, later on as allies.

Their success is brilliant. Virginia St. George secures the heir to a marquisate, Lizzie Elmsworth draws a wealthy M. P., and Nan St. George becomes the Duchess of Tintagel. Approaching conflict, however, is indicated by Nan's growing distaste for the duties of a duchess and a strengthening bond of interest between her and a young Englishman of less classbound type. Mrs. Wharton planned to end her story on the world-well-lost-for-love note, with the resourceful little governess acting as impresario, at the sacrifice of her own happiness.

"The Buccaneers" is interesting for certain passages written in Mrs. Wharton's best manner. It is interesting, also, as a demonstration of the way that mistress of style and construction worked. Here is the marble out of which a work of art is to be wrought. Portions of it stand in the round; other parts are blocked out but still blunted and at half value.

Characters are outlined, but not all of them are given their ultimate depth and actuality, and dramatic scenes lack their connecting links. A thousand subtle lines would have been added by Mrs. Wharton's experienced and delicate hand. If it could have been completed it would doubtless stand among the richest and most sophisticated of her novels.

# Seeking Childhood Roots

**Deep Root**, by J. Wood Palmer. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d.

HELEN BEAUCHAMP AT 41 has drifted through two more or less unsatisfactory marriages, has found disillusionment in a romantic episode with a prepossessing scoundrel, and is bored with the shallow, cynical idlers that make up her set. Her adventure takes the form of a return to her ancestral home in the country. There, she feels, is a life into which her childhood sent down roots deep enough to afford her now the steadiness and poise necessary for her peace of mind.

* * *

It is 20 years since she left, and her hopes are largely disappointed. The two elderly aunts who own the house are narrow-minded people, elevating a trivial routine into a solemn ritual, and completely lacking in understanding; while society in the neighborhood consists of either nouveaux riches or pedigree poor, each possessed by an absurd sense of values, and both, in their own ways, intent on keeping up appearances. To Helen, in her sensitive mood, they are no more alive than those she has left: she has merely wandered in Vanity Fair from the merry-go-round to the waxworks.

One wonders that a woman of her intelligence should have prolonged the experiment; for these people are patently impossible—they are also improbable. That is to say, they are well, even at times brilliantly, drawn, and effective, but the effect does not entirely escape that of caricature. It is Helen herself who shows them up—perhaps, indeed, she gains a part of what they lose by the contrast, and it is not thrown away, for she certainly makes the book worth reading. Nevertheless, when, at the end, she finds in the house itself something to which she can attach herself, and decides to remain there permanently, we are not entirely convinced.

* * *

The author has an unobtrusive wit, which he would have been welcome to exploit oftener than he has done; and he has, too, a pleasant effortless style. As a first novel, his book is above the average.

# Rachel Field's Great-Aunt

**All This, and Heaven Too**, by Rachel Field. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

RACHEL FIELD has appropriated family history as the substance of her new novel, "All This, and Heaven Too," for its central character is a Frenchwoman who became the wife of a great-uncle of Miss Field's. From childhood, the author says, she was fascinated by the portrait, the bits of jewelry, and the tradition of swift, keen sayings of that exotic great-aunt whom she had never seen; traditions of tragic experiences in France, and of a foreign atmosphere brought to a New England parsonage.

In 1841, Mlle. Henriette Desportes, aged 28, had begun her six years' service as governess in the household of the Duc de Praslin. The service was undertaken in the face of warnings that the situation would be unusually difficult, and it ended in a scandal that rocked all Europe, and may possibly have helped to push Louis-Phillipe from his already tottering throne.

* * *

Henriette, who had a special gift for dealing with young people, soon won the affection of the Praslin children, but in so doing roused the jealousy of their tempestuous, maladjusted mother. Forced to choose between the intelligent instructions of their father and the violent whims of the Duchesse, the governess followed the former and found in her conversations with that glamorous and unhappy nobleman much to stir her admiration and her heart. Estrangement between husband and wife grew more evident, and Henriette's long ordeal culminated in scurrilous newspaper comment and in dismissal from her post.

Still worse was to come when the Duchesse was found stabbed, the Duc was arrested, and Paris seethed with a story of a designing governess and a faithless husband. Henriette was arrested as accessory to the crime, was severely questioned, and finally acquitted, but the fact that the Duc was allowed to evade justice by suicide roused the fury of a people already hostile to the aristocracy and set off the explosion of a revolution already impending.

Amid that Revolution of 1848, Henriette, avoided by all but a few loyal friends, became acquainted with a young New Englander named Field and when she went to America to begin life afresh as teacher in a New York school, Henry Field sought her out, introduced her to his brothers Daniel and Cyrus, and to his parents in the parsonage at Stockbridge, Mass. In time he persuaded her, ten years his senior and aged by bitter memories, to become his wife.

* * *

The last third of the narrative is taken up with her adjustments to a provincial New England parish, and later with the part she took in New York literary life as wife of the editor of the Evangelist, sister-in-law of the man responsible for the laying of the Atlantic cable, and friend of Bryant, Peter Cooper, Sedgwicks, Beechers, and Stowes. The background, both French and American, is rich and satisfying in the treatment Miss Field has given it.

Faced by the demands of both veracity and drama and not able to keep her story from moments of lassitude, Miss Field has succeeded in bringing to quick and appealing life the gifted, high-souled, and much-maligned "Mademoiselle D."

W. K. R.

# Escape From Balletomania

**Dancing Around the World**, by Arnold Haskell. New York: Dodge Publishing Company.

ARNOLD HASKELL, London's busy ballet critic, seeking escape from balletomania, from "bolshoi (big) scandals" backstage, and hostile criticism of critics out front, decided to get away from it all by going out to Australia with Colonel de Basil's second touring company; and then "to complete the circle by joining his first company in America and returning home that way, a journey of some 30,000 miles, doing a job of work in helping to explain, criticize, and popularize contemporary ballet."

So he did. And heard and got involved in more "scandals," little and big, as well as several feuds; and saw a ballet performance practically every night, to say nothing of daily practice and rehearsals on the five-weeks passage.

But the scenery was nice. And so were a large number of people. And, in the first half of "Dancing Around the World," he tells many a gossipy anecdote of his adventures in the Antipodes, and on the way there.

He brushes through America, which is not the whole of New York, rather loftily, in one chapter.

And, finally, in the last half of the volume, sinks his teeth into real criticism, when he discusses the present state of Russian Ballet, and the hopeful prospects of Ballet in England.

Mr. Haskell is such a prolific writer that it is not likely he can afford the time to revise, even a sentence. But, then, it is not literature he is interested in. It is BALLET (upper case).

He is the original balletomaniac, inventor of the word "balletomania" and author of the book by that name.

Action photographs by Merlyn Severn and camera studies by Gordon Anthony (both English) are among the illustrations. Some rather good drawings by Daryl Lindsay (also English, or British, anyway) make the end pages.

There is a statistical Appendix about the repertoires of leading companies, and an Index, in addition to quite a crop of typographical errors.

M. L.

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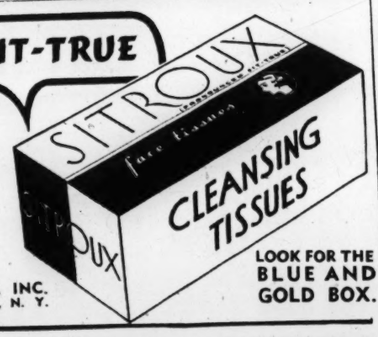


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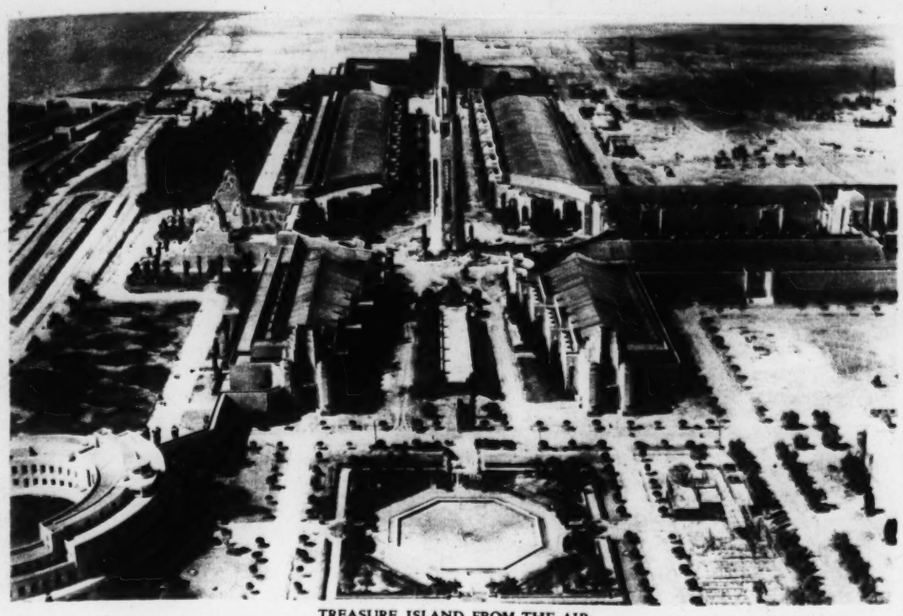

TREASURE ISLAND FROM THE AIR

Some of the Features Being Previewed by Visitors to the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition. In the Center Foreground Are the Enchanted Gardens and, Beyond Them, the Fountain of the Evening Star in the Court of the Moon, Leading the Way to the Tower of the Sun. In the Left Foreground Is a Section of the $1,000,000 Administration Building

# ..Beauty From the Ground Up

*(Continued from Page 9)*

wildflowers. The walls of the principal buildings are of a luminous yellow ivory. Other colors in the palette include beige fawn, parchment yellow, golden ocher, golden emerald, pale coral, deep apricot, rose taupe, ecru, deep Pompeian red, mauve, periwinkle blue, light jade green, deep jade green, and midnight blue. Trim colors are ivory, cerulean blue, turquoise blue and Roman gold. A mica-like substance called vermiculite applied to the stucco walls makes them glow and glitter.

New departures in the field of lighting are achieved by the use of fluorescent paint and an ultraviolet "black" light. A new tubular fluorescent lamp recently perfected by the General Electric Company makes it possible to mix colors of light much as an artist mixes his paints. This means that the lighting of the exposition can be changed from moment to moment and from day to day. There is almost no limit to the variety of effects which can be attained.

The general architectural plan of the Exposition is that of an ancient walled city; the style is a composite form containing elements of Oriental, Mayan and Malayan styles.

Summoned to contribute to the beautification of the island city are a panel of distinguished painters and sculptors who are working out some highly original murals, fountains and other decorative features. Miguel Covarrubias is doing eight pictorially illuminated maps of the Pacific area for the walls of Pacific House, theme building for the Pacific Basin Area of the Exposition. Also in Pacific House—an important focus of attention in a fair which describes itself as a "Pageant of the Pacific"—is a highly ingenious relief map and fountain designed and executed by Antonio Sotomayor. This map, which will be of terra cotta, is located in the rotunda of Pacific House, and will be 30 feet wide and 47 feet long, elliptical in form. In the center of the map, which is the middle of the Pacific Ocean, the figure of a whale spouts water, and the water in the basin of the fountain covers all the area representing the Pacific Ocean; the surrounding continents rise above the level of the water in true relief. It took a lot of figuring on Mr. Sotomayor's part to keep this map accurate as to scale and elevation; he has had to do the job in 31 sections which, when assembled, will give a true relief map on the scale of 4,000 feet to one inch.

Other artists doing outstanding work for the exposition include Millard Sheets, Van Sloun, Frank Imrey, Hugo Ballin, the Bruton Sisters (Margaret, Helen, and Esther), Haig Patigian, O. C. Malmquist, William G. Huff, Ettore Cadorin, Raymond Puccinelli, Carlo Taliabue, Jacques Schnier, Lulu H. Braghetta, Donald Macky, Robert B. Howard, Michael von Meyer, Ralph Stackpole, David Slivka, Adeline Kent, Brents Carlton, Sargent Johnson, Carl George, Ruth C. Wakefield, Cecilia Granham, Helen Phillips, P. O. Tognelli, Helen Forbes, Dorothy Puccinelli, Nelson Poole, Franz W. Bergman, John T. Stoll, Armin Hansen, and John Townsley.

The Christian Science Monitor, which will have a pavilion of its own, will be, so far as is known at present, the only newspaper to have an individual exhibit at the Exposition.

Members of several different denominations, including Christian Scientists, have united in promoting a Temple of Religion and Tower of Peace which will house exhibits of Biblical and other religious literature.

The magician has waved his wand. An island has risen from the sea and been covered with gardens and palaces. It is linked with the mainland, even as he desired, by lacy webs of powerful steel. The atmosphere of old romance lingers in the name of Treasure Island, and the sweet perfumes of the Pacific are in the air. Thousands of Americans are planning to head westward by road, by rail, by sea and by air, following the same old routes the Forty-niners followed, but with none of the hardships they experienced, to reach this Exposition in San Francisco Bay. It lies at the end of their road, just inside the Golden Gate.

# Orchid Hunting in Kenya

ORCHID HUNTING in Kenya is a fascinating occupation. One day in the early months of the year, just before the rains broke, we came to the Miriu River, not far from its entrance into Lake Victoria. A half mile walk along its banks brought us to a lovely waterfall overhung by trees. Large granite boulders lined the banks, and over these we scrambled to get a better view of the falls. What was our delight to see quantities of lovely white orchids hanging from the branches over the falls. The white blooms, each with a pink spur some eight or nine inches long, grow on either side of the flower stalk, in pendant trailing racemes. Large plants bear three or four of these, nearly a yard long, covered with beautiful waxy blooms.

Away from the rivers on mountain slopes, growing in the forks of stunted trees almost in the full sun, we would find huge plants of Anselia Nilotica, the Leopard orchid, in full flower. One plant showed two to three thousand yellow and chocolate spotted blooms.

One of the most curious of East African orchids is the Microcoelia. This plant has no leaves at all, but is just a solid mass of roots. It hangs to the underside of branches, and sends its roots upward instead of downward. The flowers are produced from the crown of the root growth, and a full bloom looks like a large white powder puff. Often our search takes us several hundred miles even as far as the source of the Nile, but one day we hope to reach Ituri forest of the Congo, where Pigmy people dwell and unknown orchids of lovely hues festoon the trees. E. P. F.

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Soften gelatine in cold water; dissolve in hot water. Pour this hot liquid over cranberry sauce which has been turned into a bowl; beat with rotary beater until softened to a smooth mass. Turn up cold of automatic refrigerator. Turn into tray control. Do not freeze. Prepare celery and nuts. When gelatine begins to thicken add celery, nuts and salt. Turn into 6 individual molds or 1 large mold that has been rinsed in cold water and chill. Unmold on lettuce. Serve with salad dressing. *Note:* 2 cups home-cooked strained cranberry sauce may be substituted for the canned.

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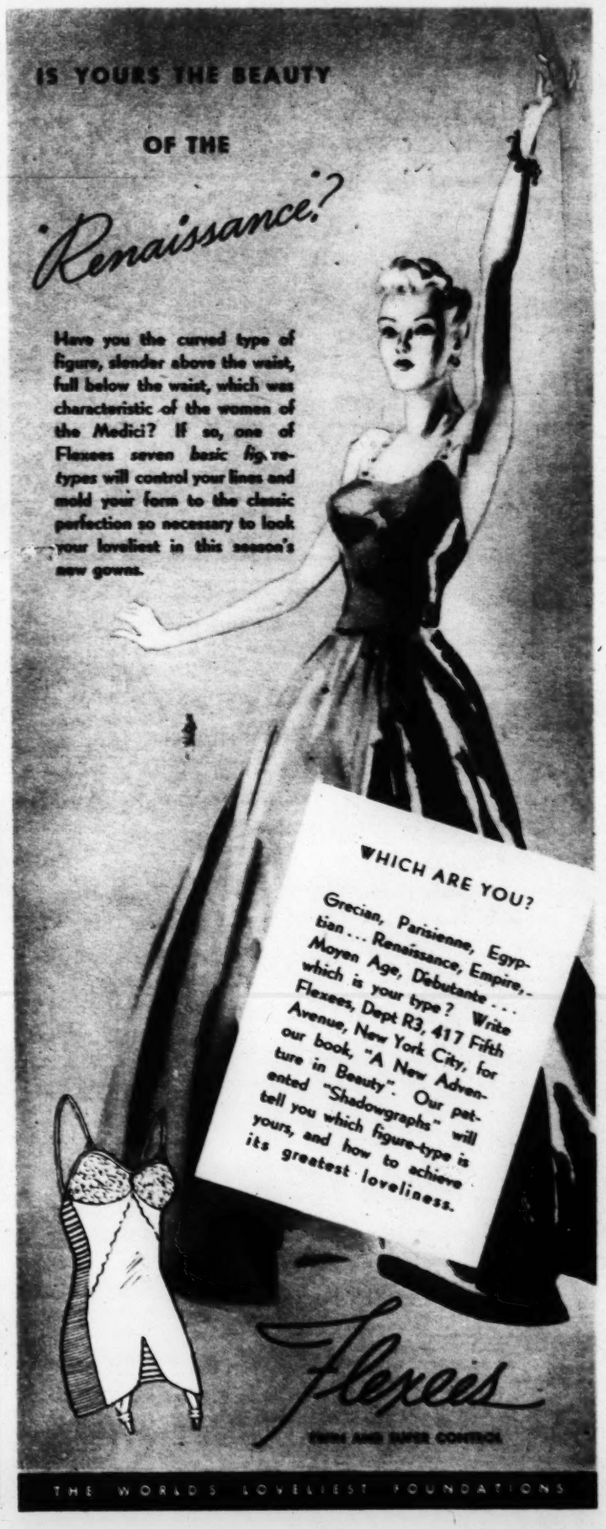
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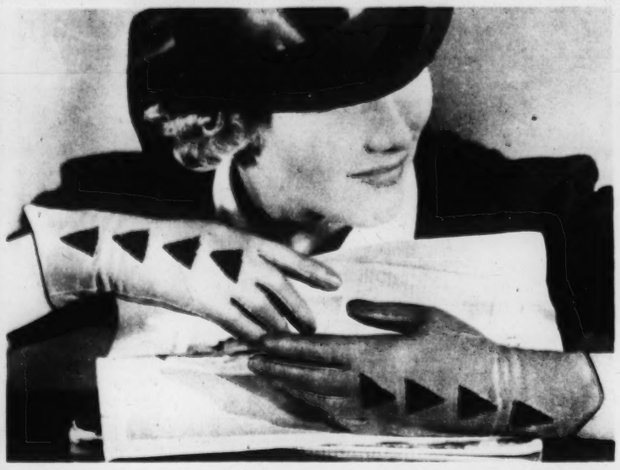

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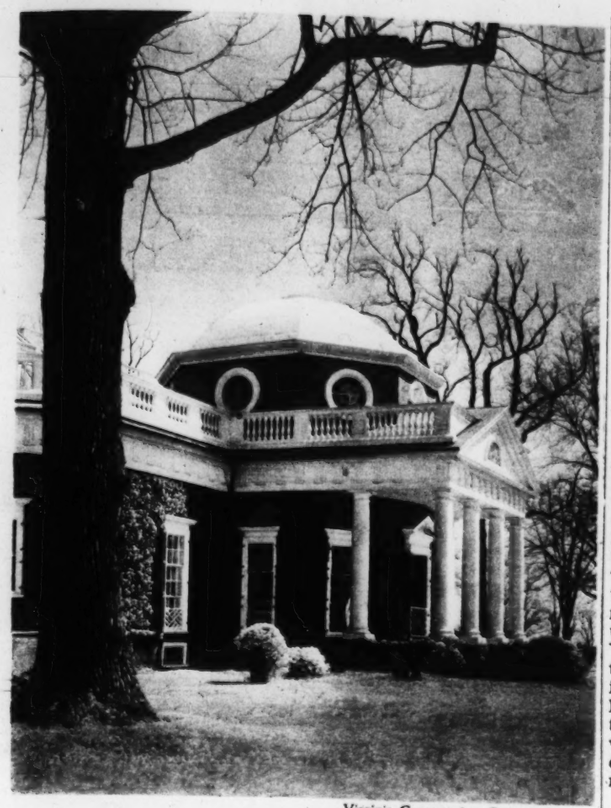

Virginia Conservation Commission

MONTICELLO, Mountain-Top Home of Thomas Jefferson, Near Charlottesville, Virginia, Contains Many of His Unique and Useful Inventions

# Guests and Gadgets

ON THE NEW NICKEL COIN soon to be issued by the United States Treasury, appears the picture of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, together with a reproduction of his old Virginia home.

Many Americans, jingling the new coins in their pockets, are aware that this American statesman was the author of the Declaration of Independence. But perhaps few remember that he was also an inventor of some excellence and that some of his inventions inspired modern devices which have contributed to the efficiency and comfort of the world.

If you had been asked to spend the night at Monticello when Thomas Jefferson lived there, you might have slept in what proved to be a forerunner of the modern wall bed or Pullman berth. Other inventions of a more mechanical nature—the revolving chair, the pedometer, a two-faced clock, and a copying press—reveal a side of the great statesman not generally known. He liked gadgets, and spent long hours experimenting on them. Often, amid cares of state, he found relaxation in puttering around in his workshop.

* * *

The ingeniously devised beds at Monticello were inspired by the needs of an uncommonly hospitable household. History records that besides his own numerous family of dependents—sisters, nieces, nephews, sons-in-law, and grandchildren—he supported a constant train of guests, invited and uninvited, drawn either by friendship or to ask advice of the "Sage of Monticello." They came with their families and servants and horses and carriages. They stayed for weeks and sometimes months. His daughter, Mrs. Randolph, tells in her "Reminiscences" of preparing as many as 50 beds for guests on some nights. The four bedrooms on the first floor, five on the second, and four on the third were seldom without complete occupancy.

But the rooms at Monticello are small, and standing bedsteads in them would have been impossible. So for every room in the famous house of which he was the sole architect, Jefferson designed recesses, enclosed by walls on three sides, in which bedding was stored. In the ceiling of these recesses, or alcoves, he fastened large hooks on which he hung supports for laced hemp cordage, which, in turn, held mattresses. There beds for the night could be rigged up on a moment's notice.

* * *

Jefferson's own bed was between his bedroom and his private study on the first floor, so that, as he expressed it, he could "tumble into it from the bedroom and out again into the study" (a great convenience when an inspiration for writing came to him in the night). Suspended by heavy ropes, it disappeared into the ceiling during the day, thereby allowing free passage between bedroom and study.

Another invention that typifies the Jeffersonian inclinations is the great clock with two faces. Over the door of the east portico at Monticello one can still see the vividly marked clock face measuring two feet across, with a duplicate face on the wall of the reception hall inside. The two sets of hands are controlled by works in the intervening wall. A large crank with which to wind the clock and a strange ladder by which to reach it when it required winding stand in a corner of the hall near by. When strolling about his lawn, even at a considerable distance, the former President could tell when to go in for dinner.

* * *

A grandson of Thomas Jefferson writes that one of the earliest original devices of his grandfather was the folding chair which he used to carry to church when services were held in the court house in Charlottesville, where seating accommodations were limited. "During the latter years of his life," wrote the grandson, "grandfather would mount his horse early in the morning, canter down the mountain and across the country to the site of the University of Virginia, and spend a long day there, directing the work; carrying with him a walking stick of his own invention, now familiar to all, composed of three sticks, which being spread out and covered with a piece of cloth made a tolerable seat."

The revolving chair, now a familiar piece of furniture in all business offices, is said to have been invented by President Jefferson. Old copies of Federalist newspapers refer to it as "Mr. Jefferson's whirl-i-gig," reputed to have been invented "so as to look all ways at once."

* * *

Ever on the alert for something new, he frequently used the ideas of others with his own modifications. When he was in Milan, for example, he was fascinated by a "distance measurer" on the wheel of a carriage owned by his friend, the Count del Verme. After his retirement to Monticello, he not only made a copy of the Count's "speedometer" for his own personally designed phaeton, but he also experimented until he had developed a variation of it for measuring distances traveled on foot. Thus the first pedometer came into being. And it was used chiefly to measure the many miles which Thomas Jefferson walked on his regular tour of inspection around his vast plantation.

"Mr. Jefferson was the most industrious person I ever saw," wrote Edmund Bacon, long the overseer at Monticello, in his "Recollections." "I never went into his room but twice in the whole 20 years I was with him that I did not find him employed. . . . At all other times he was either reading, writing, talking, working upon some model, or doing something else. Among the things he invented was a plow that was considered a great improvement on any that had ever been used. He got a great many premiums and medals for it . . . a gold medal from France in 1790." R. G. A.

## Outsize Elephants

FOR ABOUT 250 MILES in the Outeniqua and Zitzikama country, in the Cape Province of the Union of South Africa, in the coast districts, the Knysna and Addo elephant herds are now under Government protection in their own preserves.

Elephants in the Knysna forests are said to be nearly twice as large as the Indian species, and about three times the size of their small relatives in the Addo Bush near Grahamstown, some 280 miles farther east.

Knysna elephant ears are square, with only the corners rounded, and so enormous that when extended in excitement they sometimes measure as much as 15 feet across the forehead from tip to tip.

A baby calf was discovered five years ago by a forester, Harry Woodcock, in the depths of a forest section to which he was leading a party of woodcutters. He came unawares upon a kraal or shelter of tree trunks and interwoven branches made by the parent elephants as a hiding place for the baby until it should be strong enough to accompany them on their wanderings.

Managing to get it out of the kraal, the elephants interposed their great bulk between it and the onlookers, and led it away, the bull guiding and prodding it with his trunk in the rear, the cow leading the way, encouraging and helping it to follow her, until they had led it to safety. S. M.

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A new way to enjoy an OLD HOME DISH

—real "Down East" cooking

"Let *me* do it!" Prudence steps into your kitchen with an old New England recipe. And in no time you're serving this wholesome, hearty dish—flavor of real home cooking. The taste tells of tender, young beef, choice potatoes. Compared with other fine foods, Prudence 1-lb. size is a thrifty purchase. Don't accept cheap substitutes.

PRUDENCE Corned Beef Hash

SPECIAL! SEND 10¢ FOR TRIAL SIZE!
Send your grocer's name and 10¢ for a delicious serving of this New England home dish.
BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS CO. • BOSTON, MASS.

# "AFTER ALL··· ARE BAKING POWDERS REALLY DIFFERENT?"

## The answer is definitely "YES"

CUP CAKES
1-3 cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
½ cup milk
2-3 teaspoon flavoring
1½ cups flour
¼ teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoons Rumford Baking Powder
Cream the shortening, add the sugar gradually and beat well. Separate the eggs, beat the yolks and add these to the first mixture. Then put in the milk and add these alternately with the sifted dry ingredients. Lastly fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites, half fill greased cup cake pans and bake about twenty minutes in a moderately hot oven—375° to 400°. Serve plain or frost with any desired frosting.

Are your baking results sometimes erratic—do your cakes sometimes have a bitter taste—do your cakes go stale too fast? Better look to your baking powder for the answer.

If you have never used a pure all-phosphate baking powder—Rumford Baking Powder—buy a twelve ounce can of this famous leavener and see what a difference it makes. You will then understand why three generations of fine cooks have relied upon Rumford for successful cakes, hotbreads and pastry.

When you bake with Rumford you have that delicate flavor and texture that is only found in good home bakings. Rumford leavening is dependable, with a controlled double-action, uniform and thorough. And because the calcium phosphates in Rumford tend to retain moisture, Rumford-raised cakes and hotbreads stay fresh longer.

Try this recipe for delicious Cup Cakes. They're fine for children's Hallowe'en parties. Different colored icings can be used, and different flavors, nuts, raisins, etc., will produce the variety that children love. And don't forget Cup Cakes are perfect for packing in the school lunch boxes.

Note the card in your twelve ounce can of Rumford Baking Powder. It has a real value towards a fine cook book.

For a Free set of Recipe Cards, including several Cup Cake suggestions and two interesting meat dishes, send your request with your name and address (write clearly please) to

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS
RUMFORD, RHODE ISLAND

**RUMFORD** *Baking Powder*

THE PERFECT ALL PHOSPHATE LEAVENER